

A

GENERAL
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

GENERAL
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

BY JOHN GORTON,

AUTHOR OF THE GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY &c. &c.

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GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

GABBANI (ANTONY DOMENICO) an Italian artist, was born at Florence in 1695 and studied under Carlo Ferri at Rome. He excels most in minor subjects, as gamboles of game, children &c. His most famous work in fresco is the large cupola of Castello, which he did not live to finish falling from a scaffold in 1726 while employed on it. His colouring though sometimes feeble is generally good but he fails most in the execution of his draperies.—*Pilkington*

GABIA (JOHN BAPTIST) one of the revivers of literature was born at Verona, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He was professor of Greek at Rome and is said to have distinguished himself by his knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics and philosophy and even of theology. His works are—A translation from Greek into Latin of the *Commentaries of Theodore* bishop of Cyrus, on *Daniel* and *Ezechiele* printed at Rome 1563, A translation of the history of Scyrtzes Curopalates, 1570 and a Latin translation of Sophocles. It is affirmed by Maffei that he also translated Zosimus and the Hebrew Psalms and translated into Greek the Gregorian Kalendar with Santi's tables with an introductory epistle in Greek by himself.—*Moreri. Maffei. Verona Illustrata*

GABRIEL (JAMES) an eminent French architect built the palace at Chonay. He also undertook the Pont Royal at Paris but died before it was finished in 1686 leaving the completion of it to his son James and Frere Roman.—**JAMES** the younger was born at Paris in 1667 and became overseer general of buildings, gardens, arts and manufactures first architect and engineer of bridges and banks through the kingdom and knight of St Michael. He died at Paris in 1742 leaving a son also first architect to the king who died in 1782.—*Newt. Diet. Hist.*

GABRIEL SIONITA a learned Maronite was professor of the Arabic and Syrac languages at Rome and flourished in the seveneenth century. He was invited to Paris to assist in M Le Jay's Polyglott and carried with him some Syrac and Arabic versions of the Bible transcribed by himself from MSS. at Rome to which he added the vowel points which were not in the original. The Latin translations of these versions were also furnished by Sionita, but in consequence of some misunderstandings between himself and his employers he did not fulfil the department assigned to him in the Polyglott but was succeeded by Echellenus. Sionita was also the translator of other Arabic works and among the rest of the *Geographia Nubienas* of Scherif al Edrisi. He was appointed professor royal of the Syrac and Arabic languages at Paris, where he died in 1648. Walton has copied his versions into the English Polyglot.—*Moreri. Newt. Diet. Hist.*

GABRIELLI (CATHERINA) one of the most celebrated singers of the last century, born at Rome in 1730 not more remarkable for the

beauty of her person the richness of her voice, and the possession of great musical talent, than for the unbounded caprice that governed her in the exercise of the latter. She was a pupil of Porpora and Metastasio under whose instructions she attained to such excellence that even Pachierotto was with great difficulty prevailed on to appear in the same opera with her lest her superiority should prove the ruin of his own fame. From the circumstance of her father having been in the service of a Roman cardinal in the capacity of cook she in her earlier years acquired the sobriquet of La Cuochetana, neither her countenance nor deportment however gave any indication of a vulgar origin. After exciting the greatest enthusiasm by her singing at most of the European capitals, she went to Russia, where she remained three years and ranked high in court favour. In 1775 she visited England and appeared at the King's theatre during that and the following season. While in this country she exhibited fewer of those freaks which abroad tended much to interfere with her popularity from a sense it is said of fear lest an English audience should break her bones." Of her whims Brydone gives a curious instance which occurred during her stay at the Sicilian court. The viceroy it seems had honoured her with an invitation to a party composed of the élite of the nobility of Palermo, which she accepted but not arriving at the appointed hour the dinner was actually put back, and a messenger dispatched who found her reading in bed. She rose and accompanied him, apologizing to the company on the ground that she had really forgotten the engagement. The viceroy was offended, and still more so when, on coming to the opera no persuasion could induce her to sing a note above her breath. He threatened her with punishment, which only made her more obstinate and she returned for answer that his excellency might indeed make her cry but he never should force her to sing. The consequence of this contumacy was immediate incarceration. She remained in confinement twelve days during which time she gave magnificent entertainments, and paid the debts of the poorer prisoners till the viceroy who was a good tempered man gave up the contest and set her at liberty without carrying his point. The most successful expedient to ensure her singing was found to be the prevailing on her favourite admirer to place himself in a conspicuous part of the theatre when she would generally address her aria to him, and exert herself to the utmost. She amassed great wealth, although by no means of a mercenary disposition, the principal source of her riches being the bounty of the emperor of Germany who was much attached to her but at length banished her from Vienna, on account of the continual broils occasioned as much by her intriguing spirit, as by the influence of her personal charms. The time of her decease is uncertain.—*Bog. Diet. of Mus.*

GABRINI (see BRASCA)

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GADSBURY (John) a writer of considerable eminence in the useful science of astrology. At the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oxfordshire, and probably of low origin, as he served an apprenticeship to a tailor. He afterwards became the pupil or assistant of William Lilly the famous astrologer, the Biograph of Butler; and in imitation of his master, he published astrological almanacs and other works relating to similar subjects, one of which is entitled "A Description of the Natures and Effects of Comets as they are philosophically, historically, and astrologically considered," London, 1665. Being a Roman catholic, he was arrested during the commotions excited by Titus Oates and his accomplices, in the reign of Charles II on account of some observations in his almanacs. The period of his death is uncertain, but he is said to have perished by shipwreck in a voyage to Jamaica. Partridge, a brother astrologer, published in 1693, a work entitled "The Black List of John Gadbury."—Granger's Big Hist. of Eng.

GADDESDEN or GATESDEN (John or) an English physician in high repute in the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was an ascetic, and was physician to king Edward II. His treatise on medicine, entitled "Rosæ Anglicaæ, or cancri for the infirmities it affords relative to the state of science and practice at the period when it was written, Gaddeston says that he cured one of the royal children of the small-pox by wrapping him in scarlet cloth and hanging acrid curtains round the bed. As a remedy for epilepsy he advises the patient to be carried to church to hear mass four times during the Ember weeks, and afterwards to suspend round his neck a scroll inscribed with a verse from the gospel of the day. Yet it appears that this superstitious practitioner was acquainted with the method of candoring salt water fresh by distillation, a process supposed to have been a modern discovery.—Matthews's Big Med. Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. I.

GAYFARELL (James) a learned rabbinical writer was born at Mâcon in Provence about 1481, and was educated at the university of Apt. He applied himself to studying the Hebrew language and rabbinical learning, and being much pleased with the mysterious doctrines of the Cabala, at the age of twenty two he wrote a volume in their defense entitled "Abdita divina Cabala mysteria," &c. He was appointed by cardinal Richelieu his librarian, and sent into Italy to collect the best printed books and manuscripts that could be found. In 1622 he was at Venice being at that time doctor of divinity and canon law, protonotary of the apostolic see, and commendatory prior of St. Gilde's. On his return home, he was employed by the cardinal in his library for his library, and the protection to the papal cause, and to defend was authorized especially in Dombrov against the doctrine of Socinus. He died at Signac, of which place he was then abbot, in 1681. His widow was very generous, and threw him to

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have been a man of great reading and wide genius, but very credulous. The following are the principal—"Universitatis Christianae," translated into English by Chilmead; "Rabbi Elie de la fine mond," Latin version, "Un exilé de la Fin des Sympathies et des Tensions;" "De magna Hebreorum studiorum libellis," &c. &c.—Meyer.

GAFORY or GAFFURIUS (FRANCISCHI) an eminent Italian composer and writer on the science of music who flourished in the fifteenth century. He was born at Lodi in the Milanese, about the year 1451, and became professor of music successively at Verona, Genoa, Naples, and Milan, in which latter capital especially he was held in high esteem. He published in 1490 an abridgment of Boethius, under the title of "Theorum Opus Musicae Discipline" printed at Naples, a treatise on the management of the voice called "Practica Musica utriusque Cantus," Milan, 1496 a series of lectures read by him at Cremona, Lodi, and other Italian towns, under the title of "Angelicon et Divinum Opus Musicae," Milan, 1508, and "De Harmonia Musorum Istrorum," Milan 1518 in which latter work he gives a synopsis of the doctrines of such of the Greek musical writers as had come to his hands. His works made their way over the whole of Europe, and most of the compositions of the sixteenth century are formed according to the rules therein laid down. His death took place about the year 1551.—Barney's Hist. of Mus.

GAGE (THOMAS) an ecclesiastic, said by some to have been a native of Ireland, while by others the county of Surrey has been assigned as the place of his nativity. Travelling into Spain, he assumed the tonsure in a convent of Dominican monks, whence he was sent in the capacity of a missionary to the Philippines in 1625. He however went to Mexico, and remained in that country till 1637 when he came to England, and settled in the country in the enjoyment of considerable property which he had acquired in his travels. Having abjured the Romish church, he obtained the living of Deal in Kent and in 1648 published his recantation sermon. He was also the author of a controversial tract, entitled "A Duel between a Jesuit and a Dominican," 4to; and "A Survey of the West Indies." This last work, which was first printed in 1651 was in 1676 translated into the French language by order of Colbert. The title of Gage a Jesuit is anonymous.—Add a G Big Diet.

GAGER (WILLIAM) a dramatist of the sixteenth century author of two Latin tragedies, entitled "Ulysses redux" and "Mohinger," and a comedy called "Rivalis." He was educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, on the foundation, in 1574. Here he applied himself to the study of the civil law, in which he graduated, and afterwards obtained the vicar-generality to the diocese of Ely. A curious controversy was carried on between him and a writer named Hoskyn, on the subject of the right of husbands

service chaplain. He also wrote against Dr. Balaam respecting the institution of simoniacal immunities.—*Bug-Dict.*

GARNIER (Jean) an eminent physician who was a native of Paris, where he was educated, and entering into holy orders, became a canon in the church of St. Genevieve. Entertaining doubts relative to the Roman catholic doctrines, he emigrated to England, where his learning procured him the confidence of archbishop Sharp, the lord chancellor Macclesfield, and others. He was admitted MA at Cambridge, and subsequently at Oxford, in which latter university he took up his abode supporting himself chiefly by teaching Hebrew. In 1706 he published Joseph Ben Gorion's History of the Jews in Hebrew with a Latin translation and notes &c. In 1717 he began to give lectures on the Arabic language, and he published a treatise on the small-pox translated from the works of Rhazes an Arabian physician. He also produced two valuable works relative to the early history of Mahomedanism. *Imam Abulfeda de Vita et Rebus gestis Mohammedis &c.* Latine verit. *Præfatione et Notis illustravit Joh. Gagnier Oxon 1723, folio;* and " *La Vie de Mahomet, traduite et compliée de l'Alcoran des Traditions authentiques de la Scoua, et des meilleurs Autheurs Arabes*" 1735 three volumes, 12mo. Gagnier died in 1740.—Chalmers's *Bug-Dict.* *Adams's Gen. Bug. Nou. Dict. Hist.*

GAGUIN (René) a native of Colmar near Amiens eminent as a diplomatist under Charles VIII and Louis XII, both which monarchs employed him on various missions to different European courts. He received the principal part of his education at Paris, where he was appointed keeper of the Royal Library and published a history, " *De Gestis Francorum*, in eleven books, printed at Lyons in 1554, folio." This work contains the history of affairs from the commencement of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century. His death took place in 1561 at an advanced age.—*Nous. Diet. Hist.*

GAILLARD (GABRIEL HENRY) a French historian, member of the old French academy of that of inscriptions and belles-lettres, and of the third class of the institute, was born at Ostel near Scaillon, in 1736, and died at St. Priest near Chambly in 1806. He was the author of " *Poétique Française*, 2 vols.; *Histoire de François I.*, 7 vols. 12mo.; " *Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne*, 12mo. " *Histoire des Rivalités de la France et de l'Angleterre*; " *Histoire de Charles VIII*, " *Rhétorique Française*, " *Parallèle des quatre Empereurs de Sébastien, d'Empédo, de Cratulon, et de Voltaire*; " *Élogie historique sur M. Malherbe*; " *Observations sur l'Histoire de France, de Monnaie, Villes, Villages, et Géographie*, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Dictionnaire Hist.*

GAILLARD (Jean Eustache) the son of a bookseller of Lille, born in 1627. He was a pupil of Marot and afterwards of the celebrated Estienne. Entering the service of George Prince of Denmark, as the engineer of

his corps, he settled with queen Anne, his mistress, in England, where he succeeded Battista Dugli as chief-master to the queen's dagger Catchers. The whole musical world being at this time occupied with the rivalry between Hendel and Bononcini, the merits of Gaillard, though great, were comparatively unnoticed. He therefore entered into an engagement with Rich then manager of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and composed the music to most of those mixed pieces, half opera, half pantomime, with which he entertained the town. Among these, the greatest notice was attracted by the *Neocromene or Harlequin-Fantast,* and " *The Royal Chase, or Merlin's Cave*, in which Beaufort recommended him self to the public by singing for some hundred nights, a favourite song by Gaillard, commencing "With early horn". This, which was the most popular was also one of the latest of his compositions, as he died early in the year 1740 leaving behind him an unfinished opera on the story of Orestes and Pyramus, and a valuable collection of scores, &c. in his own hand-writing. His music to the tragedy of *Oedipus* (which had before been set by Purcell) was never printed, but is now in the library of the Academy of Ancient Music.—*Bug-Dict. of Mus.*

GAIMAR or GAIMARD (GROUARD) an Anglo-Norman troubadour or minstrel of the twelfth century. He is supposed to have been a native of Lower Normandy, and between the years 1142 and 1145 he composed in octo-syllabic verse a romantic chronicle of the Anglo-Saxon kings, founded on Saxon and Welsh documents. This curious poem is still extant among the MSS. in the British Museum. M. de la Rue professor of history at Caen, has published an interesting extract from this poem describing the feats of dexterity by the exhibition of which, before the two armies at the battle of Hastings, Talleifer the bardi or jongleur of William the Norman, astonished and perhaps daunted the English soldiers, who, as the poet informs us, ascribed the joggler's skill to enchantment.—*Archæologie*, vol. xii.

GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS) a celebrated English landscape painter. He was born in 1727 at Sudbury in Suffolk, where his father was a cobbler but in such circumstances as prevented him from bestowing on his son the advantages of education. He consequently owed to native genius and spontaneous study that great eminence which he attained in his art. His used to ramble in the woods, and employ himself in sketching the scenery around him. As length his talents having attracted observation, he was sent to London for improvement. There he is said to have practised modelling figures of animals with great success. He also made occasional drawings for an engraver and painted small landscapes for sale. Providence however, rather than application, induced him to engage in portrait painting, by which means he supported himself for some time in the metropolis, and then married and removed to Ipswich. Thence he went to Bath, where he attained high reputation, and re-

Gale, in 1624, returned to London, and engaged in the study of law, and in 1630 was admitted to the Inner Temple. He was a man of great talents, and of a retentive memory, which he applied to the study of languages, and some of the fine and subtlety of the philosophy were among the works which he studied. He died at a small town in the west of England, in 1668, and was interred in the church yard of Exeter. The landscapes of Gainsborough are distinguished for "a portrait-like representation of nature," uniting the brilliancy of Claude with the precision and simplicity of Raphael, and others of the Flemish school. His art was much esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who thus commended him in one of his Academic Discourses: "If ever this nation should possess arms sufficient to acquire to us the honorable distinction of the English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity in the history of the art among the very first of that rising name." He had also extraordinary talents for music, though accompanied by a captious love of change in the instruments on which he practised, and he displayed, both in his letters and conversation, consummate taste and ability though uncultivated.—One of his brothers, a dissenting minister at Henley upon-Thame, was an ingenious mechanist, and his nephew Gainsborough Durfey, distinguished himself as an artist, but died in 1797 at the early age of thirty.—See, *Ecc. Reg. Life of Gainsborough*, by Thackeray.

GALATRO (Antonius) an Italian physician and miscellaneous writer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He was a native of the city of Otranto, and studied medicine at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He settled at Naples, and was appointed physician to the king. The air of that city proving prejudicial to his health, he removed to Gallipoli, and afterwards to Lecce, at which place he founded an academy on the model of that of Naples, to which he belonged. He died in 1516, aged seventy-two. His principal work is a treatise, "De Sua Ispississima," to which is added a description of the city of Gallipoli, containing much curious information relating to geography and civil and natural history. Among his other prolixus was: "De Sua Elementaria," "De Zoro Turcico," "De Mori et Aquis," and a tract on the Expedition of the Turks against Rhodes in 1460.—Moroni, *Encyclop.*

GALILEO (Galileo) an eminent nonconformist Galileo Galilei, a man of the anti-pedagogic persuasion in the sixteenth century. He was born in Florence, and educated his studies at Leyden, where he received degrees of master of arts and doctor of law, at the age of nineteen. He became a Franciscan friar, and formed an acquaintance with Galileo and Le Clerc. He was a man of great talents, and wrote an *Historical Discourse on the Two Chief World Systems*, and a *Dialogue on the Sun's Motion*, and a *Dialogue on the Earth's Motion*, published in 1616, which was the second power of a pop-

ular congregation in the metropolis, in which Galileo he originated till his death in 1704. Dr. Gale was preparing an answer to Wall's Defence of his History of Infant Baptism at the time of his decease, and he is also said to have contemplated the publication of an English Translation of the Septuagint according to the edition of Dr. Grae and others' literary labours, for which he appears to have been well qualified by his talents and acquirements. Four volumes of his sermons likewise appeared in a posthumous publication.—See *Notitia Galilaei*, &c. *G. Bigg.*

GALE (Theophilus) a learned divine, who was a native of King's Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire of which place his father was vicar. In 1647 he became a student of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1656, having previously been chosen to a fellowship. While at the university he formed the plan of his work entitled "The Court of the Gentiles" intended to demonstrate that not only the theology but also the philosophy and physiolog of the Pagans were derived from the Bible. In 1657 he became a preacher at Winchester, among the independents, from which situation he was ejected in consequence of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was then received into the family of Lord Wharton as tutor to his two sons whom he accompanied to Caen in Normandy where he became intimate with Bochart and other learned foreigners. In 1665 he returned with his pupils to England, and soon after removed to London where he narrowly escaped suffering an irreparable loss through the great fire in the city which destroyed the house of a friend, in whose custody he had left his manuscript collections, previously to his journey to France. These however were accidentally preserved from the conflagration, and in 1659 he published the first part of his "Court of the Gentiles," the second appeared in 1671 and the third and fourth in 1677. The whole was speedily translated into Latin, and the work became known and valued, not only in England but on the continent. Mr. Gale became minister of a dissenting congregation in Holborn, but he resided chiefly at Newington where he conducted a seminary for the education of youth. He died in 1673 in the sixtieth year of his age. Besides his great work, he was the author of "Philosophia Generalis in duas partes distinguita," &c., "Idea Theologiae tam contemplativa quam activa, ut forum S. Scripturae determinata," &c., "The Anatomy of Infidelity," &c., &c.—*Ibid.*

GALE (Thomas) an English divine, critic and antiquary of distinguished reputation in the seventeenth century. He was born at Gresford in Yorkshire, in 1628, and received his education at Westminster school and King's college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1648, and that of M.A. in 1658. His reputation as a classical scholar procured him the professorship of the Greek language in the university in 1666; and in 1671 he published a collection of the most mythological

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ensis, entitled "Opuscula Mythologicae Historiarumq[ue] Graeciae et Latine," 6 vols. His son became head-master of St. Paul's school in London, in 1671; and in 1676 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of the metropolis, having the preceding year accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Cambridge. In 1677 he was elected F.R.S. and afterwards became one of the council, and in 1685 was chosen honorary secretary. About 1697 he presented to the library of Trinity college Cambridge, a number of curious Arabic manuscripts; and the same year he was preferred to the deanery of York. He died in that city in 1702. Among his publications are editions of the works of Herodotus, Cicero, and several other ancient writers, of some of the English monastic historians, and the Psalter in Greek and Latin from the Alexandria MS. A volume of his Sermons was published by his son, after his death and also an edition of the Brutal Itinerary of Antonius, with a Commentary. Dr Gale earned on a literary correspondence with Mabillon, Baluze, Gravina, Huet and other eminent scholars abroad by whom his learning and abilities were highly esteemed. He contributed to the Philosophical Transactions some papers on archaeology.—GALE (ROGER) a learned antiquary, eldest son of the preceding. He was born in 1673 and studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1697. He had an estate at Scruton in Yorkshire, and served in three parliaments as member for the borough of North Allerton, and he was also a commissioner of stamps, and subsequently a commissioner of excise which latter situation he lost in 1735. He belonged to the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, and was a vice president and treasurer of the last-named learned association. He died in 1744. He published "The Knowledge of Medals," 8vo; a translation from the French of Joubert, "Registrum Honorum de Richmondi," 1732 folio, "A Discourse on the four Roman Ways in Britain" printed in the sixth volume of Leland's History, papers in the Archaeologia, &c. His manuscripts, and a cabinet of Roman coins which he collected are preserved at Trinity college Cambridge, to which he left them at his death.—GALE (SAMUEL) brother of the foregoing, was born in London in 1682, and educated at St. Paul's school under his father. He held a situation in the Custom-house, and having a taste for archaeological researches, he became one of the fellows of the Society of Antiquaries on its incorporation. Besides essays in the Archaeologia and Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, he published "A History of Winchester Cathedral," begun by Henry and of Clarendon. He died in 1754.—Biog. Brit., Nichols's Lit. Ann.

GALEN or CLAUDIUS GALENUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of antiquity. He was born at Pergamus in Asia, A.D. 129, and was the son of Nestor, an architect, who was possessed of no ample fortune. The education of Galen was liberal and extensive,

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After studying philosophy, astronomy, geometry and general literature, he turned his attention particularly to medicine and surgery. In pursuit of knowledge, he visited Smyrna, Corinth, Alexandria and in his thirty-eighth year returned to Pergamus, where he under took the care of the public gladiators, an occupation which furnished him with opportunities for making many surgical experiments, and adding to the stock of his professional knowledge. He first went to Rome about his thirty-third year and obtained great reputation. A pestilence induced him to return to his native country whence he was recalled by an imperial mandate of the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, the former of whom, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. Of the remaining part of the life of this famous practitioner nothing certain is known, but it is probable that he died at Rome in the reign of Severus. The writings of Galen were exceedingly numerous, and though many are lost those which are extant compose a voluminous body of practical and theoretical medicine. Though he attended more to anatomy than most of his predecessors, it does not appear that he ever dissected human bodies, his anatomical descriptions being often obviously drawn from the inspection of brute animals. One of his best works is his "De Usu Partium," in seventeen books. Several editions of his works have appeared in a Latin translation, but the only complete collection in the original language is that of Charlerier Greek and Latin, Paris 1660.—Moreri, Atkin's G Biog., Hutchinson's Biog. Med.

GALESINI (PIETER) in Latin Gallesinus, apostolic prothomastary under popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V, was a native of Milan. He took great pains in illustrating and correcting the Roman Martyrology which was published in 1577 under the patronage of St Charles Borromeo, with this title "A Martyrology adapted to the use of the Church of Rome for all the Days in the Year." The work however was not approved by the Roman censors, who thought it too long to be recited in the canonical office. He was also the author of "The Lives of the Saints that are mentioned in the Church of Milan" 1582, "A Commentary upon the Pentateuch," 1587,

"Theatrum Poestifcale," or a history of the popes, "Notes upon the Greek Text of the LXX," 1587 translations from the Greek into Latin of some Discourses of St. Gregory Nyssen, and "Theodorum;" the histories of "Salpinga Severae," and of "Armen of Halberstadt," &c. See also—Dugdale, Micro.

GALIANI (FRANCIS) an Italian able celebrated for his wit and writings, was born in the year 1763, at Chieti in the kingdom of Naples, where his father, a nobleman, was treasurer of the royal court of justice. He was educated under the care of his uncle, the archbishop of Trento, and applied to the study of the law. A numerous collection of verses on the death of the public executioner, in ridicule of the custom of that celebrating the death of

united, formed by the celebrated Gasparini, first name of the author of *Novum Organon*. This was not long before followed by his celebrated work " *Gaspariniana*," which was published at Padua in 1616. A few years after, by the desire of Cardinal Maffei, under took a collection of the various writings thrown up by the great Venerable; a catalogue of which was published in 1612. This collection he sent to the pope, and some of the books were inscribed, " *Gaspariniana*." Peter the Great copied all these short, " *Holy Father*, command that these books be made bound," which the pope virtually intended to, by giving him a living of 400 ducats per annum. In 1630, he was appointed secretary to the French embassy and soon took a lead among the wits and eminent men of Italy. During his residence in France, he composed— " Annotations upon Horace," and " Dialogues on the Corn Trade," written in opposition to the policy of the free importation of corn, then recently adopted with a view to encourage agriculture. On his return to Naples in 1679, he kept up a correspondence with the most distinguished men of France, and their manuscript letters form nine thick volumes in 4to. He died, loaded with honours and offices, and possessed of very general esteem on the 30th Oct. 1707 in his fifty-ninth year. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of treatises " On the innate propensities or inclinations of men, &c., the principles of the Laws of Nature and Nations, deduced from the Poems of Horace"; "On the Duties of Princes to other heterogeneous powers," and "On the Neapolitan dialect. —*Nous. Dct. Hist.*

GALILEI (Galileo) a celebrated philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer was the son of Vincenzo Galilei, a Florentine noble and a man of letters, not unskilled in the mathematics, but better known by his writings on music. Galilei was born at Pisa in 1564, and was educated by his father, whose fortune was small, to be brought up to physic but exhibiting a great dislike to that profession, he betook himself to the study of mathematics with such unswerving diligence, that, in 1589, he was chosen mathematical professor in the university of Pisa. Having heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen, he made one for himself and in consequence was led to the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter and many other astronomical phenomena, which exciting the jealousy and envy of the violent Aristotelean, he resigned the chair of Pisa in disgust, and accepted that of Padua, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1611 his employment becoming untenable of his government, the proud Duke of Tuscany, Cosmo succeeded him at Pisa, and compensated him profusely with pecuniary stipend. He afterwards carried him to Florence, where he fell into the expense of the inquisitors, for writing the *Dialogue* of the world around the sun, and gave an eternal stigma both on his personal and the principles on which it was founded. Galileo was compelled to recant his opinions. In 1632 he delivered his last speech to which his " Dialogues on

the two greatest Systems of the world, the Ptolemaic and Copernican." In this work he exhibits the best arguments in favour of each system, without deciding the controversy, not so much however, but that his opinion in favour of that of Copernicus was very evident. Giacomo had this work suppressed when the ray of heresy was spontaneously raised, and in 1633 he was once more cited before the inquisitors at Rome, and committed into custody. Being subsequently brought to trial, he was ordered to take an oath no longer to teach or support his system, to remain in prison during the pleasure of the cardinal inquisitors, and to repeat the penitential psalm once a week for three years, his dialogues were also condemned, prohibited, and ordered to be burnt. Pope Urban VIII mitigated this sentence by confining him only to the palace of the Medici at Rome and finally to his own country-house in the vicinity of Florence, where he spent the remainder of his days, visited and esteemed by the most distinguished of his countrymen. He survived eight years in this retreat, devoting himself to the perfecting of his telescope, but by continual application, and the effects of the night air he became blind three years before his death, which took place in Jan. 1642 in the seventy-eighth year of his age. To Galilei the world, is indebted for the discovery of the rotation of the sun upon its axis. He also, by ascertaining the changing of the spots upon the disk of the orb and the hills and canons in the moon, showed that there was not so great a difference between celestial and sublunar bodies as had been imagined. He rendered no less a service to science by his investigation of the theory of motion; and in geometry he invented the trochoid, and in mechanics the pendulum, the application of which to clocks was reserved for his ingenuous natural son, Vincenzo. He also invented a machine by means of which the Venetians rendered their Lagune fluid and navigable, and the principle which he laid down in regard to gravitation, produced the barometer. The works of Galilei were published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to to which is to be added a quarto volume of his letters, subsequently published at Bologna in 1674, and a tract on the fifth book of Euclid, 4to published by his disciple Viviani, at Florence. It is to be lamented that many of the papers left behind him were burnt owing to the superstition of an ignorant nephew, who deemed them heretical because their illustrious author died a prisoner to the inquisition although allowed to reside in his own house.—*Fabron. Vita Italorum. Histories. Mech. Dct.*

GALLAND. There were two French authors of this name in the seventeenth century. *Anouilly* the elder, was a counsellor of state and proctor-general, for the kingdom of Navarre. He collected materials for a history of France and Navarre, which were published in one folio volume. He also wrote a history of Rochelle, a work on the standards and currency used by the French monarchs from the earliest ages, and a legal treatise on

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the privilege of exemption from taxes due. He died in 1806.—**ALEXANDRE GAILLARD**, an old military soldier who was born of humble parentage, met **Hamilcar Pinckney** in 1804. Collier employed him to travel on the account of government, and his tact and industry are evinced by several treatises published by him on his return illustrative of the manners and customs of the Mohammedan empire and religion. He was well versed in antiquarian research, and published a learned treatise on medals and coins, but the work by which he is principally known is his curious collection of Arabic Romances, published by him under the title of *The Arabian Nights Entertainments*, a work which has gone through a variety of editions in every language of Europe. His other writings are—“An Account of the Death of Sultan Osman and the Coronation of his Successor,” *A Treatise on Cosmœ*, and a selection of the most approved Aphorisms and *Jeux d'Esprit* to be found in the works of Oriental authors. M. Gailhard was elected professor of Arabic in the university of Paris, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His death took place in 1715 while he was engaged on a translation of the Koran, which he did not live to complete.—*Moreri. Novus. Dict. Hist.*

GALLOIS (JEAN) a French critic of the seventeenth century who acquired great reputation as a general scholar but is chiefly remarkable for having projected with N. de Salle, the “*Journal des Savans*” the first number of which appeared in 1665. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy literaria to the king and professor of Greek in the royal college. He died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

GALLOIS (JULIAN JEAN CESAR 1.B.) a recent French physiologist. He was the son of a farmer and was educated at Caen where at the commencement of the French Revolution, he distinguished himself as a federalist, for which he was obliged to fly from Normandy. He subsequently studied in one of the medical schools of Paris and graduated as MD. He distinguished himself by his physiological researches, which he detailed in a publication, entitled “*Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Principle.*” Much was expected from his further research, when he fell a sacrifice to a fever in 1818.—*Med. Journal.*

GALLUS (COWAZZOS) a Roman poet of the Augustan age. He was born about 69 BC at Forum Iuli, but whether in Gaul or Italy is uncertain, as there were places in both countries anciently thus designated. He was intimate with Virgil, who has inscribed to him his *Elegies*. Augustus employed him in his war against Anthony, and rewarded his services with the government of Egypt. This advantage proved unfortunate; for having charged with perfidy and conspiracy, his property was confiscated, and he was condemned to death, a circumstance of which he put an end to his life in his forty-third year. He wrote two books of elegies in honour of his mistress,

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Lyrics which were highly praised by Ovid, but are no longer extant.—*Valesius de Poet. Lat.*

GALLY (GESSNER) an English divine, was born at Beckingham in Kent in 1704. He was educated at Cambridge where he took his degree of MA. in 1731, and the same year was chosen lecturer of St Paul's, Covent Garden and instituted to the rectory of Wavendon in Buckinghamshire. In 1733 he was professed to a prebend in Gloucester cathedral, and two years after to one in the cathedral of Norwich. In 1733 Dr Gally was presented to the rectory of St Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1735 was nominated chaplain in ordinary to the king. He died in 1769. He was the author of *Two Sermons on the Mystery of Man*, 1723 “A Sermon preached before the House of Commons upon the Accession”; a translation of “*The Morals of Theophrastus, with Notes, and a Critical Essay on Characteristic Writing*;” *The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines asserted, for Some Considerations upon Clandestine Marriages* “*A Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents, &c. &c.*”—*Nicholas Lat Anc.*

GALVANI (LAWIS) an Italian physiologist celebrated as the discoverer of animal electricity or Galvanism. He was born at Bologna in 1737 and in his youth he was destined for a monastic life but being persuaded to relinquish his views of the cloister he adopted the medical profession. Professor Galvani under whom he studied anatomy gave him his daughter in marriage and he was created public lecturer in the university of Bologna, and nominated reader in anatomy to the institute in that city. He employed himself much in researches concerning comparative anatomy and published in the Memoria of the Institute curious observations on the auditory organs of birds and other subjects. His reputation as an experimental philosopher was already established when accident led him to the discovery which has perpetuated his name. His wife labouring under constitutional debility some frogs had been skinned to compose a restorative soup for her use they happened to be placed in the laboratory of the professor, on the same table with an electrical machine, when one of the assistants by chance touching with a scalpel the nerves of the leg of a frog lying not far from the conductor the muscles of the limb were observed to be immediately agitated with strong convulsions. Madame Galvani, who was present, went and informed her husband of this singular phenomenon. He repeated the experiment, and ascertained that the convulsions occurred only when a spark was drawn from the conductor while the rod touched the nerve. His subsequent enquiry induced him to ascribe the convulsive motion to the influence of a peculiar fluid or principle, which he supposed to be received by the brain, and distributed by the nerves through different parts of the body. To this principle he gave the appellation of animal electricity and named it as the cause of muscular motion. His ideas were developed in a publication,

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entitled "Alonso Galvani de Vizcaya Electroscita in Natura, Experimentis, & Commentariis," 1791, 4 vols. This work, in which Galvani exercised the functions of the cultivators of science, not only in Italy, but also in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe. Subsequent discoveries have led to conclusions inconsistent with the hypothesis of Galvani, and indeed electricity or Galvanism (as it has been designated in honour of the discoverer) is now considered as depending on the operation of the same cause which produces other electrical phenomena. Galvani continued his enquiries, and made experiments on the electricity of the torpedo, and on the electro-motive effects of the contact of different metals, but he did not materially extend the limits of his original discovery. On the foundation of the Cisalpine republic, he refused to take the civic oath required by the new constitution as consequence of which he was deprived of his official situation. A decree was afterwards passed for his restoration to the professional class, but this testimony to his merit preceded but a short time his decease which occurred towards the close of the year 1793.—*Atlas s. G. Bag.*

GAMA (VANCO DE) a celebrated navigator and naval commander was born at Sines, a maritime town in Portugal. He was appointed by king Emanuel to command an expedition intended to follow up the discoveries on the eastern coast of Africa and the intercoastal sea to the East Indies. He set sail accorded forty in July, 1497 and was four months continuing with contrary winds before he doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Reaching Melinda, he obtained a Mahometan pilot, and in May 1498 arrived at Calicut, and was at first received in a kindly manner by the sultan or prance, but discovering that a plot was laid for his destruction, he returned to Europe and entered the port of Lisbon in September, 1499. He was created a count, and made admiral of the Persian Indian, and Arabian seas, in which capacity he commanded another expedition, consisting of a fleet of twenty ships. He was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the sultan, which was defeated, and two galleys captured of great value. His success led to the extensive settlements of the Portuguese in India, of which Gama, sent out a third time, was made viceroy in 1524. He died at Cochim in 1525. The Lusiad of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his last voyage.—*Morari. Metz. Diet. Hist.*

GAMACHE (BERTRAND SIMON) a French mathematician, was born at Marly about 1672. He was one of the servitors of the Holy Cross of St. Bertrand, and was chosen member of the French Academy of Sciences. His works were "Tables Astronomiques, &c.," 3 vols. "Tables de la Sphere et du Firmament Chrétien Philosophe," "Tables de la Sphere et du Firmament Chrétien," published under the assumed name of Clément; "Astronomical and Mathematical Dissertations," and "Dictionnaire de Langage reduced to their First Principles," 2 vols. This last has at-

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quired much reputation, and is copied by a French writer. —*A Dictionary of the Thesaurus.* He died in 1736—there was also another Gamache, Pierre, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was born in 1618. He was appointed professor of theology in the university of Paris in 1659, and after discharging the duties of his office with great credit, and obtaining the reputation of being one of the ablest divines of his time, he died in 1688. He was the author of "Commentaries on the Summa Theologica of Aquinas," in 8 vols. folio, a work much esteemed by catholics.—*Bapt. Morari. Metz. Diet. Hist.*

GAMBARA (LORENZO) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, was protected by cardinal Alexander Farnese. His writings were much esteemed in his own time but are now little thought of. He was the author of a Latin Poem on Columbus, a Latin Treatise on Poetry, in which he dissuades Christian poets from using pagan mythology, some eclogues, entitled Venatoria, and other pieces. He died in 1596.—*Tischbech. Morari. Sacri. Onomat.*

GAMBARA (VERONICA) an Italian poetess, was born in 1485, and was the daughter of count John Francis Gambra. In 1509 she was married to Gaberto lord of Correggio whom she survived many years, devoting the rest of her life to the education of her children and the cultivation of literature. In 1528 she went to reside with her brother who was governor of Bologna, where she established a kind of academy which was frequented by many of the literati of the Roman court. On her return to Correggio she received as her guest the emperor Charles V. She died in 1550. Her works were collected and published by Zambra in 1559, with a life of the authoress. They possess much originality and vivacity and are far superior to the imitation of sonnets at that time poured forth in Italy.—*Tischbech. Rosso's Leo X. Morari.*

GAMBOLD (JOHN) an ecclesiastic, born at Haverfordwest in the early part of the last century. In 1734 he took the degree of Master of Arts at Christchurch Oxford, and was about four years after presented by archbishop Secker to the living of Stanton Harcourt. This piece of preferment he resigned in 1748, from motives of conscience having become a convert to the opinions of Zinzendorf on account of whose life and character he afterwards published. In 1754 the Moravian fraternity of which he was now become a distinguished member, consecrated him one of their bishops; in which situation he displayed much activity until his death, which took place at his native town in 1771. He was a man of blameless morals, deep erudition, and sincere though enthusiastic piety, and was much beloved for the amiableness of his manners and the inoffensive tenor of his life. While at Oxford he published in 1760 a sacred drama, having for its subject the martyrdom of St Ignatius, and in 1766 superintended an edition of the Greek Testament through the Clarendon press. At a very recent period of his life he assisted in trans-

John Chenev's "History of Greenland from the Danes"; and was the author of several sermons; an *apology* for an unorthodox article of the Church of England; and of a volume entitled "Marian and Theological Ideas."—*Nichols's Lit. Anno.*

GAWDEN (JAMES) an ingenious English architect, who studied his profession under Sir William Chambers. He was the first who gained the gold medal as an architectural prize from the Royal Academy and early acquired considerable professional reputation, which was much enhanced by the publication of his *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 3 vols. folio. He soon after went to Ireland where he built the Royal Exchange at Dublin the portico of the house of Lords, the four courts and other highly esteemed buildings in that capital. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries as also of the Royal Irish Academy and died at Cavan brook near Lucan in 1824, being then in his eighty-fifth year.—*Mosch. Mag.*

GANDY (JAMES) an able artist, was born in 1619 and was a pupil of Vandick. His works possess considerable merit and some of his portraits are very little inferior to Vandick either in dignity of expression, or colouring. He is however almost unknown, being taken to Ireland by the old duke of Ormond, and retained in his service, the then unsettled state of that country prevented his talents from receiving due notice. He died at Exeter in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

GANGANELLI (see CLEMENT XIV.)

GARAMOND (CLAUDE) an engraver and letter-founder was born at Paris. He first distinguished himself about 1510 when he founded his printing types clean from all remains of the black letter which he brought to such perfection as to surpass every thing that had been done in this way before. All parts of Europe were supplied with his types which were distinguished by his name by way of excellence particularly his small roman. By command of Francis I. he founded three species of Greek types for the use of Robert Stephens who printed with them all his beautiful editions both of the New Testament and several Greek authors. He died in 1561.—*Moreri.*

GARASSE (FRANCIS) a French jesuit, noted for the violence and scurrility of his controversial writings was born at Angouleme in the year 1585. He entered the Jesuit's college at the age of fifteen and during his novitiate published a defence of his order which without being devoid of wit was still more distinguished for asperity and buffoonery. He followed this publication up with many more in a similar strain, and on taking orders became a very popular preacher. In 1625 he ventured on the production of a larger work, entitled "The curious Doctrine of Wits, or Proverbies to Wit of this Age, &c. refuted by Father Garasse of the Order of Jesus," 4to. This production, with a vein of wit, was so defective in respect to accuracy, judgment, and representation as to produce considerable animadversion, nor was he more fortunate in his "Theologick Summary of the Capital

Theology of the Christian Religion," which was not only severely exposed by the old Dr. Cyran, but provoked a furious censure from the Sorbonne. The jesuits thought fit to yield to the storm, and banished him to one of the houses of their order at Paris, where he caught the plague during a virulent attack among the infected and died in 1631 at the age of forty six.—*Boyle's Morer.*

GARCIA LASSO de GARCILASO de la VEGA an eminent Spanish poet, was born at Toledo in 1539, being the younger son of a nobleman who had been employed on some important negotiations. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy and adopting the poetical principles of his friend Boscan, who rejected the ancient maxims, and substituted others borrowed from Italy, was a principal instrument in rendering them popular. His works which are contained in a small volume, consist principally of pastorals, in which his chief excellence is a tenderness that is still more beautifully displayed in his sonnets. His classical taste kept him clear from the bombast of his countrymen, but his learning and judgment were superior to his genius. Garcilaso followed the profession of arms and attended Charles V in many of his expeditions, in one of which he lost his life in 1536 at the early age of thirty three.—Another GARCILASO de la Vega a native of Peru composed a Spanish History of Florida and of Peru.—*Moreri. Monthly Mag. Oct. 1796.*

GARRARD or GERARDS (MARK) a Flemish painter was born at Bruges in 1561. He came to England soon after 1580 and remained here until his death which happened in 1635. He painted history landscape architecture and portraits. His works are numerous, but possessing no peculiar mark, are not easily known. His procession of queen Elizabeth to Hunsdon house has been engraved by Vertue. His execution is neat but his flesh-colours are thin and light possessing rather a bluish tinge.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GARDEN (ALEXANDER) an eminent botanist and zoologist, born in Scotland in 1730 and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charleston in South Carolina in 1752. From his first arrival in the country he engaged in botanical researches, and becoming dissatisfied with the system of Tournefort then followed by most naturalists, he opened a correspondence with the celebrated Linnaeus in 1755. Soon after he obtained the Philosophia Botanica, the Systema Naturae, and some other works of the Swedish botanist, which greatly assisted him in his enquiries. His labours were directed to the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America, in which he was very successful. To his exertions Linnaeus was indebted, particularly for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of Carolina; among which is the *Elmias facicularis*; a most curious animal, resembling both a lizard and a fish. After a residence of nearly twenty years in America, Dr. Garden returned to England,

in consequence of the political circumstances which prevailed in America now. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1772; but very soon after, still two years since, from other pecuniary causes in London, where he died April 25, 1791. Dr. Gardiner published "An Account of the Gymnastick Exercises, or Muscular Eat," in the Philosophical Transactions, and some other detached papers but produced no separate work.—*Rox's Cyclop.*

GARDINER (FRANCIS) Lord Gardiner, a Scotch lawyer of eminence, born in 1721 at Edinburgh, and educated in the university of that capital. Having practised with great success as an advocate, he was in 1766 appointed solicitor to the king, and soon after raised to the dignity of a judge, when he took, agreeably to the custom of the Scottish bench the title by which he is now most commonly known. A volume of miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, and two more entitled "Travelling Memoranda," were published by him anonymously and after his death a posthumous volume was added to the latter work. He died in 1793.—*Memoirs prefixed to Posthumous Volume of his Works.*

GARDINER (JAMES) an officer of distinguished merit in the reign of George II. He was born in 1688 at Carriden Linthgowshire, and made the army his profession at the early age of fourteen, when he obtained a commission in the Dutch service. He afterwards commanded a company among the English troops at the battle of Ramillies, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion of 1745 Gardner, who then commanded a regiment of dragoons, fell at the head of his men, in the action fought at Preston Pans, on the 21st of September in that year, being cut down by a blow from a scimitar axe, in eight of his own house. A singular story is told of his sudden conversion from a strenuous course of life by the accidental perusal of a Calvinistic treatise, entitled "Heaven taken by Storm." He is also said to have received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death. It is remarkable that three of his nearest relatives including his father were killed, like himself, in action.—*Lays by Doddridge.*

GARDINER (SIR THOMAS) an English prelate in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Mary. He was the natural son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury brother to the lady Elizabeth Woodville, who as the widow of Sir John Grey, captivated the affections of Edward IV and became his queen. Gardiner was born in 1483 at St Edmund's Abbey, Suffolk, and received his education at Eton, Hull, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his progress in the study of law, canon and civil law, the classics, and theology. In 1500 he succeeded to the leadership of the society to which he belonged, but soon renounced the ministry, and attached himself to the court. His first master, which he always considered a fortunate opportunity exceeding of improving himself with Wolsey than that of the people, in the service of this

prelate he gained himself an active employment in the service, and soon ranked high in the favour of his master, and consequently in that of the court. In 1527 his talents and address pointed him out a proper person to be entrusted with the negotiations then going on at the papal court respecting the King's divorce from Catherine of Aragon; and although unsuccessful in his mission, his exertions were not the less appreciated being rewarded with the archdeaconship of Newark and Leicester in succession and the appointment of secretary of state. His devotion to the king now got the better of his allegiance as churchman to the pope, and he not only did all in his power to facilitate his designs with respect to the queen, whose divorce he signed, but on Henry abjuring the supremacy of the pontiff and declaring himself head of the church he was warmly supported by Gardiner newly created bishop of Winchester. The first proof of his acquiescence in and approbation of this measure was a treatise written by him in its favour, entitled "De veritate Obedientiæ." The bishop continued to enjoy the full suzerainty of court favour till his capricious master taking a disgust at queen Catherine Park consulted with him on the easiest method of getting rid of her and acquainted in a plan the leading feature of which was the exhibition of articles against her on a charge of heresy. The design had proceeded so far that officers were already summoned for the purpose of arresting her when the queen in a personal interview with her husband, had addressed enough to turn the tables on the bishop, to re-establish herself in the king's favour and to plague him, whom she suspected of being a principal adversary in a state of disgrace from which he never emerged during the life of Henry. With his immediate successor he stood in a light still more unfavourable, his continued opposition to the doctrines of the reformed church and their establishment as the national religion, bringing on him the full weight of the displeasure of the prevailing party who succeeded in inducing the young monarch to commit him to the tower, with a sentence of deprivation from his diocese. On the accession of Mary however his star was again in the ascendant, he was not only received into favour and restored to his see, but elevated to the office of chancellor of England and first minister of state. The persecution he had himself under gone, on account of his religious tenets had not taught him meanness or tenderness towards others, and he now distinguished himself as a principal mover in the executions which took place during that reign, acting occasionally with equal celerity and cruelty. In his private character however he appears to much greater advantage, being not only learned himself, but a great encourage of learning in others; though artful, and skilled in dissimulation, with no slight degree of ambition and its usual companion pride, he yet possessed one of the most amiable traits in the human disposition—gratitude to perfection. To Wolsey he was

as much divided in his doctrine as in his scruples, and notwithstanding his opinions he espoused sincerely those Huguenots who never will shrink to speak of their monarch but in terms of the most affectionate respect. His errors, whatever they were, may be considered as almost屏ed for by the regret with which probably to his dearest he looked back upon them. "Exaudi cum Petro sed non sicut cum Petro," is said to have been a frequent exclamation of him in his latter days. He died November 12 1555. A treatise by him, entitled "Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man," printed in 1545 is said to be a joint work by him and Cranmer.—*Bibl. Brit.*

GARDNER (ALAN lord) a naval officer was born in the north of England and at the age of thirteen became a midshipman. After passing through various promotions, in 1766 he was made post-captain in the Preston, of fifty guns, which he commanded on the Jamaica station. In 1775 he had the Duke, of ninety eight guns, in which ship he first broke the French line on the 12th of April. In 1793 he was made rear-admiral and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station. After making an ineffectual attempt on Martinique, he returned home and was then employed as rear-admiral of the white with Lord Howe and so distinguished himself upon the 1st of June, that he was made a baronet and major-general of the marines. A dangerous mutiny breaking out in the fleet at Portsmouth admiral Gardner attempted to quell it, but using harsh means, the crew became so enraged against him that it was with difficulty he escaped with life. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer and in 1807 succeeded earl St Vincent in the command of the channel fleet, which his health obliged him soon to relinquish. He sat in three successive parliaments, and was finally made a British peer with the title of baron Gardner of Ulsterster. He died at Bath in 1809.—*Naucl. Chronica.*

GARENCHIERES (THEOPHILUS) A French physician, a native of Paris, who abjured the Romish faith, and quitting a respectable practice at Caen in Normandy came over to this country. He was a good Rhetor, and published an English translation of the Progostinations of Nostradamus. His other works are a treatise, entitled "Anglica Flagellum," and another on the Tincture of Coral. He died in London in great distress in 1680.—*Wood.*

GARET (JEROME) a learned French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, was born at Havre-de-Grâce about 1627 and died at the abbey of Jumièges in 1694. He edited a valuable edition of the works of Campanella, in 2 vols. folio, with notes, published at Rouen, 1679. It is preceded by a curious dissertation on the monastic life of that celebrated saint.—*Maur.* Now in *Dart. Hist.*

GARIBOLDI (Antonio) professor of divinity at Montefiascone, where he was born in 1597. He also filled the office of moderator of the school held at Charenton, and published several theological works, the principal of which are—*"Explanation of the Cata-*

chism of the Reformed Church;" "A Way to Salvation;" and "On the Mediatorial Office of Christ." He also possessed a talent for poetry, which he exhibited in two Latin heroic poems the one entitled "Adolphina," the hero of which is the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus; and another which has for its subject the "Swiss Customs." He died in 1630.—*Maur.*

GARLAND a grammarian and poet of the eleventh century whose name is variously spelt, John Garland by some, who contend that he was a native of Devonshire while others call him Jean de Garlante, contending that he was born at a place of that name in Normandy and stirring the opposition of his English birth to his constant attendance in this country upon his patron William the Conqueror. His works are—two Treatises on Synonymes and Ambiguoas Terminus Paris, 1490, 4to, reprinted by Pynson 1496, and again in 1500 London, "A Dictionary of Alchemy" 1571 Basile Bvo, and three poems, one on the Doctrines of Faith entitled "Prophetus," and a second on the Duties of Man to his Creator called "Facetus" and a third

On the Contempt of the World. He died about the year 1061.—*Primer's Worthies.*

GARNERIN (—) a celebrated aeronaut, who, if not the most scientific was at least one of the most daring and adventurous of the profession. He was the first man who made the experiment of descending in a parachute, a feat which he accomplished on the 21st of September 1802 ascending from an enclosure in North Audley-street, Grosvenor square. At the computed height of 4154 French feet the intrepid voyager through the fields of air cut the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and descended safely in the fields near Kentish Town, the balloon falling next day near Farnham in Surrey. M. Garnerin's death was occasioned by apoplexy in the Theatre du Jardin Bouffons at Paris, August, 1833. Having the rope which sustained the curtain in his hand by a sudden relaxation of his grasp, he allowed it to fall, when one of the weights struck him on the head, and he never recovered from the effects of the blow.—*Ara. Bibl.*

GARNET (Hirway) an English jesuit of great notoriety was born in Nottinghamshire in 1555, and was educated at Winchester school. He then went to Rome and entered into the Society of Jesus in 1575, and became professor of philosophy and theology in the Italian college at Rome. In 1586 he returned to England as provincial of his order, and although it was then illegal for a catholic priest to remain in the country, he abode there without molestation for many years. In this situation he held a secret correspondence with the king of Spain, and by an answer which he gave to a case of conscience submitted to him, in regard to the destruction of heretics, is said to have given an impulse to the gunpowder plot, and as an accomplice in this conspiracy, he was tried and executed at the west end of St. Paul's May 3, 1606. He acknowledged, previously to his

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execution, that the plot had been revealed to him in plain English, and then advised his thought & resolution to conceal it. He died with great fortitude and fortitude, and was buried with the greatest enthusiasm. He was the author of some religious tract. As some instances of opinion existing as to the propriety of the steps taken against him, many works were written in defence of them by the writers of those days.—*Annals of England*. *Dodd's Clerical Hist.*

GARNET (Thomas) an ingenious physician and natural philosopher, who was a native of Cawton in Westmoreland. After having served as an apprenticeship to a surgeon, he went and studied at Edinburgh and took the degree of M.D. He commenced professional practice at Bradford in Yorkshire where he delivered chemical and philosophical lectures. He then removed to Knaresborough and afterwards to Harrogate. In 1793 he went to Liverpool, intending to embark for America, but while waiting to take his passage he composed lectures which met with so much approbation, that he relinquished his design of emigrating and in 1795 he obtained the professorship of chemistry at Anderson's Institution, Glasgow. On the foundation of the Royal Institution in 1800 he was invited to become lecturer on chemistry which offer he was obliged to resign through ill health, and he died in 1802 at the age of thirty-six. Dr Garnet was the author of "A Tour through the Highlands and part of the Western Isles of Scotland," 2 vols. 4to, "Outlines of Chemistry," 6vo and "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life, in Health and Disease" 4to which last was a posthumous publication.—*Preface to Zoonomia.*

GARNIER. There were three French authors of this name. JEAN GARNIER a native of Paris, born 1612, entered into the order of Jesuits, and became professor of eloquence and philosophy at Bologna, where he died in 1681. He published a spin edition of Marcator 1673 "A Supplement to Theodore," in 4to; and "Systema Bibliothecae Collegii Parisiensis Soc. Jes." He also edited the "Breviary of Liberties," and the "Journal of the Popes." JEAN JACQUES GARNIER was born in 1729 at Goros sur Mayne, and at the breaking out of the Revolution filled the chair of Hebrew professor at Paris. He published a "Continuation of the History of France" by Velly and Villaret, an essay "On the Origin of the Government of Justice," 18mo, two treatises, "De l'Education Civile," 18mo, and "De Commerce comme un plaisir;" and a work in two small volumes, entitled "The Man of Letters." During the rage of terror he fled from the capital to Hospital, where he died in 1795.—**GARNIER** (Jean), a dramatic writer of some note, who made his living in point of time to 1800, 1801 much assisting in the composition of tragédies en musique, that he acquired great reputation, and was induced to abdicate his former calling, which he had commenced

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at Thonon, for the purpose of devoting himself wholly to the writing of tragedy. His works, which are now become classic, were collected and printed at Lyons in Paris 1807, 1808. There is also a later edition, 1807. His death took place in 1806.—There was also a learned Benedictine of this name known as the editor of St Basil's works, who died in the year 1725.—*Moreri Novus Dict. Hist.*

GARRICK (David) the most eminent actor ever produced by the English stage, was born at Hereford in 1708. His grandfather was a French refugee on account of the exiles of Nantes, and his father a captain in the army on half pay usually resided at Lichfield where he married the daughter of one of the vicars of the cathedral. He was educated at the grammar-school of Lichfield, but was more distinguished for his sprightliness than attachment to literature, and he gave an early proof of his dramatic tendency by inducing his school fellows to act the Recruiting Officer in which he himself took the part of sergeant Xits being then only twelve years of age. As the circumstances of his father were narrow, he was sent to Lisbon upon the invitation of his uncle, a considerable wine-merchant in that capital. His stay at Lisbon was very short, and returning to Lichfield, he was placed under the celebrated Samuel Johnson, who had then undertaken to instruct a few youths in the belles-lettres. A love for the stage had however become firmly rooted in the mind of Garrick and singular to say his master was induced to accompany him in a speculative journey to the metropolis. This remarkable event took place in the years 1736-7 and at the recommendation of Mr Gilbert Walmsley Garrick was placed under the care of an eminent mathematician at Rochester with a view of cultivating his general powers previously to his admission at the Temple. The death of his father however disturbed this arrangement and having been left a legacy of a thousand pounds by his uncle he joined his brother Peter Garrick in the wine trade. This connection was however soon dissolved, and in the summer of 1741 he gave entire sway to his long repressed inclination by joining Ciffard's company at Ipswich, where under the assumed name of Lydiard he played a great variety of parts with uniform success. At this time the stages of the metropolis were but inadequately supplied with leading performers, so that when Ciffard, who was manager of a theatre in Goodman's-fields, introduced his accomplished recruit there on the 19th of October, 1741 the effect was immediate and decisive. He judiciously chose the part of Richard III, which required not that dignity of person which he did not possess, while it gave him a scope for all the strong marking of character and changes of passion, in which his principal excellence consisted. He at the same time adopted a natural mode of recitation, which was a daring innovation on the part of a new performer, before audiences accustomed to the artificial declamation of the school which preceded him, but so far-sparedly did this return to nature

and his facility of expression, that the effect was irresistible. The part of Richard was repeated for many successive nights, and the embellished theatres were deserted, and strange scenes from the west end of the town thronged the streets of the city. The proprietors of the old theatre, alarmed at his success, threatened Garrick with a prosecution as an intruder upon their patents, and Fleetwood drew Garrick over to Drury lane. After finishing the winter season of 1742 at this theatre he visited Dublin where his reception was equally flattering. On his return he varied his characters by parts in general comedy and even descended to the representation of almost absolute stupidity in that of Abel Drugger. Stage quarrels and a second visit to Dublin engrossed the interval until he became a manager in his own right, an event which took place in the spring of 1747. By acting at Covent-garden he had reduced Drury lane to such a state of inferiority that Lacy the patentee, was glad to admit him a partner upon equal terms, Lacy assuming the care of the property and general economy and Garrick the management of the stage. Under these auspices Drury lane opened in 1747, on which occasion his old and constant friend Samuel Johnson furnished the new manager with a celebrated prologue, one of the few which merit lasting preservation. This period formed an era in the English stage from which may be dated a comparative revival of Shakespeare and a reform both in the conduct and licence of the drama, which is very honourable to the genius of the actor who effected it. In 1749 Garrick married Mademoiselle Violette (see ensuing article) and the remainder of his theatrical career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close. Although parsimonious, and occasionally too hasty in his intercourse with authors he managed to keep on terms with the majority of the most respectable and received from many of them an excess of incense which was but too acceptable. In 1763 he visited the continent, and on his return after an absence of a year and a half was received with excessive applause. He had written while an actor his farce of "The Lying Valet," "Love" and "Mis in her Teens," and in 1766 he composed, jointly with Colman the excellent comedy of "The Claudiose Marriage." The year 1769 was signalised by the famous Stratford Jubilee a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakespeare. It occupied three days at Stratford and its representation at the theatre lasted for ninety-two nights. After the death of Lacy in 1773, the sole management of the theatre devolved upon Garrick, who continued to fulfil the duties of that office until 1776 when he determined upon his final retirement, and sold his society of the theatre for £37,000. The last part which he performed was Dido Falir in "The Womans," for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund, its distribution for the relief of decayed actors, the sum of which he performed. At the conclusion of the play he addressed a brief fare-

well to the audience. The grand delivery with which this was delivered and received, rendered it truly impressive, and few persons ever quitted the stage with pleasure or loss and transmutes. He did not long enjoy his quiet and well-earned repose, dying under a suppression of crime, the effects of which produced a stupor on the 20th of January, 1779. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey his funeral being attended by a numerous assemblage of rank and talent. His large fortune, after an ample provision for his widow leaving no children, was divided among his relations. As an actor David Garrick seems never to have been surpassed for truth, nature and variety and facility of expression for which his countenance appears to have been admirably adapted. Expression, indeed, and the language of passion formed his great strength, being equalled by many of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental, and poetical declamation. As a man his predominant fault was vanity and a spirit of economy bordering on parsimony a品质 which Dr Johnson would however occasionally dispute. His excessive love of praise necessarily made him unwilling to share it, and he is charged with endeavouring to keep down rising talents on this account. In his commerce with the great he was exceedingly happy preserving sufficient freedom to make him a pleasing companion without encroachment on either side, and his attention to decorum secured him the society of the most grave and dignified characters. His literary talents were respectable but not superior besides the pieces already mentioned, he is author of some smart epigrams and jeux d esprit, a great number of pleasant prologues and epilogues, a few dramatic interludes, and many judicious alterations of old plays.—Damer's *Life of Garrick. Aut. Reg.*

GARRICK (Eva Maria) wife and relief of the celebrated David Garrick was born at Vienna, February 29 1735. Her maiden name was Violette under which appellation she attracted the notice of the empress-queen Maria Theresa as a dancer and by her command changed it to that of Violette a translation of the German word violette the monogram of her name. In 1744 she arrived in England, bringing with her a recommendation from the countess of Stahrenberg to the countess of Burlington who received her on her obtaining an engagement at the Opera as an inmate of Burlington house and ever after treated her with maternal affection. These circumstances gave rise to a very general but erroneous idea, that she was a natural daughter of the emperors, born before his marriage with the countess, but the dates of the respective events prove the inaccuracy of the supposition. Whilst under the protection of this noble family Mademoiselle Violette formed an attachment with David Garrick, and on the 2d of June, 1769, the nuptials were celebrated with the assistance of the mad and ominous, a marriage portion of £4000 being bestowed upon the bride by the master. In 1781 and in 1783 she accompa-

and the author of several treatises on the art of distillation, and other works on chemistry and medicine. He died at Paris, in the year 1680.

GARDEAU (MARGUERITE), a woman, who was the governess of Charles, King of France, in his boyhood. She was born in Paris, October 16, 1625, and was buried in the same year with her husband, near the entrance of the choir in Westminster abbey, on the 20th day of October in the same year.—*Biog. Brit.*

GARIBOLD (XAVIER ARISTIDE), a native of Paris, who became captain of the royal stables, and was the author of several treatises on horsemanship. He died at an advanced age in 1774. Among his works are—“*Le Nouveau poulain Mayéchal*,” &c., “*Traité des Voitures*,” &c.; “*Le Guide de Cavalerie*,” 1680; “*La Noticeuse de ce qu'il y a de plus utile dans les Connaissances humaines*,” 1690; and Descriptive Accounts of several Arts, in the Collection of the Academy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GARTH (SAMUEL), a physician and poet, was descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire. He received his academic education at Peter house, Cambridge, where it is said he resided until he took his degree of M.D. in 1691. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians the next year and soon attained the first rank in his profession. He was a nations wing and his commanding talents, and proficiency in polite literature, secured him patrons of great rank and influence. A division which arose among the medical professors, on the subject of the establishment of a dispensary for the poor of the metropolis induced Dr. Garth, who espoused the cause, to compose his mock heroic poem, “*The Dispensary*.” It was first published in 1698, and being widely read and admired, naturally contributed to the fame of the author. In 1697 he composed and printed his “*Harrington Oration*,” which was much entitled for its literary merit. Although a party man, he was always ready to benefit men of merit on every side and hence was an early convert of Pope. In 1710 he addressed a copy of verses to Lord Godolphin, an his chamberlain, and displayed his attachment to the house of Hanover by an elegant Latin dedication of an intended version of Lucretius to the elector, afterwards George I. On the accession of the latter, he accepted the honour of physician to the king, and physician-general to the navy. He died in the height both of reputation and fortune, in London, in June, 1720. Sir John Dryden has left no work behind him, & is little known, and indeed appears to have been destined rather to chemistry and practical philosophy than to pay any very close attention to literature. He was a distinguished member of the Society of Arts, and was decorated a knight of the Bath, and a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, which induced him to reside in his residence and kind

country during an interval of his stay at London, or to be employed by such distinguished persons, which he however did not do, but the subject of his conversation seemed to distract all thoughts of literary labour. His “*Chambers*,” however, gave very power on the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in his most uncompromising position, and is not without merit and original grace. His occasional pieces are sprightly and elegant; and his last literary labour was to superintend a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, to which he supplied a preface, which is not very highly esteemed.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Life of Garth*.

GARTHSHORE (MAXWELL) an eminent physician and seconchour, who was a native of Kirkcudbright in Scotland, where his father was minister. After serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, he entered into the army but left it in 1756 and settled at Uppington in Rutlandshire. Thomas he removed to London about 1763, and continued during nearly half a century the practice of those branches of the profession to which he had devoted himself. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries and physician to the British Lying-in-hospital. Though Dr. Garthshore enjoyed a high reputation for skill and learning, he was not much distinguished for his literary productions, which consisted of medical and physiological papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *London Medical Journal*, &c. His death took place in 1812, at the age of eighty.—*Genl. Mag.*

GARVE (CHARLES), a German metaphysician, was born in 1745 at Breslau in Silesia. He studied at Frankfurt, Halle, and Leipzig, at which latter place he was professor of philosophy. He died in 1796. His works are—*A translation of Cicero De Officiis, with a philosophical commentary*; “*Remarks on the Writings of Gellert*; “*Essays on various Subjects*”; *Observations on the general Principles of Moral*; “*Dissertatio de ratione accidendi instantis phænomenorum*; “*On the Inclemencies*, a prose-essay crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1789; “*Dissertatio de nominibus que pertinent ad logicas probabilities*; “*A Sketch of the most remarkable Principles of Moral Philosophy, from the time of Aristotle to the present Day*.” Garve also translated some of our best authors into German, as Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Paley's *Moral and Political Philosophy*, and Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.—*Biog. Univ.*

GARZI (LORENZO), an Italian painter, was born at Rome in 1640 and was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi. His works are not much known here, but in Italy are celebrated for their design, execution, and colouring. At the age of eighty, by order of Clement XI, he painted his most excellent work, the dome of the church of Degli Spagnoli, which he lived to finish, dying in 1731. He is considered by

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GARSON (John) an English poet of celebrity in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was a native of Walthamstow in Essex, and was the son of sir John Gascoigne, by whom he was disdained. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Gray's-inn. He then entered into the army and served in the Low Countries, under the prince of Orange who gave him a captain's commission which he soon resigned, in consequence of a quarrel with his colonel. Returning to England he became a courtier and employed his talents in writing masques for the entertainment of the queen. Four dramatic pieces and several poems, including a satire entitled "The Sheep Glass" were the productions of his pen. He died at Stamford in Lincolnshire in 1577. His works which display harmony and elegance of versification, have of late years, in common with those of several of his contemporaries, attracted that attention to which they are entitled.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict.*

GASCOIGNE (or WILLIAM) chief justice of the court of king's bench in the reign of Henry IV. He was a native of Gawthrop in Yorkshire and after completing his legal studies, he was called to the bar. In 1399 he was made a serjeant, and the following year was raised to the bench of Common Pleas, whence in 1401 he was removed to the chief justiceship of the King's Bench. In this high office he is said to have distinguished himself by committing to prison the heir-apparent to the crown, afterwards king Henry V for an assault on the person of the judge, and an attempt to rescue from the arm of the law one of his criminal complices. Several abstracts of the opinions of this judge on legal questions, as well as his official arguments and decisions, occur in old law-books. He died in 1413.—*Biog. Brit.*

GASCOIGNE (WILLIAM) an ingenious natural philosopher of the seventeenth century, who appears to have had the best title to be considered as the first inventor of the microscope. On the publication of a similar discovery by M. Ascani, in the first volume of Philosophical Transactions, Mr Townley addressed to the Royal Society a communication, in which he says, "I think it right to inform the world that I have found, by some scattered papers, of one Mr Gascoigne, that before the

invention of my great power of glass, he had the microscope made of glass only for testing diamonds, and that he did not invent the microscope upon glass, but that others were accustomed to polish many diamonds in the houses. The instrument he first made I have seen by me, and two more perfected by him; which diamonds he would have greatly improved, had he not been unfortunately slain in his late master's service. He had a treatise on Optics ready for the press, but thought I have used my utmost endeavours to retrieve it, as has not been with success."—Hutton's Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions vol. i. p. 161.—Gascoigne was a native of Lancashire, and was probably a volunteer in the royal army during the civil war as he was killed while fighting for Charles I, at Marston Moor July 2, 1644, at the age of twenty-three.—*Arch. Reg.*

GASPARINI (FRANCESCO) a native of Lucca, born in 1650. He was one of the ablest musical composers of the last century, and besides the opera of *Eusebii*, written in conjunction with Almoni, was the author of "Cantic da Camera a Voce Soia," Lucca, 1697; and a treatise entitled "L'Armonico pratico al Cimbalo," Soc. Venice 1708. He died about the year 1724.—*Hug. Dict. of Mus.*

GASSENDI (PIERRE) an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born in the year 1593 at Chantemerle near Digne in Provence. He early displayed a lively and inquisitive genius, which determined his parents, although in moderate circumstances, to bestow upon him the best education in their power. Under the instruction of an able master at Digne he made a rapid progress in the Latin language, and was afterwards put to philosophy at the university of Aix. At the age of nineteen he was appointed to fill the vacant chair of philosophy at Aix, and notwithstanding that the authority of Aristotle was still warmly maintained, after the example of Vives, Ramus, and others, he ventured publicly to expose the defects of his system. His lectures on this subject, which were delivered in the indirect form of paradoxical problems and published under the title of "Exercitationes Paradoxicae ad verbum Aristoteles," gave great offence to the votaries of the declining philosophy, but obtained him no small reputation with Peiresc and other learned men through whose interest, after being induced to take orders, he was presented to a canonry in the cathedral church of Digne, and made doctor of divinity. Thus enabled to apply closely to philosophical and astronomical pursuits, he composed a second book of "Exercitationes," which excited so much envy that he ceased all direct attacks on Aristotle, although he still maintained the predilection he had formed for the doctrines of Epicurus, which he defended with great learning and ability. He strenuously maintained the atomic theory in opposition to the fictions of the Cartesians, and in particular asserted the doctrine of a vacuum. On the subject of metals he also explained the pro-

son or Junius, he was a man of much literary merit. He died at Paris in 1648. His works include a history of the life and times of Galileo Galilei, the correspondence of several of the best men and talents, and especially that of cardinal Richelieu, by whom he was appointed in 1645 professor of mathematics at Paris. Here he delivered lectures on astronomy to crowded audiences, and by his great application so injured his health that he was obliged to return to Digne in 1647 from which place he did not return until 1653, when he published the lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbach, and Rodriguezanus. He also resumed his astronomical labours with an intensity to which his state of health not being adequate, his former disorder returned, and terminated his life in 1656, in the sixty third year of his age. He is ranked by Barrow among the most eminent mathematicians of the age, and mentioned with Galileo, Gilbert, and Descartes. Gassendi was the first person who observed the transit of Mercury over the sun. It is to the credit of both philosophers, that although mutually wroth in their scientific controversies, Gassendi and Descartes became friends in the sequel. The MSS. which the former left behind him and the treatises published during his life were in 1658 collected by Sorbonne in six volumes, folio. They consist of the philosophy of Epicurus; the author's own philosophy, the lives of Epicurus, Peiraeus, Muller, and others, in addition to those already mentioned, refutations of Descartes's *Metaphysics*, and other treatises.—*English Hist. of Phil.* Nos. 214, 215. *Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GASSICOURT (CHARLES LEWIS CADIER dit) an acute French philosopher of the present age, the son of a Parisian apothecary by whom he was educated for the bar and even practised with much reputation and intrepidity during that singular period of the Revolution so fatal to many of his brethren whose exertions in behalf of the accused not unfrequently involved the advocate in the fate he vainly strove to avert from his client. M. Cadier Gassicourt being, however, fortunate enough to escape the dangers of the times met the politics of which he entered, published in 1797 a pamphlet which attracted some attention on the "Theory of Elections." This was his first production with the exception of a "Mémoire on Natural History" written at the early age of fifteen. Several other essays, on political and other subjects, followed, among which was one "On the Future State of Mankind," "St. Germain, a treatise on the New Modes of Thinking, Writing, and Speaking, introduced into France by the Authors of the 'Times,'" and others on the "Influence of the Masonic Societies in the Progress of the Revolution," and the "Influence of the National Guard." Among his numerous writings, which appeared during the same period, were a volume on "The War of Washington," and a Dramatic Poem entitled "The principal characters in the reign of Louis XIV and his suc-

cessors." On the 1st of January 1800, he was elected a member of the Polytechnic school, and the personal friend of Buffon, Malibran, Lavoisier, and Cuvier, he seems to have diverted his attention at a great degree, if not altogether, from the stormy track of politics and to have devoted his time principally to the study of chemistry and physics. Having occupied himself in revising a treatise of his father's on "Domestic Pharmacy" the work ran at once through several editions, and did also a "Formulary" on the same subject, and to these he added several valuable works of his own, the most important of which is the "New Dictionary of Chemistry" afterwards introduced with great success into the Polytechnic school. This book appeared first in 1803. In 1809 he followed the army into Austra, and subsequently wrote an account of the campaign during which he invented a military instrument called "Les Baguettes." The plan for the organisation of the board of health also owes its origin to him and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it eagerly adopted but that of obtaining the appointment of reporter to secretary to his own institution. In this capacity he continued till the day of his death, which took place at Paris early in the summer of 1823. Besides the literary productions already enumerated he was the author of a series of essays on "London and the English Nation" in which he displays much candour and impartiality, and a treatise on the application of the Physical Science to Military Purposes. To a great variety of other useful and scientific publications he was a material contributor such as the "Journal of Pharmacy" originally edited in 1809 under the title of the "Bulletin of Pharmacy," "The Annals of Physics and Chemistry," "Complete Course of Agriculture," "Révues Encyclopédiques," "Dictionary of Medical Sciences."

Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation, &c &c, and almost on his first introduction into literary society assisted in founding the Lyceum, afterwards the Athénéeum, at Paris of which he was one of the original members in the year 1785.—*N Month, May*

GASETTIER (Kew George) a physician was born at Ferrière in Gâtinais, in 1791. He early devoted himself to the study of physic, which he practised at the epoch of the Revolution. In 1793 he was chosen a member of the provincial assembly of Orléans, and was elected mayor of Montargis in 1795; according to the new popular form. In 1791 he was deputed by the Loire to the Legislative Assembly. The severity of his principles could not secure him from the fury of the ultra-revolutionary party, and in 1793 he was destined a ban to his country and arrested. The fall of Robespierre and of his principal accomplices happily released him from the fate which awaited him; but still being pursued by the hatred of his enemies, he was obliged to postpone his departure for five years. In the promotion of 1797, the king decorated him with the Order of St Michael. He was the author of ambitious

“ Mémoire sur la Thérapeutique médicale et sur l’Histoire naturelle du Gâtinais,” 1780, “ Histoire des Epidémies qui ont régné pendant dix ans dans le Gâtinais,” 1783, “ Annales médicaux aux physiques,” “ Traité sur les Spécifices en Médecine,” these four last received the prizes of the Royal Society of Medicine, “ Dissertation sur le supplice de la Guillotine.” This was written to contradict an error which had been asserted by the physiologist, Semmerring, and maintained by M. Sue jun. Both pretended that the criminals suffered great pain after decapitation, and M. Sue added that after the death of the courageous Charlotte Corday, he had seen her fine face blush with indignation in the dirty hands of the executioner who showed her to the populace. Besides numerous other works, in 1816 Gastellier published a pamphlet with this title—“ A mes Concitoyens” in which he refuted the calumnies which slander had spread against his conduct during the Revolution. Gastellier died in 1821.—*Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains.*

GAUBIL (Antoine) a jesuit, was born at Caillac in 1708. He was sent as a missionary into China, where he remained thirty-six years. He became so thoroughly acquainted with the history and literature of the Chinese as to astonish the natives themselves. He was the author of ‘A History of Genghis Khan, and of all the Dynasties of the Mongols his Successors, Conquerors of China,’ drawn from the History of China, of which Mr Gibbon says ‘This translation is stamped with the Chinese character of domestic accuracy and foreign ignorance.’ He also gave a translation of the Chankung, and sent several memoirs to fathers Sescat and Freret which they have used in their works. He died in 1759.—*New Dict. Hist.*

GASTRELL (Francis) bishop of Chester born in 1668 at Slapton, Northamptonshire. He proceeded from Westminster school on the foundation to Christchurch, Oxford where he graduated as A.M. in 1687 and as A.D. in 1700, on obtaining the chaplaincy to the house of Commons. Two years after wards, on the recommendation of the house, he was presented to a canonry at Christchurch, whose piece of preferment he was allowed to retain when, in 1714, he was raised to the episcopal bench. Soon after his elevation, he refused to institute Mr Pepys into the warden ship of Manchester college, on the ground that he was disqualified by holding only a matriculation degree, because the subject of judicial inquiry in the court of King’s Bench. The point was given against him, but he nevertheless received a public vote of thanks from the university of Oxford for his conduct in vindicating their privilege. On the accession of

George I. bishop Gostrell became unpopular with the ministry, and nearly失宠失势失势。 In the affair of Astbury Gostrell privately thinking that prelate, he yet opposed the proceedings against him in the house of Peers, which he considered as unconstitutional and unjust. Among the most celebrated of his writings are—a treatise on the “ Moral Proof of a Future State” and another entitled “ Christian Institutes,” “ A series of Bovis Lectures,” afterwards arranged as a continuous discourse against deism, and pamphlets against Dr Samuel Clarke and Mr Collins, on the question of the Trinity. This last treatise was written early in 1714 and mainly contributed to his advancement to the episcopal dignity. He enjoyed the reputation of a sound scholar and an able polemic and died in a fit of the gout in 1725.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATAKER (Thomas) a learned English divine and critic of the seventeenth century. He was born in London in 1574, was sent to St John’s college, Cambridge in 1590 and on the foundation of Sidney college in 1596 he was appointed one of the fellows. Having been ordained, he commenced preaching at the parish church of Everton near Cambridge and soon after removed to London and became preacher to the society of Lincoln’s Inn. In 1603 he took the degree of B.D. In 1611 he was presented to the rectory of Rotherhithe in Surrey, and while there resident published the substance of a course of sermons under the title of ‘The nature and use of Lots,’ a treatise historical and theological 1619 4to. In the next year he made a tour through the Netherlands, and after his return home in 1623 he published a Defence of his Treatise on Lots, against the animadversions of a Mr Balfour. In 1637 appeared a more extended defence of his opinions under the title of ‘ Thomas Gataker Londinensis Antithesis contra Gulielmum Amensiam Gaberti Voeti de Sorte Theologiae reposita,’ 4to. In 1642 he was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but in the discussions which took place he opposed the introduction of the Covenant and declared in favour of Episcopacy, and though he in general complied with the authority of the parliament, yet he remonstrated strongly against the trial of king Charles I. In 1648 he published ‘ Thomas Gataker de Novi Testamenti Stylo Dissertatio,’ 4to, in which he vindicated the purity of the language of the sacred writers against the objections of Sebastian Pietersen. This was followed by his “ Adversaria miscellanearia Animadversiones variorum, lib. vi. comprehensa,” 1651, 4to. The following year he published an edition of the Meditations of the emperor Marcus Antoninus. He died in 1654, and in 1659 his son, Charles Gataker published ‘ Adversaria Miscellanearia Posthumae,’ folio, forming the sequel to the former work. He was the author of several other theological productions. His Opera Critica were printed at Utrecht, 1698, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

G A U

GAUCHER, (Gaucho, Gaucho), a French engineer and author, died Nov. 1866. He was a native of Paris, and educated at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées. He became an engineer in 1825, and in 1830, appointed to the Bureau of Bridges. He then left the service of the state. He published—"Observations sur l'Industrie Française," "Voyage dans l'Algérie," "Méthode, ou Traité complet de l'Art de l'Échelle," &c. vol. deux, published in Geneva; "Traité d'Architecture," "Lettres des Artistes," folio 8vo, and he also wrote the author of the lives of engineers inscribed in Fontenay's "Dictionnaire des Artistes."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAUDEN (Jew) an English poet, was born in 1605, at Mayfield in Essex. He was educated at St. John's college Cambridge where he took his degrees in arts and was subsequently presented to the vicarage of Clapton in Cambridgeshire, and to the rectory of Brightwell Barts. He then entered himself a member of Wadham college, Oxford, where in 1641 he graduated as DD. On the commencement of the civil war he complied with the prevailing party by made deas of Bocking, and a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, which however he did not attend but abandoned the cause of the parliament when it proceeded against monarchy and episcopacy. In 1648 he printed the celebrated treatise—"Euse, Boudjang, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings," which in a few months had ten thousand seventeen editions. That Dr. Gauden was the principal instrument in making this work public cannot be disputed, but how far he may be deemed the author of it, or in how great a degree it may have originated with the king has been a subject of much controversy. The evidence for and against its authorship by Gauden is to be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Lang's History of Scotland. However the point may be determined, the ascribing this treatise to the king created the most favourable impression, both at home and abroad, of his piety, meekness, and humanity, and in the opinion of lord Shaftesbury, it was mainly instrumental in procuring for him the title of martyr. Dr. Gauden was subsequently the acknowledged author of several tracts in favour of the depressed church the merit of which he did not fail to plead at the Restoration, in the first year of which he was promoted to the vacant see of Exeter. At once greedy and ambitious, he was by no means satisfied with this recompence, but sought to be bishop of Winchester. He could only obtain however a translation to the see of Worcester, and his disappointment is said so generally to have affected him, as to bring on a violent fit of the spleen and stranguary, which terminated his existence in 1658, in his fifty-seventh year. His religious opinions are to have been an able, though silent man, whose principles could be easily understood in circumstances, and moments of opportunity, and of unavoidable necessity, were better suited to the politician, than to follow the speculist or divine.—*Bog Univ.*

Brit. Nichol's *Lit. Anng.* *Living Hist. of Eng.* *Hargrave's Gen. Twp.*

GOUVERNÉUR (Gouverneur) a French engineer and author, died at Paris in 1838. "Going to Paris to study," he intended to become the pupil of Deshayes, under whom he distinguished himself by his unusual attention to professional exercises. The knowledge which he displayed of the different branches of mechanics procured him the appointment of instructor of the pupils in the School of Mars, and he was afterwards elected a member of the Society of Mechanics at Paris. In this station he contrived a mode of facilitating instruction in reading and writing, somewhat on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. On this subject he published a work, entitled "Méthode pour apprendre en même temps à écrire, à lire, et à écrire sous la dictée, à l'usage des écoliers primaires. Paris An. 3 8vo." He also published treatises on Osteology Myology and Sphinctiology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised, as a classical manual of a branch of anatomical science. Gouvernur, notwithstanding his literary and professional labours, and the excellencies of his private character appears to have received little patronage. He lived poor, and died at Paris almost unknown in 1838.—*Bog Univ.*

GAULTIER (Louis) abbé, born in Italy of French parents was taken early to France which country he adopted. Thus worthy man devoted himself entirely to the service and instruction of youth. Observing that the severer forms of education deprived infancy and youth of that portion of happiness so necessary to the development of their moral and physical faculties, he conceived the project of smoothing the rugged path of education by instructive games known to children by the name of the "Abbé Gaultier's Games." He was one of the warmest supporters of the systems of Bell and Lancaster. The horrors of the Revolution forced him to quit France, and he retired to the Hague. Not wishing to live in sole dependence he accepted the situation of tutor to the children of the British ambassador whom he accompanied to England. Wishing to be useful in his surroundings, he gave his instructions gratuitously to the children of French emigrants, and with the same benevolence qualified masters, who successfully propagated his method of instruction. After the peace of Amiens he returned to Paris and resumed his teaching which he continued until his death which took place in 1818, in his seventy-fifth year. His works are very popular and some of them have gone through twenty editions. The following are among the principal—"Lèçons de Grammaire suivant la méthode des Tableaux analytiques," 1787; "Jet raisonné général pour les Enfants," 1797; "Méthode pour analyser la phrase et le récit à ses Principes Élémentaires;" "Méthode pour apprendre grammaticalement la Langue Latine sans connaître les règles de la Composition;" "Traité caractéristique d'une meilleure Education ou Actions et Discours ration-

abstraite de l'Opéra, et régularisera certaines idées
qui ont été développées dans le traité de Mathématique;"
"Système de géométrie Pratique, nécessaire à l'Éducateur de la plupart des Arts et Métiers," 1782, &c. — *Bibl. Nove. des Géomètres.*

GAUTIER D'AGOTY (JAMES) a native of Mireilles, who lived at Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Dijon. He was a painter, engraver and antiquarian, and ascribed to himself the merit of being the inventor of the art of making engravings to be painted in colours. The same method however was previously practised by Leblanc, who used only three colours, while Gautier used four. The numerous plates which he executed in this manner form the best monument of his fame. He published several works on anatomy with engravings: "Nouveau système de l'Anatomie," 2 vols. 12mo 1750-1751, the second volume of which was an attack on the Newtonian doctrine of colours.

"Zoogénie ou génération des Animaux," 1750 12mo, "Observations sur la Physique, l'Histoire Naturelle, et la Peinture," a scientific journal, continued from 1752 to 1755 which gave rise to the *Journal de Physique*, "Ob servations sur la Peinture et les tableaux anciens et modernes," 1753 2 vols. 12mo, and "Collection de Plaques anciennes gravées en couleurs," 1757 4to, left incomplete. He died at a very advanced age, in 1755. His end is said to have been hastened by chagrin at learning that his name had been struck out of the list of the academicians of Dijon through the malice of Mistet, secretary of the Academy, with whom he had quarrelled.—**GAUTIER (ARNAUD EDOUARD)** son of the foregoing, practised the same art, and executed the plates for the early numbers of the "Observations périodiques sur l'Histoire Naturelle, &c." published by Remy, and published "Courr complét à l'Anatomie" Nantes, 1773, folio, containing a collection of the various anatomical plates engraved by his father with exceptions by M. Jadalot.—**GAUTIER (JOHN BAPTISTE)** another son of James, died at Paris in 1786, after having published, under the title of "Galerie Française," Paris, 1770 4to, portraits of celebrated French men and women with memoirs.—**GAUTIER d'AGOTY (EDWARD)** grandson of James, practised the art of engraving in colour, in which he made some improvements. He published at Paris, about 1780, engravings from the pictures of some celebrated painters; but the work had little success, and the artist, in disgust, went to Italy, and died at Milan in 1804.—*Bibl. Univ.*

GAUTHHEY (EMILIAN MARIE) an eminent mechanician and engineer, who was a native of Châlons-sur-Saône in France. He studied mechanics at Versailles, under his uncle, who was instructor of the carpenters, who which he assisted the salvoes of bridges and highways, then directed by the celebrated Perronet. The State of Burgundy appointed him chief engineer in 1758, and he was shortly after elected a member of the Academy of Dijon. In 1767

he constructed the first of Savoie's canal from Chambéry to Dijon, which was commenced in 1763, and finished in 1791. It is termed the central canal [canal du centre] forming a navigable track, twenty-three leagues in extent. Besides this work, he executed several great undertakings in the same province, among which are the canal of Châtillon-sur-Saône, the bridge of Navilly over the Doubs, part of the junction canal of the Saône and the Yonne. The two latter works completed a communication by water between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean on which account a medal was struck with the legend—"Utrumque insula puncta triplex." These labours procured for Gauthhey great reputation and he was about to be rewarded with the order of St Michael when the Revolution broke out. Subsequent events having occasioned a dissent of the corps of engineers of the state with the engineers of bridges and highways, Gauthhey was appointed inspector-general and called to Paris in that capacity in 1791. He took an active part in the various projects which came under discussion before the council and on various occasions displayed an enlightened mind in the promotion of schemes beneficial to the nation. He was nominated a member of the Legion of Honour at the time of its institution, and was commandant of that legion some years afterwards. He died July 14 1806, aged sixty-four. Among the works which he published are—*Mémoire sur l'application de la Mécanique à la construction des Voûtes* 1772 4to, "Dissertation sur les dégradations causées aux piliers du Dôme du Panthéon Français, et sur les moyens d'y remédier" 1798 4to, "Projet de déviation jusqu'à Paris des Rivieres d'Ourcq Thérainne et Buvronne d'une part et des Rivieres d'Estenne Jeugne Orge Yvette et Buvre d'autre part," 1803 4to. For several years previously to his death he was engaged in arranging the information derived from his professional researches, in a work entitled "Traité complet sur la construction des Ponts et des Canaux navigables" which was published in 3 vols. 4to 1802-1812, by his nephew M. Necker with a memoir of the author.—*Bibl. Univ.*

GAY (JOHN) an eminent English poet, was born at or near Buntingstall in 1685. He was descended from an ancient but reduced family who, after an education at the free-school at Buntingstall, apprenticed him to a silk mercer in London. He showed however such a distaste to trade, that after a few years of negligent attendance, his indentures were cancelled by agreement, and he devoted himself henceforward to literature. In 1711 he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself, which compliment introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted till his death. In 1718 the easy, impudent disposition of Gay being unfavourable to his pecuniary circumstances, he accepted the office of secretary to Anne, duchess of Monmouth, which probably being little more than nominal as re-

and the author of "Vivian" to pay his court to him, and the distinguished stock-broker, John Craggs, of the Art of Whipping, and the like. "Lavater," was published in the same year. He was soon after engaged in the service of the Duke of Lauderdale. "The Heiress," a tragic drama, being attributed to him, which was followed by an unsuccessful comedy, entitled "The Wife of Bath." In 1714 his caricature of Ambrose Philips's system of pastoral was published, under the title of "The Shepherd's Week." This performance, which attracted considerable attention, was dedicated to lord Bolingbroke, who, with the Tory party then in power, much befriended the poet. By their interest he was at length appointed secretary to the earl of Clarendon, in his embassy to the court of Hanover, but the death of the queen once more threw a cloud upon his rising prospects. In 1715 appeared his burlesque drama of "What d'ye Call it?" which was followed by a farce, in conjunction with Pope and Arbuthnot, called "Three Weeks after Marriage," which altogether failed. In 1720 he was endeavored by the countenance of the numerous friends whom his kind and amiable disposition had secured, (many of them possessing rank and fortune,) to publish his poems by subscription, by which expedient he secured a thousand pounds and a present of South-sea stock from secretary Craggs, and might have made his fortune, had he sold in time. This he could not be prevailed to do, and his consequent disappointment seriously affected his health. In 1723 he produced his tragedy of "The Captives," and some instances of court favor encouraged him to employ himself in his well-known "Fables," written professedly for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726. For this performance which, while it ^{was} absent of La Fontaine exhibits great wit in the mode of narration and much lively and natural painting he naturally expected a handsome reward, but was offered nothing better than the office of gentleman usher to the young princess Louise, which he declined as an indignity, and all the subsequent solicitations in his behalf were unavailing to. Under this state of disappointment, he composed his famous "Beggar's Opera," the notice of which seems to have been prefaced by Swift. It was first acted in Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln's-in-the-Fields, having been previously rejected at Drury Lane. Its chief purpose was to ridicule the Italian opera, but the original spirit of the poem rendered it an unique composition; nor is it easy to define the mixture of tragedy, comedy, burlesque, and satire, which the audience found its originality and interest. Its moral tendency has been much discussed, but when it appeared and continued to run, it was universally agreed Gay's intention was to expose the vices of one class, and to follow out their rise in some slender narrative, and to give the name of another, which he himself probably rather to strip off the mask under which falsehood and depravity in

the higher grades, for concealed, from the view not only of the world at large, but of the offending parties themselves. So true is it, however, the "Beggar's Opera," which ran for thirty-three successive nights, and transfixed the actress who represented the Beggar with a sickness, so offended the persons then in power that the lord chamberlain refused to a concert for performance a second part of it, entitled "Poly." This resentment however rather served the author than otherwise, as it induced his friends and the party in opposition to come forward on its publication with so laudable a subscription that his profits amounted to £2000, whereas the "Beggar's Opera" had gained him only 400. A further benefit accrued in the patronage of the duke and duchess of Queensbury, who took him into their house, and condescended to manage his pecuniary concerns. He was soon after assed with dejection of spirits, attributed to disappointment but which possibly originated in habitual indolence and a constitutional tendency to choleric. He enjoyed however intervals of ease sufficient to enable him to compose his scenes of "Acis and Galatea," and the opera of "Achilles" but being seized with an inflammation of the bowels he died in December 1738 at the age of forty-five. No man was more sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and his memory was honoured by interment in Westminster abbey where his monument exhibits an epitaph by Pope, which evinces considerable affection and feeling. Swift and Arbuthnot also manifested great regard for him. As a man, Gay possessed little energy of mind to support the independence which he affected, but he was eminently gifted with the gentle virtues which beget affection. As a poet he cannot be ranked in the first class, but he seldom fails to give pleasure, and among his smaller pieces his two ballads of "All in the Downe" and "Twas when the Seas were roaring" will ever be felt and admired. "The Beggar's Opera" may be deemed the finest of the ballad, or modern comic operas, a species of praise that will be estimated according to the very different opinions formed of the merit of that species of entertainments. Gay's works are to be found in all collections.—See *Brit. Johnson's Poets. Spanish & Spanish.*

GAYE, a musician in the service of Louis XV with whom he was a great favorite. He is principally known as having furnished occasion to that monarch for a royal bon-mot. Gaye had given offence by some impudent remark to the archbishop of Rheims, and desiring that prelate's influence at court, hastened to acknowledge his fault to the king, and obtained his pardon beforehand. A few days after, while he was engaged in singing part of a mass, the archbishop took occasion to intimate to the king that the unfortunate musician's voice was much injured by time, with the view of procuring his dismissal. "You are in error," replied Louis, "the man sings well enough; his fault lies in the way in which he is apt to speak."—See *Dicit. of Mus.*

DAYOT DE PITAVAL (FRAUENS) a French Jesuit, was born at Lyons in 1673 of a noble family, and was educated at Paris. He took orders, and became in 1696 to then quitted the church and entered the army, without abandoning any distinction. At the age of fifty he became an advocate but meeting with no greater success in this than in the other profession, he devoted himself to literature. His principal work, entitled—*Causes Célebres*, is more remarkable for its length than its merit, being in twenty volumes 12mo. Though interesting in its subject, it is heavy, weak, and pedantic in its style. It has been two or three times abridged. His other works are—*The Art of adornning and improving the Mind*, a compilation, entitled *Bibliotheque des Gens de Cour* and *An Account of the Campaings of 1713 and 1714*, a compilation from the Memoirs of Vilbert. He died in 1743.—*Moreri*; *Dart. Hist.*

GAZA (THEODORE) a native of Thessalonica, who was one of the principal revivers of Greek literature in Italy, in the fifteenth century. On the devastation of his native place by the Turks in 1430, he took leave of Greece, and went to Mantua, where he acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1441 he was made a professor in the university of Ferrara, where he taught Greek from a grammar of his own composition and lectured on the Orations of Demosthenes. About 1450 he entered into the service of pope Nicholas V and he was also patronized by cardinal Bessarion. On the death of the pope he resided some time with Alfonso king of Naples, who dying in 1458 Gaza returned to Rome. Cardinal Bessarion then procured him a rich benefice in Calabria, from which he derived little revenue through his own negligence. Having completed a Latin translation of Aristotle's *Treatise on Animals*, he presented the work to pope Sixtus IV, who gave him fifty crowns for his learned labour which the indigent scholar is said to have thrown into the Tiber. He then went to Ferrara, whence he removed to Calabria, but he afterwards appears to have returned to Rome and died there in 1478. Besides the works noticed before he translated into Latin the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with Galen's *Commentaries*, Theophrastus on Plants, Alcian's *Tactics*, Diogenes of Halicarnassus on Composition, some Homilies of John Chrysostom, &c. He likewise wrote a Greek version of Cicero de Senectate, and his Socratis Scipione, and wrote "Liber de Atticis Membris," and *Epistola de Origine Tarcarum*. Gaza is said to have been the most accomplished of all the Greek emigrants, who contributed to the revival of learning in the west of Europe.—*Doveri*; *Diss. IV de Graecis Etruskis. Tirocnius. Brig. Univ.*

GERER, an Arabian philosopher, who, according to Leo Africanus lived in the eighth century. He is said to have been a Greek by birth, and to have apostatized from Christianity to Mahometanism. His writings relate to astronomy and chemistry; or rather alchemy, on which last subject his authority was

so great, that he was styled the master of emperors by that era. A Latin translation of his *Commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy* was printed at Nuremberg in 1553, and his alchemical works were published in Latin by Gezelius, under the title of "*Liber Philosophorum*," and an English translation of them by Robert Russell appeared at Leyden in 1668.

Sylvio Gober conjectured many errors in the astronomy of the ancients, and described chemical instruments and operations with greater accuracy than his predecessor. Vulgar ignorance ascribed to this philosopher the character of a magician, on which Naude remarks, that from the catalogues of the works of Geber given by Geimer, it may be concluded he understood every thing except magic.—Another philosopher named Geber is supposed to have been a native of Seville in Spain and to have flourished about 1090. These individuals have been improperly confounded by some writers.—*Naude Apologie pour les Grands Hommes soupçonnés de Magie. Histor. Aldin's G. Bag*

GED (WILLIAM) a goldsmith of Edinburgh, was the inventor of stereotype printing which he first practised in 1725. In 1729 he went into partnership with one William Fenner a stationer in London, but owing to the jealousy of the other printers and the ill treatment of his partner he lost considerably and in 1733 he returned to Scotland where he printed an edition of Sallust. He died in very indifferent circumstances in 1749.—*Gen. Bag. Dict.*

GEDDIES (ALEXANDER) a Roman catholic divine, was born in 1737 in the parish of Ruthven, in the county of Banff Scotland. His parents who were Roman catholics, sent him, at the age of fourteen, to be educated at Scain, a free Roman catholic seminary in the Highlands. At the age of twenty-one he was removed to the Scotch college at Paris and returning to Scotland in 1764, he was ordered to Dundee to officiate as priest among the catholics in Angus. The next year he removed to Traquair and became chaplain to the earl of that title and in 1768 again visited Paris. In 1769 he returned to Scotland, and became pastor of a considerable Roman catholic congregation at Auchincloich in Banffshire. This office he retained for ten years, which were however signalized by much pecuniary embarrassment and many difficulties, arising from a need to build chapels, and a false notion of relieving himself by farming *speculations*, none of which projects prospered, although he finally extricated himself with honour and punctually. In 1779 the University of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D being the last catholic since the Reformation to whom it had been confided. About this time he repaired to London, with a view of obtaining the necessary facilities for his grand scheme of a new English translation of the Old and New Testament. This work he half meditated for many years, but he desisted of a version of the scriptures in the mother tongue, and never favoured by the

referred to his own opinions, he was with many others, until the passing of the Edict of Nantes, which forbade the free exercise of their religion; in 1685, the execution of the Huguenot opinions of Dr. Gobelin, belonged to the plenary baptism of the papists, and the diremunt of the church was not without much sorrow, and the true Huguenot opinions suspended him. His strong character he repaid with great suspicion, and a mixture of ingenuity and irony that was much felt at the time. In 1707 he published the second volume of his *Historie*, which, displaying equal talents, produced similar opinions from both catholics and protestants. He was in the midst of a translation of the *Bible*, when he yielded to the ravages of a painful disease, and expired on the 46th of February, 1696. Dr. Godwin asserted the freedom of private judgment in too great a degree to be palatable to his own communion, upon which he assumed so many new views in respect to scriptural authority and doctrine, it is not very surprising that he should be regarded as an infidel by the equally orthodox, both catholic and protestant. This learned but eccentric divine wrote many tracts of more or less power in vindication of his peculiar notions and opinions, as well as some indifferent verses, but his labours have not the fate of those of every man who only strives against the established authority and tradition of ages. Varieties of his own opinions, at least, may very naturally profit a mind reposed on a subtlety to the examination of a sea of doubt and uncertainty, which requires very little loss in the way of faith, and imposes upon no stronger foundation than individual opinion.—See Ann. Reg. God's *Lies* of Godwin.

GELDENHAUER (GERARD) an historian and divine, was born at Nimeguen in 1492, and was educated first at Duxter and then at Louvain. He was for some time historian and reader to Charles V, while archduke, and then became secretary and private reader to the bishop of Utrecht. In 1526 being sent by Maximilian of Burgundy to Wittenberg to examine the state of religion there, he turned Lutheran, and going to Worms he married, and became a teacher of youth. He died in 1542. He was intimate with the celebrated Beza, who was so displeased at his change of religion, that he wrote against him under the name of Vulmarus. He was the author of "Historia Beliorum;" "Historia seu Estate," &c. &c.; "Descriptio Insulae Balavorum;" "Schediologia Episcoporum Ultrachicanorum;" "Promulgatio Scholastica;" "De Viris Illustribus Germanis;" &c. with some Latin poems, histories, and epistles, and several other publications.—See Thott. Mavri.

GELLERSTEDT (CORNELIUS FRANCISCUS) an eminent Swedish poet and writer on the belles lettres. He was born in 1763 at Nyköping, in the province of Södermanland, where his father was a poor peasant. When quite young he displayed a decided taste for poetry; and while at school he composed a poem, in which he found an harmony with

Haberm and Goethe, which lasted during their lives. In 1784 he went to the university of Leipzig to study theology, and after four years, returned home and continued a preacher till he never acquired much fame as an actor. He afterwards became tame to young gentlemen of fortune; and in 1794 he accompanied one of his pupils to Europe. His first poetical production was entitled "Apparatus, or Denmark and Wit," begun 1748, which procured him the reputation of being a highly agreeable writer. He now gave up his clerical profession, and devoted himself entirely to poetical tuition. In 1744 he took the degree of M.A. and the following year he published the first volume of his *Fables*, some plays, and a novel, entitled "The Swedish Comedians." In 1748 appeared the second volume of his *Fables* and he also produced a work called "Consolations for Valentimanns," probably suggested by the state of his own health as he was a great sufferer from hypochondriac affections. In 1751 he was made professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipzig, and he was afterwards offered another appointment in the same university but ill health prevented him from accepting it. He died December 13th 1769. Few writers have exercised so much influence over their contemporaries as the amiable and virtuous Gellert, who, in a great measure formed the taste and directed the opinions of his age. Though not a poet of the first class, he deserves to be ranked among the national classics, on account of the purity of his style in narration and didactic composition. His verses are easy and flowing and his prose is simple and elegant, but he never reaches the sublime. His comedies are strictly moral, yet deficient in that fire and spirit which may be considered as almost essential to such compositions, in spite of which however, they were all well received by the public. His works have often been published, both collectively and separately.—*Nous. Diet. Hist. Atlas*; G. Bing.

GELLERT (CAROLUS ERASO) brother of the preceding distinguished as a metallurgist. He studied first at Magdeburg, and then at the university of Leipzig. Being invited, with several other learned Saxons, to Petersburgh he became an adjunct of the academy for ten years, and his intimacy with the celebrated Euler inspired him with a passion for the cultivation of the sciences of physic and chemistry. He returned to Saxony about 1746, to prosecute his researches. His mineralogical lectures attracted to Freiberg a great many strangers and proved extremely profitable. In 1752 he was appointed controller-commissary of the mines, and charged with the inspection of machines and the examination of ore and minerals of Saxony, in 1763 administrator in chief of foundries and forges at Freiberg; in 1765 professor of metallurgy at the academy of mines in that city; and of length, in 1783, effective controller of mines. He made great improvements in science by his mineralogical researches; and he was the first introducer of the process of

GELIUS (GELLIUS) by his compilation on a large scale "Antiquitatis Romanae," 1584, 1595. His works, which are numerous, include "Elementa de Chalcographia," composed from the treatise of Cato; "Elementa de Chalcographia Metallorum," "Geographia Antiquorum," &c.—*Bibl. Orie.*

GELLIUS (GELLAUERUS) an Italian poet and prose writer, was born at Florence in 1492. Having originally a shoemaker, but, proceeding the advantages of education, he soon became distinguished. He wrote two comedies in prose "L'Ercole," and "La Sparta," which were considered the best compositions of the kind then existing. He was also the author of some dialogues entitled "I Caprioli del Bottino;" others on physical topics styled "La Ciro," with some dissertations on the poems of Petrarca and Dante. Remarks on the Italian Language, &c. He likewise translated the *Ecclaeis* of Ennius into Italian. He died in 1563.—*Moreri. Thorebach.*

GELLIBRAND (HARVEY) a mathematical writer of eminence in the 17th century. He was born in London in 1597; and was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1615, where about four years after he took the degree of B.A. and proceeded M.A. in 1623. The professorship of Astronomy at Gresham college becoming vacant by the death of Edmund Gunter he was chosen to fill that office in 1656. He was extremely intimate with Henry Briggs, the Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, who dying in 1630, while engaged in writing a work on trigonometry the task of completing it devolved to Gellibrand. During the time he was thus occupied, he was called before the high commission court by Dr Laud, bishop of London, on account of the publication of an almanack, for 1631 by William Balem, his servant, in which the names of protestant sufferers for religion taken from Fox's *Martyrology* were inserted instead of the saints of the Romish calendar. But it appears that similar almanacks had been previously published, Gellibrand and his servant were both acquitted. In 1633, having completed the work entrusted to him by Briggs, he published it under the title of "Trigonometria Britannica, sive de Distancia Traegetorum inter h[ab]itum." folio. He died in 1656 at Gresham college, and was buried in the church of St Peter-in-Pow, in Broad-street, London. His works include treatises on the longitude, the variation of the magnetic needle, and on magnetism; besides several not published—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors. Matthew's Bibl. Philos.*

GELIUS (AVRUS), a Roman orator and voluminous writer of the second century. He studied rhetoric under Gennadius Probus, at Rome; and philosophy at Athens, under Faventius Pammachius; and others. His work, entitled "Meditatio Attica," consisting of critical and philological observations, which he had taken up from reading and conversation, has preserved his name from oblivion. It was commenced in the night of a festival which he spent in the honourable Athens, from which afterwards he did not return: like the

wreath of Admetus, "Mithridates," and other representations "Coffin-work"; it derives its title from the facts and maxims of antiquity, and the fragments of former writers which are included in it. Gelius died about the beginning of the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The best editions of his works are those of Gronovius, Leyd. Edit. 1706, 2 vols. folio; and Corpius, Lips. 1705, 2 vols. folio. There is an English translation of the *Nectes Atticae* by the Rev. W. Bellet. —*Poetiv. Edit. Let. Statuti Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

GEMINIANI (TAZIAZZO) an eminent composer, principally for the violin born at Lucca in 1697. He commenced his musical education under Leonati, of Milan a celebrated violinist, better known by the name of Il Gobbo afterwards studied counterpoint under Scarlatti at Rome and finally became a pupil of Corelli. Although a perfect master of his instrument, he was considered so wild and unsteady a master that he put the whole orchestra into confusion more than once at Naples, while acting as leader of the band, and was therefore induced to retire from that situation. In 1714 he came to London, where he published his first work consisting of twelve solos, which though extremely difficult, professors have considered superior to those of his great master White in England he continued to print, at intervals, various compositions of the same description all of which are remarkable for the excellence of their style as for the labour and skill necessary to their execution. He was also the author of three treatises on the art of managing his favourite instrument and of a musical piece entitled "The Enchanted Forest." This latter composition printed in 1756 is an attempt to express by mere sound without the assistance of words, the episode contained in the thirteenth book of the *Jerusalem Delivered*. It was not, however, very successful. Geminiani continued to reside in London, playing occasionally his own compositions at the houses of the nobility, and supporting himself by teaching till 1750, when he went to Paris, but returned in 1755. Dubourg master of the king's band in Ireland was one of his best scholars, and sent him an invitation, which he accepted, to come to Dublin in, but owing to his great age, and the vox sonus which he experienced at being robbed of some valuable music, he did not survive his journey more than a twelvemonth, dying at Dublin in 1764.—*Bibl. Diet. of Mus.*

GEMISTUS PLETHON (GNEZEX) a philosopher of the 15th century. He was a native of Constantinople and appears to have resided chiefly in the Peloponnesus, where he acquired the character of a man of great learning and virtue. He became a zealous advocate for the doctrines of the later Platonists, and consequently a violent opponent of the Aristotelians. He also defended the Greek church against the Latins; and in 1458 he was sent to the council of Florence to discuss the subject of a proposed union between the two churches. His final and strongest in the cause which he maintained, gained the admiration of his oppo-

ments, which distinguished him as the most sensible, most eloquent, and most popular orator in France, was sent to Paris to represent the King, and to demand his release; and he was sent to the Convention to represent the King, and to help to bring about the fall of Louis the XVI., and Maximilian Robespierre, and Marat, his adherents, and his enemies. His influence in the Convention was predominant; for among the many instances of disregard to which he was exposed, we may notice his refusal to remain in Paris, and his flight in 1792, at the age of one hundred and twenty-four years; and his writings are a study on the differences between the doctrine of Rohan and Artois, a book against the arguments of George Washington for Artois; a treatise on various topics, two books on the affairs of Geneva after the battle of Montmore, commemorating on the tragic events of Zemester, besides a number of theological, historical, and philosophical pieces yet remaining in manuscript. —Prestwich, *Hist. Gen.* Aitken's *G. Eng.*

LEBRUN (GILBERT CHARLES LE) marquis de l'Aspin, born in 1688, was a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and filled the office of receiver of requests. He was the author of "Traité de l'Opéra ou Mémoires pour servir à l'Historie de l'Aspir Humain," 6 vols., 1730, afterwards augmented to eight volumes, and in 1733 he published "Antiquités de la Musique de France," &c. He died in 1746. —Moreri, *New Dict. Hist.*

GENDRE (Louis LE) a French historian born of an obscure family at Rouen, and educated through the patronage of De Harlay, afterwards archbishop of Paris. He entered into the church, and became a canon and sub-chancellor of the cathedral of Notre Dame. After publishing a life of his patron, he produced "Histoire de la France" 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1710; reprinted in 8 vols. 1720. Besides an abridgment of the national annals this work includes a catalogue of the ancient manuscripts, French historians, with criticisms on their writings, an account of the manners and customs of the French in different ages, the genealogy of the royal family, and a chronological catalogue of the great officers of the crown. He was made abbot of Notre Dame de l'Assomption, in the diocese of Chartres. His death took place February 1, 1733. He published several other works, and left an interesting life history of his own life, each written in a different style and manner, which he intended to be committed to the press.—Lamartine.

GENDRE (Charles LE) one of the revolutionaries chief in France, who was originally a lawyer, and afterwards a teacher at Paris. He possessed considerable natural talents, which he used to extract active service at the period of revolution. After having been a leader of royalist proprieetors, he was employed by the government of the popular party to collect information. He distinguished himself by his skill in counterfeiting so many documents, and in passing them off as genuine, that he was called with others, the "King of Forgers." He was one of the principal leaders of the revolutionaries party, and was a member of the committee of safety, of which he was president, and of the committee of public safety, of which he was vice-president. —Lamartine.

de GICHY de CHAMONIX, de Chambon, a celebrated soldier, a favorite in the court, and was a companion after his retirement, under the title of "friend of royalty." In September 1792 he went down a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. After having lost in the metropolis and the departments, both one of the most valiant among the Bretons, who participated in the tyrannical government of Rohan, he joined Tallien and others in the destruction of that chief. It was then that he signified himself by driving away the members of the Jacobin Club, locking up their hall, and delivering the keys to the Convention. He was named a member of the Committee of Public Safety in August 1793 and he denounced those with whom he had been connected and declaimed continually against the sanguinary measures in which he had participated. On the revolt of the Jacobins against the Convention in April and May 1793, he displayed a great deal of courage and activity marching several times at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body and contributing much to the defeat of his old associates. He afterwards was made a member of the Council of Ancients, in which he figured to less advantage than in the Convention, his eloquence being more remarkable for force of expression than for precision or elegance. He died at Paris, December 13, 1797, at the age of forty-one, leaving his body to the surgeon, that he might, as he said, become useful to mankind even after his death.—*Dict. des H. M. de l'Acad.* 3.

GENDRE (Adrian MARIE LE) professor of mathematics at the military school of Paris, member of the Académie des Sciences, and chevalier of the legion of honour. In 1787 doubt being raised as to the respective positions of the observatories of Paris and London to put an end to them it was resolved that the points placed between Dunkirk and Boulogne should be verified, and Le Gendre, Cassini, and Mechain were employed in this operation and the new means which they employed gave a much more exact result than any which had been tried before. In 1794 M. le Gendre published his "Mémoire sur les transcendantes elliptiques, and his "Éléments de Géométrie" which last is considered very able. His new treatment of the orbits of planets being founded on principles purely analytical he was accused of having given loose or some paradoxical ideas, which induced him to remodel his book and make it much clearer. M. le Gendre also made many learned researches on the subject of the attraction of elliptical ellipsoids; and commenced his researches on homogeneous ellipsoids to the Académie des Sciences. In 1774 he assisted M. de Prony to form trigonometrical tables for the decimal division of the circle taking the lead in the analytical part, and computing very elegant formulae to determine the incommensurable ratios of the sides. In 1776, becoming a member of the company superintendancy of weights and measures, he discharged the functions of this

officer while was member of the ministry of the interior. M. de Génie was a member of the legislative assembly at the time of their body; and under the imperial government was named censorial for life of the university. On the re-establishment of the king he became, in 1815, member of the council for public instruction, and in 1816 he was named, conjointly with M. Poleni, examiner of the candidates for the Polytechnic school. Besides the above-mentioned works he also published

Nouvelle Théorie des Pendules; " Nouvelles Méthodes pour la determination des Orbites de Comètes; " *Supplément à l'Essai sur la Théorie des lumières; Exercices de Calcul intégral.* —*Bog Univ. des Contemporains.*

GENESIUS (Jesuarius) one of the Byzantine historians, flourished about the year 940. By order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he wrote a history of Constantinople, in four books, from Leo the Armenian to Basil the Macedonian. It was printed in 1733 at Venice, by Pasquali, in his edition of the Byzantine historians, but was very imperfect.—*Sam. Cossut.*

GENNADIUS. There were two ecclesiastics of this name in the latter part of the fifth century. Of these the elder succeeded Anatolius as patriarch of Constantinople in 456, and died in 471. He was an able and active prelate, and was the author of a Commentary on the Prophecies of Daniel and a treatise written against the Anathema of Cyril of which latter work alone a few fragments are remaining.—The other was a priest of Macellus and wrote, about the year 493 a treatise on Ecclesiastical Dogmata, and a volume of Memoirs of the most celebrated Writers of the Church. Some have asserted that he was in his heretic a Pelagian, but the accusation appears to have been advanced without sufficient proof of its correctness.—*Morari.*

GENOVESI (Arrivio) an able writer on philosophical and metaphysical subjects, born in 1714, at Castiglione in Italy. His friends intended him for the church, which he declined, in order to follow the law, a study which he abandoned in its turn, and devoted himself to general literature. He acquired considerable notoriety at Naples, about the middle of the last century, by the lectures which he delivered as professor of metaphysics, having been chosen to fill the chair in 1741. A considerable degree of popular esteem was excited against him by his advocating in this capacity the opinions of Galileo and Newton, from the effects of which he was protected only by the immediate patronage of the king, who gave him the professorship of ethics. In an attempt to succeed to the divinity chair he was failed by the clergy who excluded against him as a heretic, but he eventually succeeded to that of political economy. The work by which he is most advantageously known to us is "*Italia Monetaria.*" His other writings are—"Philosophical Considerations on the Italian Monarchs;" "*A Collection of Economic Studies;*" "*A System of Logic;*"

"*The Institutions of Philosophy;*" "*Notes of Value; and a Manual of Political and Commercial Economics.*" His death took place in 1769.—*Filippo Pisa Falorni.*

GENTILESCHI (Giovanni) an English painter, whose family name was Scacci, was born at Pisa in 1563. He was invited to England by Charles I who appointed him keeper in his court, with a considerable salary, and employed him in his palace at Greenwich and at other public places. His principal performances in England were the ceilings of Greenwich and York houses. On the death of the king, when his collection of paintings were sold, 600L were given for nine of Gentileschi's pictures, which are said to be in Marlborough-house. His most admired performance abroad was the picture of cardinal Bettaruglio a palace at Rome. He attempted portrait painting but without success his talent lying altogether in history. He died here in 1647.—His daughter, **ANNIBELLA GENTILESCHI**, equally famous for her love imagined and talents in painting passed the greatest part of her life at Naples, and died in 1662. She excelled her father in portraits, and was but little inferior in history. Her principal historical picture was that of David and Goliath. She took the portraits of the royal family and of many of the nobility of England.—*Pilkington. Lord Oxford's Anecdotes.*

GENTILIS. There were two brothers of this name sons of a physician at Arezzo. **ALBERICO** the elder born in 1550 accompanied his father who had abjured the Romish church to England, where he resumed the study of jurisprudence, and obtained the professorship of civil law at Oxford. He was the author of a treatise "*De Jure Belli*" favourably noticed and used by Grotius, in dialogues "*On the Interpretation of the Law*" and a small work, entitled "*Lectiones Virgiliana.*" He died in 1608 or as some say in 1611.—A son of his, named **ROBERT,** in genius but dissipated man translated father Paul's History of the Inquisition into English.—**SCIPIO GENTILIS**, the younger brother born 1559 was compelled to quit his native country by the same motives which excommunicated the rest of the family. He sought refuge in Germany and after studying at Wittenberg Leyden, &c. obtained the professorship of civil law at Alton. His translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* into Latin verse, has been much admired. His other works are—a Paraphrase of the Psalms, "*De Jure publico populi Romanorum;*" "*De Rebus materiae et aereis Nuptiis;*" "*De Coagulatione;*" "*De desideriis inter virum et uxorem;*" &c. &c. He died in 1610.

GENTILET (Valentine) a learned French protestant writer was a native of Vienne in Dauphiné, and distinguished in the sixteenth century. He is said by some to have been a high advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and afterwards apothecary of the republic of Geneva; and from the preface to one of his works, it appears that he was at one time president of the parliament of Grenoble. His

the author of the *History of the English Revolution*, and the *History of the English Commonwealth*. He was a man of great learning, and had written a number of works, and also a history of the reign of King Charles I. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and also a Quaker. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and also a Quaker. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and also a Quaker.

LEATHES (Thomas) a dramatic writer, and actor born in Ireland in 1722. He was educated at Dublin, and was the schoolfellow of Moore. At the age of six years he obtained a commission in the army, but on peace taking place in 1748, his regiment was disbanded, and he left the service. He then abandoned his inclination by going on the stage. His first appearance was at Dublin as the character of Abdon in *Orcomen*, and he afterwards performed at Bath, Edinburgh, and many places in various parts of the country but with no extraordinary success, as his histrionic talents did not surpass mediocrity. He then relinquished his profession, in expectation of some provision from the marquis of Granby but the sudden death of that nobleman disappointed his hopes, and he was again obliged to become an actor. In 1776 he was engaged at the Haymarket, by Mr. Foote, and being dismissed after three months, he went to Dublin. Having experienced the various hardships of a wandering actor and the disappointments of an unfriendly audience, he closed his mortal career December 16th, 1784, leaving the history of his professional life as a warning to stage-struck youth. He was the author of several plays, a volume of fables and other pieces of no importance.—*See Drury.*

GEOFFREY of MONMOUTH, called also Goffrey ap Arthur an ecclesiastic and historian of the twelfth century. According to Leland, he was educated at Monmouth in a convent of the Benedictines, among whom he entered. He was afterwards made archdeacon of Monmouth, whence he was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph. The unquiet state of affairs in North Wales induced him to quit that country and retire to the court of Henry II, who gave him the abbey of Abergavenny, which he intended to hold in communion with the episcopal see; but his clergy insisting on his residence among them, he refused to yield to their requisition, and died at Merton abbey, where the abbey being bestowed on another person, he was left without a home there. Geoffrey wrote various works, but his *Historia Regum Britanniae*, or the *History of the Britons*, is the most popular of his pen which requires no introduction to most known to be in the English states, though a translation into Latin was made by Bede. It contains a chronological history of the kings of Britain from the creation of the fabric of Britain till the

beginning of the eleventh century, including the reigns of the Saxon kings, and the conquest of England by the Normans.

EDWARD LEWIS Living of Cheshillton, and son of Hawes, was elected of the elector, Elector-Augustus, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick elector-palatine, and grand-daughter to James I. He was born in 1665, and was early trained to arms under his father. In 1682 he married his cousin, Sophia Denechou, only daughter of the duke of Zell, a match attended with little domestic happiness. He then engaged in the service of the emperor and signalised his valor in three campaigns against the Turks in Hungary. In 1700 he succeeded to the electorate, and in this succession was joined in the alliance against France. The command of the imperial army was conferred upon him after the battle of Blenheim in 1704, but owing to the jealousies among his confederates, being enabled to act as the defensive only he resigned the command at the end of three campaigns, leaving however his own troops in the service of the allies. At the peace of Rastadt Lewis XIV solemnly recognised the electoral dignity in the house of Lengburg, as he had before done in the treaty of Utrecht the succession of the same house to the throne of Great Britain, which event took place on the death of Anne in 1714, when the elector was in the fifty fourth year of his age. On his accession he was of course thrown into the arms of the whig party who indeed since maintained the principles by which the Stuarts had been set aside. As George I excited little personal influence on the events of his reign, they need only be referred to with brevity. The late tory remonstrants were called to account for their conduct in respect to the treaty of Utrecht, and several of the leaders were impeached or driven into exile. Owing to the dissatisfaction produced by these measures among a still powerful party, including a majority of the high church clergy and the yeomanry, tumults ensued in various parts of the country, and at length in 1715 the earl of Mar openly proclaimed the Pretender in Scotland. After some sanguine, attended with various success this insurrection being ill seconded by the English Jacobites, was entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The disaffection to the new family continued however so great, that the rebels were driven into more than one unpopular measure with a view to support it, the most impudent and indefensible of which was the augmentation act, extending the duration of parliament from three years to seven. The king, who probably considered the possession of the British crown precarious, sought to increase the value of his German possessions by the purchase of Brandenburg and Saxony, which possession he determined to support against the alliance of Sweden. This proceeding in connection with a quarrel with Charles XII, who, in company with the east-Prussians, projected an invasion of Scotland in favour of the

Restoration. The following will describe: "Charles II died childless in 1685, and William III. became King of England; when under the Regency of the Duke of Ormonde, whose influence it was to bring good terms with Great Britain. The Duke of Ormonde in 1697 put us up to this plan; which, however, was soon removed by the unfeeling project of the celebrated Spanish minister cardinal Alberoni, who formed a quadruple alliance between the three powers already mentioned, with the accession of the emperor. The seizure of Sardinia and invasion of Italy by the Spaniards, gave pretence for the sending of a strong British naval expedition into the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng who encountered and nearly destroyed the whole of the Spanish fleet of Sicily. This success was followed by the recovery both of Sicily and Sardinia, and although the court of Spain made heavy complaints of the attack without a declaration of war it was obliged to accede to the terms of the allied powers and a pacification of the north of Europe was also effected by the mediation of Great Britain. In 1700 the national delusion usually entitled the South-sea Bubble, was the source of much private calamity in England, and produced disturbances which recalled the king from a visit to his German dominions, in order to consult with his ministers on the measures necessary to restore public credit. In 1702 a new conspiracy against the existing government was discovered, which led to the apprehension of several persons, among whom was the celebrated Attorney bishop of Rochester who was exiled for life. The ministers of France and England, cardinal Fleury and Mr Robert Walpole being both pacifically inclined, the two countries long remained in peace notwithstanding the death of the duke of Orleans, and the good understanding secured for some years the general repose of Europe. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the emperor excited king George a jealousy so much, that he deemed it necessary to counteract it by another at Hanover comprising most of the other European powers. He also sent a fleet to the West Indies under admiral Hawke, who, with his crew fell a sacrifice to disease and the tempestuous malignity of his orders, a catastrophe which was considered the most inglorious disaster of his reign. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar, but all differences were finally settled by a negotiation, during which the king, who had set out on a journey to the continent, was seized with a paralytic attack of which he died at Greenwich, June 11, 1760, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign. George I was pale and simple in his taste and appearance, and grave and stern in his general manner, although gay and familiar with his intimates. His principal merit, natural prudence and good sense, and well understood his interests, at least when his heart was conciliated. His able management of the German dominions, was conspicuous; and possibly looking at the life of his son which he now

passes, the name of Good George, might be given him. His reign was marked by the establishment of the Bank of England, and the foundation of the Royal Society of Arts. He had put away his wife the second year, and then, however, but was not governed by them. Leopold wrote to the first sovereign of the house of Hanover a panegyric of modern history in such vicinity although, in other respects, literature seems to have claimed little either of his respect or attention.—*John Bigg - Socialist.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II., King of Great Britain son of George I. was born in 1683. He married in 1705 Wilhelmina Dorothy Charlotte of Brandenburg Anspach, and came to England with his father at the accession of the latter, and was created prince of Wales. He was made regent during the king's visit to the continent in 1716, but a political difference causing he lived some time estranged from the court. This branch was however finally accommodated, and he again received the attention due to the heir apparent, until his father's death in 1727 when he succeeded to the throne. He inherited in full force the proclination of George I for Germany and the same system of politics, and the same ministers, continued to govern the nation after his accession as before it. In 1732 Walpole introduced into parliament his financial scheme of an extension of excise which excited so violent an opposition that he was obliged to withdraw it, but most of its intended provisions have been since adopted. In 1737 the same minister took advantage of some theatrical pasquinades (probably rendered obscene by design) in order to limit the number of play-houses, and to subject dramatic writings to the inspection of the lord chamberlain. Duperes having long prevailed with Spain, in regard to the trade to the West Indies, a convention between the two courts was signed in 1739 but the terms gave so little satisfaction to the merchants of Great Britain, that Walpole found himself obliged to yield to the clamour and war with that country taking place the same year the nation was gratified by the capture of Portobello by admiral Vernon. Austria (see his life) was also sent out on his celebrated expedition, and a powerful fleet and army were fitted out to capture Carthagena. The failure of this latter enterprise owing to the mismanagement and disengagement between the naval and military commanders, produced so much discontent throughout the nation, that Walpole, in 1742 was obliged to resign. In the mean time the death of the emperor Charles VI raised the question of France and other powers, to strip his daughter Maria Theresa, of her inheritace, which did not induce George II, as successor of the pragmatic succession, to decline in her favour. An English army was accordingly sent to the continent, and strengthened by a body of Hessians in British pay. The English troops shared in the campaign, the command of which was however entrusted to the earl of Shrewsbury. The battle of Dettingen followed, in which the French were defeated, but with little credit to the English, who were obliged to quit

the field of Marathon, where their wounded, in this battle, displayed great bravery; but after his victory, under the command of Lord Stanley, the author was often present, in disgust, with the command of the army, who suffered in the King's second war, William, duke of Cumberland, who lost the bloody battle of Flodden in 1513, and the French, commanded successively at Flodden during the rest of the war, distinguished by the literary pretensions of Francis, the popular leader in 1745 enabled the young pretender to try his fortune in a descent on the northern part of the island; and accordingly he embarked in a French frigate, and landed on the Scottish coast in the July of the same year. He was immediately joined by many of the clans, with whom he proceeded southward, and contending adding to his army, he proclaimed his father king at Perth, and took possession of Edinburgh. Having defeated the royal troops at Preston Pans, he at length entered England, where he had promises of adequate support, but although he penetrated without opposition so far as Berwick the people showed but little active inclination to his cause. News of the arrival of the duke of Cumberland with several regiments from Flanders, and of the rapid assembling of troops from all quarters, to oppose and intercept him, intimidated the pretender and his council, that a retreat was quickly determined upon, and effected without loss. The arms of the adherents were again successful in a skirmish at Falkirk, but here their fortune ended; for the duke of Cumberland, meeting his forces, came up with the augmented army at Culloden near Inverness, and on the 17th of April, 1746, obtained an easy victory, which finally terminated the struggles of the house of Stuart. The young pretender with great difficulty made his escape, and the blood of his adherents, who were treated with great military severity by the duke of Cumberland, also flowed very copiously on the scaffold. During their events the king received numerous demonstrations of attachment to his person and family; and it was obvious that the greater part of the nation connected the interests of civil liberty with the support of the principles which had called the house of Hanover to the throne. In 1748 the war, which had been very unprofitable of advantage to England, was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, who having lived for a considerable time at variance with his father, was naturally thrown into the opposition party, and thereby in a manner which has not been unusual with English heirs apparent, became the avowed patron of popular forms of government. He appears to have been a well-educated prince, with sufficient eloquence and energy of character. In 1755 another collision between Britain and France occurred, in their respective dominions in America, and particularly in that country, where the contest was between the two nations for the crown. The events of the next century, the political power of Europe became concentrated, with rapidly, under the influence of the alliance of France and of Austria.

George II., who, to the surprise of posterity, owing to the prudence of his reign, rather than to the blessing of the sovereign, The war with France exposed the most vigorous part of their resources, as the Duke of Cumberland, at the head of an invincible army, was obliged to capitulate to the French, who took possession of the whole of the electorate. When Mr Pitt, however, was called by the voice of the people to the direction of affairs, England, weak and divided, had declined so low that few troops had been summoned to defend the kingdom from invasion, suddenly exerted the martial energies of her character, and victories followed in every quarter of the globe. The French power in the East Indies was annihilated. In America, Quebec and the whole of Canada yielded to her arms. The islands of Senegal and Guadalupe fell under British dominion, and the battle of Minden healed the national reputation in Germany. In this state of affaire George II. suddenly died from the uncommon circumstance of the rapture of the right ventricle of the heart, which without previous suffering, terminated his life on the 25th of October 1760 in the seventy-seventh year of his age and thirty-third of his reign. George II. was a prince of very moderate abilities, personally parsimonious, and wholly regardless of science or literature, but although hasty and somewhat obstinate in temper he was honest and open in his disposition. His queen the cultivated and well-informed Caroline acquired a great ascendancy over him, which did not however prevent some of the sexual attachments so common with royalty, but George II. was not of a disposition to permit them to be very injurious to his people. Upon the whole this monarch was not unpopular and dying as he did, in the midst of a successful war, he enjoyed at the time of his decease no small share of national attachment.—*Athenæum*: *G. Biggs' Society's Hist. of England*.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain, born the 4th of June 1738 was the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, by the princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha. On the death of his father in 1751, his education was entrusted to the earl of Harcourt and the bishop of Norwich but the formation of his opinions and character seems to have been materially influenced by the paternal ascendancy of the princess Augusta, who in her turn appears to have been principally guided by the counsels of the earl of Bute. George III., who had been privately created prince of Wales, ascended the throne as the successor of his grandfather, George II., on the 25th of October, 1760, being the last reigning king of that year. A preparatory war having made the existing administration headed by Mr Pitt, (afterwards earl of Chatham,) exceedingly popular, no immediate change was made in the cabinet, and the first measures of the new king to his council and parliament, were favorable to the singular combination formed of the conduct of a young prince of Jonathan's person and youthful levity, who enjoyed the advantages of being

and did advantage of the new Whig and Whig-Union party opposite. But the old Whig party, to give it the name of the owners of a reign of upwards of half a century, would be history, nothing more will be attempted beyond a slight allusion to its principal features, as illustrative of the character and conduct of the monarch. In 1761 the Pitt administration exchanged Mr Legge and lord Holderness for viscount Buryington and the wif of Bute, a fact worthy notice as concerning that series of important ministerial changes which so curiously distinguished the first ten years of the reign of George III. In the same year Mr Pitt resigned the seals of foreign secretary in consequence of being outvoted in the cabinet on the subject of a war with Spain which he deemed absolutely necessary an opinion that was borne out by the event before the year expired. The marriage of the king with the princess Charlotte Sophie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (an union which in its result operated materially on the domestic character of this reign) also took place in 1761 that ceremony being performed on the 28th of September and the joint coronation of the king and queen following on the 23d of the same month. A new administration, formally headed by lord Bute having entered into negotiations with France and Spain, preliminaries of peace with those nations were signed on the 3rd of November 1763 at Fontainebleau, on terms which although favourable to Great Britain fell far short of national expectation. In 1763 the publication of the celebrated periodical paper entitled the North British, written by Mr John Wilkes, then member for Aylesbury in a spirit of unsparing censure of the Bute administration, led to a series of ill-judged measures, in regard to that individual, that did any thing but honour to the council which produced them a remark rather strengthened than otherwise by the fact, that the result of them proved favourable to the interests of civil liberty. In the midst of these differences, two voyages of discovery were undertaken the one under commodore Byron, and the other commanded by captain Wallis and Cartwright being the first of the series of similar expeditions which have done very considerable honour to this reign. In 1764 Mr George Grenville, who had become premier by the unexpected retirement of the earl of Bute, began that career of measures in relation to the taxation of the American colonies, the consequences of which have proved so momentous, and notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the colonies, the Stamp act was passed the following year. About the same time, in consequence of some appearance indicative of the malady which obscured the latter years of the king's existence, a bill was passed to enable his majesty to appoint the queen, or any of the royal family residing in England, his lawful successor, and regent of the kingdom. The attempt of the ministry to provide the facts royal family to the designation of George II, with the exclusion of the pretender George of Walde, caused such

alarm, that another change of administration took place, in which the name of Rockingham was placed at the head of the government. In 1766 the new administration, among other popular measures, repealed the odious slave-trade act, at the same time however passing a declaratory act, assertive of the right of imposing colonial taxation. The parliamentary session followed this concession, and other measures of the Rockingham cabinet, could not however preserve it from the fate of the ministry which had preceded it, and upon the 30th July, 1766 it was dissolved, and succeeded by one formed by Mr Pitt, (then created earl of Chatham) who took the office of lord privy seal, but not without a considerable decline in public favour, and with a party of support that materially paralysed his energies. In 1767 Mr C. Townsend, chancellor of the Exchequer in this administration, revived the American disputes, by imposing duties on certain articles imported into America, and in 1768, lord Chatham, disgusted with the conduct of his colleagues resigned the privy seal, and was succeeded by lord Bute. The same year was distinguished by the return of Mr Wilkes for Middlesex, and the popular tumult attendant upon his imprisonment and attorney. In 1769 that popular leader was expelled the house of commons, for publishing with severe comments, a letter written by lord Weymouth one of the ministers in his capacity of chairman of the quarter-sessions at Lambeth; he was however returned by his constituents a third, and even a fourth time until the administration determining to enforce his expulsion at all events, declared the opposing candidate colonel Latrell, (notwithstanding a majority of nearly 1000 votes,) duly elected, a proceeding which, some time after the event, was virtually declared illegal by parliament itself. This unconstitutional proceeding did not prevent the same bold and active partisans from gaining a verdict of four thousand pounds against the secretary of state lord Halifax, for the illegal seizure of his person and papers, by which certain general warrants were judicially declared illegal. The year 1770 was signalised by another change of administration, which rendered lord North premier; by the passing of the Grenville act for regulation of the proceedings of the house of commons, in regard to contested election by a bold address and remonstrance to the throne from the livery and corporation of the city of London, and by the celebrated letters of Jemima. In the session of 1771, the house of commons ordered the attendance of certain persons, for publishing the debates of the house. The printers not attending to the summons, were ordered into the custody of the serjeants-at-arms, and one of them being taken and carried before alderman Wilkes, he immediately discharged him, and issued process to prosecute the persons who had arrested him, for false imprisonment. The lord mayor (Crosby) and aldermen Oliver acted in a similar manner on the arrest of others of the printers; on which, being members of the house, they were ordered to stand in their

shattered by the revolution in the United States, and the subsequent contest between the royalists and republicans in France, which ended in the victory of the former, and the loss of the empire and colonies of France. The ministry, however, was not very anxious by these events to limit the powers of the king, or to restrain the members of the royal family from marrying, without the king's permission, before the age of twenty-five ; as this subsequently it was approved by both houses of parliament. In 1775 the insurrections in America burst into an open flame, and three sloops laden with tea (one of the taxed articles in the port of Boston) were destroyed by armed persons in disguise, who threw the whole of the cargo overboard. These disturbances produced a royal message in the commencement of the session of 1776, calling on parliament for such measures as would duly assert the supremacy of the mother country. This communication was immediately followed by the introduction of new bills by Lord North, the first inflicting a penalty equal to the value of the cargo destroyed, and shutting up the port of Boston ; the second annihilating the charter of King William, by investing the crown with the nomination to all offices and employments, and thereby giving power to send persons chosen of political enemies to England for trial. It is the province of history to record the consequences of this impolitic policy in the colonies, and the progress of events from the formation of a general congress of the Americans at Philadelphia in 1776, until the hostile alliance of France, Spain, and Holland, and finally, of the peace which terminated the existence and independence of the United States of America in 1783. The previous summary, as illustrative of the opening of a new era, and as bearing some reference to the vicissitudes of personal character might be necessary ; but from the commencement of the American war, the personal history of the sovereign merges into that of the country, and would therefore be trifled by a mere advertence to the parliamentary and party struggle which ended in the accession to power of the Duke of York; beyond the fact that George III always exhibited a flounce of temper throughout his reign, and made all attempts to form a coalition against him which were disengaged from himself. The conduct of parsons, divested of their ecclesiastical condition, and the numerous attempts to form a coalition between the Whig and Tory parties, began about the time of the American dispute, and terminating the day and disastrous American war, in a course of the most strenuous opposition to the policy, and indecisive

partial government. George III, by that time, had won for his cause the support of the Whigs, though he had lost that of the Tories, who were divided by party which, never afterwards entirely dissolved him. The smooth course of the early years of the administration of Mr Pitt, correspondingly added to this national division, which exhibited itself very strongly, when the constitutional validity of the king again disputed itself in 1789, and still more upon his subsequent recovery. In reference to the French revolution, and the important contests which arose out of it, it is sufficient to remark, that George III zealously concurred in the policy adopted by his administration, and consequently is entitled to his share of the credit or censure which impartial posterity may pass upon the consequences, as exhibited in the lasting benefits acquired or the lasting burdens which it has imposed on the people of Great Britain. A similar observation will apply to the domestic, and Irish and Indian policy of Pitt's cabinet, as also to the transactions connected with the Irish rebellion. It is unnecessary to observe that George III was immovable in his opposition to the demands of the Irish catholics, and acceded by the influence of the church and a predominant share of popular feeling in union with his own, was enabled to eject the Fox and Grenville administration, which succeeded on the death of Mr Pitt, with nearly as much public acclamation as had attended the dissolution of the cabinet arising out of the coalition of Mr Fox with Lord North. The proceedings of the Fox-oval administration until the final retirement of the king in 1810, require no detail here, while the peculiar species of influence exercised by the monarch renders the interval which elapsed from his retirement to his death, a blank in his biography. His decease took place on the 29th January, 1820 in the eighty-second year of his age and fiftyninth of his reign. The political character of George III is tolerably deducible from the course of policy pursued in his long and eventful reign. It is obvious that he acceded the throne with a disposition to resist that predominant whig influence which, since the accession of the house of Hanover had exclusively engrossed the management of public affairs. That ten abatement of a portion of the oligarchical situation which the events of the Revolution of 1688, and the Hanoverian succession, had tended so much to systematize, was doubtful, will now possibly be allowed by the world on all sides. It must however be at the same time granted, that the several influences opposed to whigdom dominated over the accession of George III, exhibited modes of government in other respects, which became those who established them for better in the character of adherents of the associated family than in that of subjects of the house of Hanover. The American war, although by no means propitious in the first instance, was followed by the predominance of those identical ideas of passive obedience, or implicit submission, so

society by degrees and without any opposition, established all over England, and throughout the other colonies, and was maintained by the power of the sword, and the force of the law, but the inherent principle of equality, in one form, what would have been granted in another. In this spirit all the foolish contests with Wilkes, as well as the really small matters after all, which excited the ire and displeasure of James, were more or less designed for the maintenance of some hereditary privilege or prerogative, magnified into theoretical and artificial importance, by the friends of close government and prerogative. The change of circumstances produced by the French Revolution, gave quite a new impulse to practical British policy, and it is for the curious to trace the personal character of the monarch in the course of events so overwhelming and various. Backed as the adopted policy of the country necessarily was, by the fears, alarms, and convictions, of the most influential portion of the community, George III from that time had seldom occasion to put forth his personal feelings or opinions, which are therefore to be gathered only from his ready acquiescence in the various strong domestic measures affecting the liberty of the subject, and otherwise restrictive or severe, upon the partisans of what one side called reform, and the other revolution. It is always useful when a sovereign acts for a series of years in accordance with the views and opinions of a large portion of his subjects; whether altogether correct or not, it tends to strengthen the popular voice, and proportionably to weaken more jobbing party interests. The principal feature of the last half of the reign of George III is undoubtedly the increasing importance and ascendancy of public opinion, which, in conjunction with the press, is gradually becoming a species of fourth estate, which can never be again neglected as it has been, and which it is obvious, is rapidly undermining the close oligarchical influence to which it is in its nature so decidedly opposed. The great progress of the country in every branch of science and information during the last half century will, in fact always reflect a portion of honour on the individual whose name it bears, and although, with the exception of voyages of discovery and the inventions connected with war, the government of George III seems to have had little direct share in the promotion of art, science, or literature, it will and possibly ought, to share in the honour which follows from their diffusion and prosperity. For the rest it may be observed of this sovereign, that he possessed personal courage and steadiness of character in a high degree; and he certainly merits the credit, always due to those, whether kings or subjects, who strictly adhere to their own principles. Of a plain, simple, but not enlarged understanding, he acted upon his convictions with sincerity, but was generally neither numerously equal to anticipate the progress of events himself, or to be instructed in that respect by others.

It must be observed, however, that he appears to have been inferior to his predecessor in the number of his moral virtues, which, however, and notwithstanding, were plain and practical. Liberality and the fine arts engaged but a small share of his attention, and hunting, agriculture, mechanical contrivances, and domestic interests, seem to have chiefly occupied his leisure. Religious, moral, and in the highest degree temperate, the character of his private life was always exemplary, and few sovereigns have enjoyed the benefit of a good character in this respect more abundantly. His deportment as a father and a husband, according strictly with the national and popular notions of propriety, rendered him and the queen an eternal theme of praise, and the throne was regarded as a pattern in respect to the conjugal duties. Although occasionally hurried and impetuous in speech his manners were extremely easy and familiar. In conversation he exhibited much general and particular curiosity, a tendency often accompanied with a unusually retentive memory which he also eminently possessed, never forgetting a person whom he had ever seen or a circumstance which had ever been communicated to him. To conclude, it has been observed of George III, that "he would never do wrong except he mistook wrong for right" and such doubtless may be regarded as the opinion of a large majority of the people over whom he so long reigned.—Original.

GEORGE called also Anna, a learned Maronite, flourished towards the latter end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. He came to Rome during the pontificate of Clement VIII, and there published "A Syrus and Chaldeus Grammat," which is much esteemed. On his return home he was chosen patriarch of the Maronites, and died in 1641. He introduced the use of the Gregorian calendar among the Maronites.—Murs.

GEORGE, surnamed the Cappadocian, was born at Epiphania in Cilicia, where his father was a falter. From that station he raised himself by his talents of negotiation, and obtaining, through the influence of his patron, a lucrative commission to supply provisions to the army he hesitated not to enrich himself by the basest acts of fraud, until his conduct became so notorious that he was obliged to flee from justice. He then went to Alexandria, and proferring much aid for the doctrine of Anna, he acquired great influence. About the year 356, when Athanasius was obliged to flee from the fury of the schismatics, who were commanded by the emperor Constantine to expel him from his see, George was elected bishop in his place. In this station he gave full liberty to his cruel nature, persecuting the catholics with unfeeling fury plundering their houses, and burning their monasteries. Nor was his oppression confined to the catholics alone, all the inhabitants of his diocese were alike victims to his rapacity, which he caused to sink a gulf, that the people at length rose up and expelled him from the city, nor was

George Cappadocia, a learned Greek, was born in 1395 in the isle of Crete of a family originally from Trebessin. He went to Italy, and was patronised by Francis Barbero, a noble of Venice through whose influence he obtained a Greek professorship at Vicenza, which he was obliged to quit, he says, in consequence of the unkindness of Guarino. He then removed to Venice, where he remained until about 1437, when he received an invitation from pope Eugenius IV to settle at Rome, and during the life of that pontiff he was occupied in teaching rhetoric and philosophy and in translating Greek into Latin. Pope Nicholas V made him his secretary but his arrogant temper led him into many quarrels with the learned men of the court, among whom were Guarino, Gasco, and Poggio. Some of his translations also giving offence to the pope he was obliged to leave Rome, and in 1452 he took refuge at Naples, where he was well received by King Alfonso. In 1459, being at Venetia, he presented to the doge his version of Plato's Book on Laws, and was engaged as a professor of belles-lettres. In 1464 he revisited his native land and thence proceeded to Constantinople. On his return to Italy finding that one of his pupils Paul II, was pope, he returned to Rome, but falling under his displeasure, he was imprisoned for four months in the castle of St Angelo. He is supposed to have died about 1460. His works which are very numerous, contributed greatly towards the introduction of Greek literature in the west. He translated into Latin: "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical Preparation," several works of Cyril of Alexandria, of Gregory Nyssos, of Gregory Nazianzen, and of John Chrysostom, many others of Aristotle, Plato on laws, Pliny's Natural History and Consolations, and an edition of the Iliad. He likewise composed: "Dissertationes, Novi," "Reflectiones and Considerationes on some Orations of Cicero," "Elogia," "Orationes," and many controversial treatises. His "Complaint of Aristotle against Plato" gave great offence to the Neapolitan, who caused his translation to be publicly withdrawn.—*Histoire des Grecs et des Latins.*

CHARLES CADOUDAL, the son of a miller, was born at a village near Armentières, in 1770, and at length was sent to Paris to receive his education. The town of Armentières, situated on the Artois, and on their banks, was converted into a fortress, and the castle was intrusted to the ecclesiastic church, and the ville d'Armentières is considered as a saint and a martyr, and the patron of England and the Order of the garter. George of Cappadocia formed a very valuable collection of books, which the emperor Julian made the foundation of the library which he established in the temple erected in honour of Trajan at Antioch, but which the emperor Jovian shamefully permitted to be burnt.—*Fabriani Biblio. Over. Cittadella's Buscione and Fedi. Mover.*

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GEORGE (Chevalier de St) a native of Grandselve, equally celebrated for his skill as a chess-player and as a performer on the violin. He composed an opera, entitled "La Cléopâtre," and was director of the orchestra at the concert of symphonies in Paris in 1770. The che-

who could complete the task in the absence of his superior. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he died in indigent circumstances in 1851.—*Bis. Dict. Mus.*

GERALD (ALEXANDER) a Scotch pugnacious divine and ingenious writer on polite literature. He was born at Garinach in Aberdeenshire in 1726 and was educated at the Marischal college where he took his degrees in arts, and then went to Edinburgh. In 1748 he obtained a license as a preacher in the kirk of Scotland, and in 1750 he was chosen assistant to David Foddye Marischal professor of moral philosophy at Aberdeen on whose death he succeeded to the vacant chair in 1752. He took orders in 1759, and the next year he was appointed professor of divinity in the Marischal college and minister of the Grey Friar's church in Aberdeen. About the same time he was created DD. In 1771 he resigned his professorship and benefice and was raised to the theological chair of King's college Aberdeen, to the duties of which office he assiduously attended till near the time of his death which occurred in 1793. His works consist of several occasional sermons, "An Essay on Tests" 1579, 8vo, which was rewarded with a gold medal offered for the best piece on the subject by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh and of which an enlarged edition was published in 1780, "Discussions on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity" 1766 8vo, "An Essay on Genius" 1774 8vo, and two volumes of Sermons 1780 and 1783.—*Supt. to Encycl. Brit. Aikin's G. Bis.*—**GERARD (GILBERT)** son of the preceding was a native of Aberdeen where he received his education. Adopting the clerical profession he went to Holland and became minister of an English church at Amsterdam. On returning to his native country he was chosen Greek professor at King's college Aberdeen. After the death of his father he was professor of divinity in the same college, and he was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. He died in 1815. He published from his father's manuscripts in 1799 a portion of his theological lectures, under the title of "The Pastoral Care" 8vo a work of considerable merit. His own productions are—"A Sermon on Indifference with respect to Religious Truths" and "Institutes of Biblical Criticism" 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

GERARD (JONAS) a learned German divine of the lutheran church in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Jena and after studying at the university there he went to Altdorf in 1643, to acquire a knowledge of the Oriental languages. Having returned to Jena, in 1645 he took the degree of M.A. and in 1646 he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy at Wittenberg. He afterwards was professor of history at Jena, and finally professor of divinity and rector of the university. He died in 1668, aged forty-seven. Among his works are valuable treatises on the

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Scriptures, genealogy, and history of the Catholic church; and an epitome of theological common places, of which an improved edition was published by his son, J. ERNST GERARD, professor of divinity at Giessen, where he died in 1707.—*Aikin's G. Bis.*—*Merton.*

GERARD THOM, TUNG, or TENQUA, the founder and first grand-master of the order of Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St John of Jerusalem. He was a native of the Isle of Martigny on the coast of Provence or according to others of Amalfi in Italy. Having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, while it was in the hands of the infidels, he distinguished himself so much for piety and prudence, that in 1080 he was made superior of an hospital attached to a Benedictine monastery near the holy sepulchre. The chapel of this establishment was dedicated to St John in consequence of a tradition that it stood on the site of the house of Zebedee the father of St John the Evangelist. After the capture of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard proposed the foundation of a new religious order which should be devoted to the seemingly incompatible observances of monachism and chivalry. The project was adopted and in 1100 many individuals entered into an association under the title of Hospitaliers of St John of Jerusalem who besides the vows of chastity, poverty and obedience bound themselves especially to assist and protect all distressed Christians. The rules of the order being drawn up were approved by pope Paschal II., and Gerard was recognised as the first grand-master which office he retained till his death in 1120. Such was the origin of that celebrated order of military monks, who obtained extensive possessions in almost every part of Christendom, and after escaping the catastrophe which awaited the hapless Templars, they have survived amidst political and religious revolutions, even to the present age as the knights of Malta.—*Merton.*

GERARDE (JOHN) an English surgeon, who wrote on botany in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Cheshire and after having been educated as a surgeon he appears to have travelled abroad. He at length settled in London, where he not only practised his profession, but also superintended a botanical garden belonging to lord Bayleigh. He resided in Holborn, then a suburb of the metropolis, where he had a garden of his own, in which he cultivated many curious exotics. He was master of the Apothecaries Company and appears to have been favoured by the College of Physicians. His works are—"Catalogus Arborum, Frumentorum et Plantarum, tunc vndeversa quia exoticarum, in Horto Joh. Gerardi, curia et chirurgi Londini, sistossum," 4to, 1596 and 1599, and a "Herbar. or General History of Plants," folio, 1597, republished with great improvements by Thomas Johnson in 1633. The former of these publications contained an enumeration of 1039 species of plants, and the latter was founded on the *Herbal of Dodds*.

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man, with figures from the Dutch Herbal of Thibautius. Though the literary abilities of Gerhard appear to have been unexceptionable, yet he has the merit of having excited a taste for botany in this country and furnished to the cultivation of the science a useful book for reference.—*Pulney's Sketches of Botany in England. Actae: G. H.*

GERBERT (MARTIN) a dignified ecclesiastic, prince-abbot of a Benedictine convent at St Blas in the Black Forest, born in the Austrian states in 1720. He united a liberal disposition to extensive learning and great taste in the fine arts, especially in music. With a view to advance the latter his favourite science, he travelled, with the permission of the pope, through France, Germany and Italy, his rank in the church procuring him access to the libraries, &c., of all the principal monastic institutions and thus enabling him to collect materials for a history of church music from the best and most authentic sources. This work he finished in six years after his return although a fire which destroyed the valuable library belonging to his abbey consumed also a great part of the materials which he had collected and rendered it much less complete than it would otherwise have been. It appeared in 1774 in two volumes with numerous engravings, and is entitled *De Canticis et Musica Sacra à primâ ecclēsiae estate usque ad presens tempus*. The historical part of it embraces three distinct eras, the first of which ends with the accession of St Gregory to the papal chair, the second, descends to the fifteenth century and the third brings his narrative down to the period in which he lived. In 1784 a work of still greater value to artists and historians issued from his pen being a collection of all the ancient musical writers between the third century and the invention of printing whose compositions had till his time remained in manuscript. This book, which is entitled *'Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musica Sacra potissimum'*, is now become exceedingly scarce, an excellent analysis of its contents is however given by M. Torkel in his *Histoire de la Musique*. The prince-abbot survived till the year 1793.—*Eccles. Dict. of Mus.*

GERBIER (or BAITHASAR) a miniature painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592. He is distinguished as having been engaged in conjunction with Rubens, to negotiate a treaty with Spain, and as being for some time British resident at Brussels. He was employed by Charles I., and being also acquainted with architecture, was engaged by lord Craven to give designs for Hampton Hall which has been burnt. In 1648 he made his appearance as an author and founder of an academy at Berchem-green, and he continued to publish pretensions with all kinds of wild schemes and projects. He afterwards settled at Surinam, but the Dutch government considering him an agent of the King of England, he was seized and sent back to Holland. He returned to England on the Restoration and died in 1667.

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He was not much distinguished as an artist.—*Walpole's Antwerp Pillarbox*

GERBILLON (JOSEPH FRANCIS) a jesuit missionary was born at Verdun in 1654, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1670. In 1685 he embarked on a mission to China with six other mathematicians of the society. He remained at Pekin to study the Tartarian language and so ingratiated himself with the emperor that he appointed him to join an embassy sent to regulate the boundaries with the court of Muscovy. By his address he contributed greatly to the success of that negotiation, and on his return to China was chosen by the emperor his instructor in mathematics and philosophy. He was permitted to preach the Christian religion in China and had the direction of the French college in Pekin and finally was made superior general of all the jesuit missionaries sent from France. He was the author of *Elements of Geometry* extracted from Euclid and Archimedes' and

Geometry practical and speculative both written in the Chinese and Tartar languages, and printed at Pekin. He left in MS. a voyage to Siam of which extracts are given in M. Chantre's *Mélanges Historiques*. Gerbillon died at Pekin in 1707.—*Mores. Aves. Dict. Hist.*

GERDIL (HYACINTHUS SICHEMONT) a Roman cardinal was born at Samoens in Piedmont, in 1718. He entered the Barnabite order and in 1742 he became professor of philosophy at Macerata and afterwards at Tum where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 Gardil was made a cardinal and removed to Rome where he lived in comparative retirement. He warmly opposed the intended negotiations with the French consular government in 1801 and considering Bonaparte's proposal for a concordat as a mockery he openly disengaged from it. He died at Rome in 1802. His works are *A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul*, *'Treatise on the Nature and Origin of Ideas'*, in which he maintained the opinions of Malebranche against those of Locke, an *'Introduction to the Study of Religion'*, *'A Treatise against Deists'*, *The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes*. He also published three works in refutation of some paradoxes of Melon, Montesquieu and Rousseau. Of these the last appears to be the best and Rousseau himself acknowledges, that it was the only book written against him which he thought worthy of being read to the end.—*Athenaeum vol. v. from his Elogi published at Rome—Dict. Hist. Nouv.*

GERHARD (EPERAIN) a German lawyer and philosopher was born at Giersdorf in Silesia, in 1682. He was advocate to the court and regency of Weimar, and afterwards became professor of law in the university of Altdorf, where he died in 1718. He was the author of *'Delinatio Philosophae rationalis'*, to which is subjoined an excellent dissertation *'De Principiis Sapientis Impedimenta'*, &c. with several treatises in jurisprudence and philosophy.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

GERHARD (JOHN) an eminent Lutheran

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divine, was born at Quadrilberg in Saxony, in 1582. He was appointed by John Casimir, duke of Saxeony to a church in Franconia, and at the same time to be professor of divinity in the Cassanum college of Coburg. In 1616 he was appointed professor of divinity at Jena where he continued until his death in 1657. He was four times chosen rector of the university. His works, written in Latin and German, consist of treatises on theological subjects critical and polemical commentaries on certain books of the old and new Testament &c only one of which has Meditations is well known in this country.—His eldest son JOHN ERNST was born in 1621 at Jena. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1646, and of history at Jena in 1652. He died in 1688. His principal works are *Disputationes theologicae Fasciculus*, "De Ecclesiis Coptis Orta, Progressus et Doctrina," "Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium," —*Historia ecclesiastis Sacra*, xvii. et seq. *Io. Gerhardi, Lepcis* 1727. *Moreri.*

GERLACH (STEPHAN) a Lutheran divine was born at Künzlingen in Sustria in 1546 and studied at the university of Tubingen where in 1566, he took his degree of BA. On account of the plague he removed to Esslingen where he obtained the degree of doctor in philosophy. In 1573 he accompanied David Ungnad on an embassy from the emperor Maximilian II. to the Turkish court. He continued at Constantinople for five years, during which time he collected several Greek MSS which he purchased for Crusius. On his return to Tubingen he was made professor dean of the church and a member of the senatus academicus. He was the author of several controversial pieces of Disputationes Theologicae de precipuis horum temporum controversiis and of a journal (in German) of the embassy to the Porte. He died in 1612.—*Melchior Adam Ficker's Thesaurus. Niever.*

GERMANICUS (CAESAR) a Roman general the son of Drusus and nephew of the emperor Tiberius. When Augustus adopted the latter as his successor Germanicus was in turn adopted by his uncle. He entered when young on military service, and towards the close of the reign of Augustus he was sent into Germany to oppose the celebrated chieftain Arminius, whom he at length subdued after a severe contest and on his return to Rome he was rewarded with the honour of a triumph. His talents and success excited the suspicious jealousy of his imperial uncle, which was much increased by the disposition which his soldiers had shown to make him emperor on the death of Augustus. He was then sent into the Oriental provinces where he extended the Roman power; but was diverted in his operations by Piso the governor of Syria, who had been employed by Tiberius as a spy on the actions of his nephew. He died at Antioch AD 19, at the age of thirty three, owing, as is supposed, to poison administered to him by Piso. His death occasioned a great sensation at Rome and a profusion of honours was decreed to the memory of this prince, who had

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been the hope and delight of the Roman people. He was not only famous for his military talents, but also acquired literary reputation as he wrote some Greek comedies, and translated the Phoenissena of Aratus into Latin verse though the latter production has been ascribed to the emperor Domitian who was also called Germanicus.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

GERSON (JOHN) by some called Chartier an illustrious Frenchman, usually styled "Doctor Christianissimus," was born at Gerson in France in 1363. He studied divinity and received the degree of doctor in 1392 and three years after he became canon-chancellor of the church of Paris. In 1408 when Louis Duke of Orléans was murdered by order of the duke of Burgundy, which John Petit was base enough to justify Gerson caused the doctrine of this tyranticide to be condemned by the doctors and bishops of Paris. He also distinguished himself at the council of Constance where he made a speech in which he enforced the superiority of the council over the pope, he also caused the doctrine of John Petit to be condemned there. Not daring to return to France for fear of the vengeance of the duke of Burgundy he retired into Germany and finally went into a convent at Lyons, where he died in 1489. The best edition of his writings is that of Du Pin in 1706 in 5 vols. fol. in which there is a Gersoniana, which is represented as being very curious.—*Du Pin. Blount's Censora. Care. Moreri.*

GERVAISE (ARMAND FRANCIS) a French monk entered among the barefooted Carmelites, but not finding them sufficiently austere he took the habit of La Trappe in 1695 of which order he became abbot. He however made himself so obnoxious in this office rousing and fomenting divisions among the monks that he was obliged to resign although he still continued to live according to the rules of La Trappe. In his first volume of his *Hist. générale de Cîteaux* the Bernardines were so violently attacked, that they obtained an order from the court against him and he was arrested at Paris and conducted to the abbey of Notre Dame de Reims, where he was confined and died in 1765. He was the author of *The Life of St. Cyprian*, "The Lives of Abelard and Heloise," "History of the Abbé Seger," "Life of St. Ireneus," "Life of the Apostle Paul," "Letters on English Ordinations, and against Courayer," "Life of Ruius," &c.—*Moreri.*

GERVAISE (NICOLAS) a French missionary brother of the preceding was born at Paris. Before he arrived at his twentieth year he went with some missionaries to Siam, where he staid four years, and made himself master of the language. On his return he published "Hist. naturelle et poétique du Royaume de Siam, 1698 4to., and "Description historique du Royaume de Macassar," two very curious works. He was afterwards provost of the church of St Martin at Tours, where he wrote a *Hist. de St Martin*, which was criticised by don Stephen Badier, and sixteen years after he published "Hist. de Boëc."

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Being consecrated bishop of Limerick in 1796, he went there; but on their arrival, he and all his clergy were massacred by the Caribs, Nov 20, 1798.—More.

GERVASE of Canterbury an historian of the thirteenth century was a monk of the monastery of Christchurch in that city. His principal works are a chronicle of the Kings of England from the year 1122 to 1200, and a history of the Archbishops of Canterbury from St Augustine to archbishop Hubert, who died in 1205. His chief excellence consists in his strict attention to chronology. The above works are published in Twysden's "Hist. Anglican script X."—Twysden's *supra*.

GERVASE (or TILBURGH) an historian of the thirteenth century so called from the place of his birth was nephew to king Henry II and through the interest of Otho IV he was made marshal of the kingdom of Aries. He was the author of—*A History of the Holy Land. Origines Burgundiorum. Mirabilia Orbis*, a chronicle entitled *De Orbis imperialibus*, of which there is a MS in Benet college Cambridge. He likewise wrote a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's British history and a tripartite history of England. The compilation of the exchequer book entitled *Liber Niger Scaccarii* has also been ascribed to him by some but this has been disputed.—Tanner's *Bibl. Brit. N. cholson's Hist. Library*.

GESNER (CONRAD) an eminent physician naturalist, and general scholar of the sixteenth century. He was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516. The circumstances of his father would perhaps have prevented the due cultivation of those talents for study which he early displayed had not Ammannus professor of Latin and rhetoric at Zurich, taken him into his house and liberally afforded him classical instruction. He stayed three years with his patron and pursued his studies with great diligence. When he was not more than fifteen he lost his father who was killed during military service, and the small patrimony which he left being divided among a numerous family Gesner was reduced to distress which was heightened by his sufferings from a dropsical disease with which he was afflicted. Having however recovered his health he resolved to seek his fortune abroad and going to Strasburgh he entered into the service of Wolfgang Fabricius Capito Hebrew professor in the university who taught him that language. In a few months he returned to Zurich, and procured a pension from the senate to enable him to make the tour of France. He passed a year at Bourges where he studied the Greek and Roman classics and added to his scanty income by giving instruction to others. He afterwards visited Paris whence he returned to Strasburgh and not long after was recalled to Zurich to teach grammar to children, at a salary barely sufficient for his support. In this situation he increased his personal difficulties by entering into wedlock, and with a view to improve his circumstances engaged at his leisure hours in the

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study of medicine. At length he went to Basil to avail himself of the means of improvement which the university of that place afforded. Though his pension was continued, he found it inadequate to his expenses and therefore engaged in editing the Greek lexicon of Phavorinus. From Basil he removed to Lausanne where the senate of Bern appointed him professor of Greek and gave him a stipend which relieved him from the fears of indigence and enabled him to prosecute his literary researches with less embarrassment than before. After continuing three years in this station he went to Montpeier, where he applied himself particularly to anatomical and botanical enquiries and then going to Basil he obtained the degree of MD. Thus qualified for the practice of his profession he took up his residence at Zurich where in addition to his employment as a physician he gave public lectures on philosophy. Besides these his stated labours, he took several journeys, in order to collect plants and other objects of natural history of which he was the first in modern times who is recorded to have formed a museum. He also cultivated a botanic garden and employed a painter and an engraver whose labours he assisted and directed. His correspondence with men of learning and science in various parts of Europe was very extensive and the vast number of new observations which he collected relative to natural history entitle him to a place among the principal benefactors of that branch of knowledge. The number of books which he published was so great that it seems difficult to conceive how amidst his other occupations he could have found time to compose them. Among his principal productions may be mentioned—*Historia Animalium. Mithridates, sive de differentiis Linguarum Observaciones. Bibliotheca universalis, sive Catalogus omnium Scriptorum complectens, in tribus linguis Lat. Græc et Heb extantium et non extantum usque ad annum, 1565.* He also published an amplification of a part of this treatise under the title of *Pandecta*. This very industrious scholar died of the plague in 1565.—Tanner's *Elogies Sacrae. Halleri Bibl. Med. et Bot. Historian's Bug Med.*

GESNER (JOHN) canon of Zurich, and professor of natural philosophy in the university there. He pursued his studies at Leyden and afterwards at Basil where he formed an intimacy with the celebrated Haller. He attached himself particularly to the study of natural history and in 1741 he published two Dissertations on Plants, in which he announced the discoveries of Linnaeus as destined to produce a reform in the science of nature. He was also the author of two dissertations on Petrifications or extraneous Fossils reprinted together at Leyden in 1758. Another discourse which he produced on vegetable matter, entitled "De Rannuculo Belbello" did not do much credit to his penmanship as it was a descriptive account of a supposed wonderful plant, which in fact had

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been formed artificially by fastening the flowers of the daisy on a branch of crowfoot or ranunculus. Haller as well as Gesner became the dupe of this deception which was discovered by Sir Joseph Banks. Gesner's principal work is entitled—*Tabulae Phytographicae analysis Generum Plantarum exhibantes*, of which a new and improved edition appeared at Zurich in 15 fasciculi 1793-1813. Gesner died in 1790 aged eighty-one.—Ross's *Cycloped. New Dict. Hist.*

GESNER (JOHN JAKOB) brother of the preceding was professor of Hebrew in the Carolus college at Zurich and was distinguished as a writer on numismatics. He formed an extensive collection of coins and medals which he bequeathed to his brother on his death in 1787 at the age of eighty. His works comprise accounts of the medals of the Greeks Macedonians, Syrians Egyptians Scythians &c and of those of the Roman emperors, and contain the result of his own researches as well as those of the learned medalists who preceded him.—Hirsch's *Manual of Eminent persons of the 18th Cent* Biog Univ.

GESNER (JOHN MATTHIAS) an eminent philological writer who was a native of Franconia in Germany and was educated in the gymnasium of Asbach whence in 1710 he removed to the university of Jena and studied theology. In 1715 he was appointed co-rector of the gymnasium of Weimar and keeper of the public records. Thence he went to Leipzig to preside over the school of St. Thomas in that city, and on the establishment of the university of Gottingen he accepted of an invitation to become professor of rhetoric in 1734. He was also entrusted with the inspection of all the schools in Gottingen and of the philological seminary there and was made librarian and president of the German society. On the establishment of the Royal Society of Gottingen in 1751 he was appointed a member. In 1753 he was nominated a counsellor of state and in 1761 permanent director. He died August 3 the same year at the age of seventy.—His principal work is *Nodus Thessaurus Linguis Latinae* 4 vols. folio, besides which he published selected lectures from the classic writers under the titles of *Chrestomathia Graeca*, *Ciceronianæ*, *Plinianæ* &c editions of the *Scripторium Rei Rusticæ* of Quintilian of Horace of Claudian of the Orphic Fragments and he was also the author of *Prima linea Isagoges in Eridivineum universalem* 2 vols. 8vo and other learned productions.—Aikins's G Biog Univ.

GESNER or GESSNER (SOLON) a Swiss landscape painter more distinguished as a writer of pastoral romance. He was born in 1730 at Zurich where his father was a bookseller. After having finished his education he was admitted as a partner in the trade and at the age of twenty two he travelled through Germany on commercial business and in the course of his tour formed an acquaintance with many of the German literati. Soon after his return home in 1753 ap-

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peared his first production a short piece, entitled "Night" in a style of composition between prose and verse, of which the English reader may form an idea from the translation of Gesner's subsequent work *The Death of Abel* or from Macpherson's *Ossian*. His next publication was *Daphnis* a pastoral romance in three cantos and this was followed by his *'Idylls* which established his reputation. *The Death of Abel* appeared in 1758 and not only went through numerous editions at home but was also translated into many foreign languages. Gesner afterwards published some minor pieces among which was *The First Navigator* and he attempted but with no extraordinary success, the pastoral drama. About his thirtieth year he married the daughter of M. Hindegger a gentleman of Zurich who had a collection of paintings by artists of the Flemish school the inspection of which inspired Gesner with a taste for the art of design. He had learned to draw when young and he now began seriously to attempt the imitation of those productions which he so much admired. He at first only designed ornaments for the books which he published, but in 1765 he published twelve etchings of landscapes, from his own designs, and twelve more appeared in 1769. His offices and employment were various, for his occupations of bookseller engraver painter and author he added the civic distinction of being a member of the council of Zurich and in 1768 he was appointed bailiff of Elsbach. He received testimonies of respect and admiration from several parts of Europe and the empress Catherine of Russia presented him with a gold medal. He died of apoplexy March 2 1788. All his works are written in prose but in a style of great purity and elegance fewer traces of the Swiss dialect appearing in his compositions than in those of any of his countrymen. Popular as his *Death of Abel* has been in England the translation affords no just ideas of the German original, much of the merit of which depends on taste and delicacy of expression. An edition of his works was published in two vols. 4to embellished with engravings from his own designs.—Aikins's G Biog Univ. *Dict Hist. Biog Univ.*

GESUALDO (CARLO) prince of Venosa in the Neapolitan territories, flourished about the close of the sixteenth century. He gave his attention to the cultivation of the science of music which he studied under Pomponio Nenna. In the composition of madrigals he met with great success, and is supposed to have formed his style on the model of those ancient Scottish melodies which had become popular in the preceding century, but which he is said to have much improved upon. Dr Burney however who appears to have examined the whole six books of madrigals which go under his name is of a different opinion but Germaniani on the other hand was frequently known to declare that the foundation of all his studies was laid on the works of this author. Two editions of detached parts of his composition were

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printed in 1585 and 1593, by Simon Molnaro at Genoa. A complete collection of his works afterwards appeared in 1613. The date of his death is uncertain.—*Bug. Dict. of Mus. Barber's Hist. of Mus.*

GETHIN (Lady Grace) an ingenious lady, the daughter of Sir George Norton of Abbotleigh in Somersetshire was born in 1676. She married Sir Richard Gethin in Ireland, but died shortly after in 1677 in her twenty first year. She left behind her some papers which were collected and published under the title of 'Reliques Gethinienses, or some remains of the most ingenious and excellent lady Grace Lady Gethin lately deceased, being a collection of choice discourses, pleasant apothegms, and witty sentences, written by her for the most part, by way of essay and at spare hours' 1700. Mr Congreve wrote a copy of verses to her memory, and Dr Buck in his anniversary sermon on her death, says that 'te superior talents and mental endowments she joined meekness, candour, piety, and integrity.' A monument was erected to her memory in Westminster abbey though she was really buried at Hollingbourne in Kent.—*Bellar's Memoriæ Nobis Continuation of Granger.*

GETHING (RICHARD) a penman was a native of Herefordshire, but settled in London. In 1616 he published a copybook of various hands well executed, which was followed by another, entitled 'Chirographia', in which he aims at the improvement of the Italian hand. He also published 'Calligraphotachia', which was dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon.—*Massey's Origin and Progress of Letters.*

GEVARTIUS (JOAN GASPER) a learned critic, was born at Antwerp in 1593. He first studied in the Jesuit college at Antwerp whence he removed to Louvain, and then to Douay. In 1621 he took the degree of LL D at the latter place and afterwards went to Antwerp where he was made town-clerk. He devoted great part of his time to literary pursuits, and published 'Lectioenam Papini anarum Libri quinque in Stato Papini Silvas' and 'Electorum Libri tres, in quibus plurimae veterum Scriptorum loco obsecra et Controversa explicantur illustratur, et emendatur'. He also distinguished himself by his poetical attempts, particularly by a Latin poem published at Paris in 1618, on the death of Thucydus. He corresponded with most of the learned men of his time, and some of his letters have been printed in the 'Sylloge Epistolarum' by Bateman. He died in 1666.—*Nivœus Sacri Opuscula Moxri.*

GEWOLD (CHRISTOPHER) a lawyer and historian of the seventeenth century, was a native of Franconia, but the year of his birth and that of his death are unknown. He was one of the legal counsellors of Maximilian, first Elector of Bavaria, who confided to him the inspection of the archives of the duchy. He published 'Genealogia Seruissamensis Bojanorum Ducorum' 1650 folio, 'Chronicon Monasterii Nechernensis', 4 vols., 'Historia Monasterii Nechernensis', 1618, 'Rerum Annales', 1618,

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Wigulus; 'Handb. Metropolis Saluburgeana', 1620, 'Dilectissimo Novico veteri eisque Continuum,' 1619, and 'Commentarius de Septemviro Romani Imperii', 1621.—*Moxri.*

GHEN (HENRY or) Henricus de Ghen davo archdeacon of Tournay in the thirteenth century. He was a German by birth, and appears to have studied at the university of Paris, where he took the degree of doctor in theology. He is said to have surpassed all his contemporaries in knowledge of the scriptures, and to have been intimately acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. He died in 1293. His works include a treatise entitled 'Summa Theologica', and 'Commentaries on the Metaphysics and Natural Philosophy of Aristotle'—*Trithemius de Script. Eccles.*

GHEZZI (JOSAFAT) an Italian artist born in the territory of Ascoli in 1634. He was instructed in painting by his father SEBASTIAN GHEZZI who had been a scholar of Guercino. After the death of his father he went to Fermo to study jurisprudence and philosophy but he likewise continued his attention to the art of painting in which he became a proficient by the assistance of Lorenzino an eminent painter of Fermo. Having completed his studies he went to Rome where he relinquished his legal pursuits, to devote himself to the cultivation of the arts. Many of the churches of Rome were decorated with the works of his pencil executed in conjunction with Baldi, Sauter Passari, Parodi and other artists. In 1674 he was appointed secretary of the Academy of St Luke at Rome, and he was also a member of the academy of Arcadians. He was still living in 1718 when Orlando published an account of him in his 'Abecedario Pittorico'.—**GHEZZI (PETER LEO)** his son was born at Rome in 1674. He studied the art of painting under his father whom he assisted in ornamenting the Roman churches. He also made designs for a gallery in the papal palace of Castel Gandolfo but the work was never executed. He is chiefly celebrated as a caricaturist, his productions displaying a striking peculiarity of style and composition. The title of one of his works is 'Raccolta di XXIV Canzoni designate colia penne dal cel Cav P. L. Ghezz, conservata nel gabinetto di S. M. il Re di Polonia', 1750 folio. He died in 1755.—*Abeard Pitt. Elmer's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

GHIBERTI (LORENZO) a Florentine, famous for his skill as a sculptor in metal. He was instructed in the goldsmith's art by his father, Bartoluccio. He soon surpassed his master, and attained such excellence in the engraving casting, and working of metals, that, among various artists who presented designs for a brass portal for the church of St John Lateran at Rome he obtained the preference. He executed this undertaking in 1410, at the expense of 22,000 florins, and in so admirable a manner that Michael Angelo, on beholding the workmanship, enthusiastically declared it was worthy to decorate the gate of Paradise. When pope Eugenius IV went to the council of Florence in 1439,

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Ghiberti made for him a golden mitre or tiara which weighed fifteen pounds, the pearls and precious stones with which it was adorned weighed five pounds, and the cost of the whole was 30,000 ducata. He died at the age of sixty-four and was interred in the church of St Croce at Florence. He left a work on ancient paintings which remained unpublished.—*Abecedar Pittero.*—*BONACCORIO GHIBERTI*: the son of Lorenzo was of the same occupation and was extremely skilful in making chased figures and ornaments. He died young leaving a son, VITTORIO whom he instructed in his art, but he proved worthless and dissolute and wasted his paternal inheritance Pope Paul III having sent him to Ascoli to carry on some architectural work he was killed in the night by his own servant, whom he had attempted to rob.—*Ibid.*

GHILINI (JEROME) a man of letters was born at Monza in the Milanese in 1739. He studied in civil and canon law and settled at Alessandria but on becoming a widower he took the ecclesiastical habit. He had an abbey in the kingdom of Naples and was made apostolical protonotary and was afterwards presented to a theological canonry in the church of St Ambrose at Milan. He published Poems, Cases of Conscience,

Annals of Alessandria and its circumjacent Territory and Teatro di Nomini Letterati a work which though little valued for correctness is often quoted in biography. The year of his death is unknown.—*Moreri.*

GHIRLANDAJO (DOMENICO) a painter whose real name was Corradi was the son of a goldsmith at Florence and was born in 1449. He painted for the churches and convents in Florence and was called to Rome by Sixtus IV to assist in painting his chapel. He was much distinguished and employed but his greatest glory is his having been the master of Michael Angelo. He died in 1493.—His son RODOLFO was also brought up to the art, and was much esteemed by Raphael himself whose style he imitated. He died in 1560.—*Moreri. Philibertus Ross's Cyclopedie.*

GIAMBERTI (FRANCESCO) a Florentine architect of the fifteenth century. He made the designs for many buildings at Florence and at Rome, but he particularly deserves notice on account of a work which he composed containing numerous drawings of ancient monuments remaining in the Roman territory and in Greece. The designs are drawn on parchment and the work which has never been published is preserved in the Barberini library at Rome.—*Eines's Diet of Fine Arts.*

GIAMBERTI DI ST GALLO (GRULIANO) an eminent architect the son of the preceding born in 1443 and died in 1517. He built a cloister for the hermits of St Augustine at Florence which stood near the gate San Gallo, whence the architect derived the appellation by which he is best known. He was architect, sculptor and engineer to the house of Medici, and besides a magnificent palace which he erected for the grand duke Lorenzo, he built many palaces, churches, and fortresses,

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at Florence Pisa Rome &c. He was reckoned one of the first architects of his age, and being a candidate for the office of architect of St Peter's when the rebuilding of that church was proposed, he was much mortified at the preference being given to Bramante. The direction of the undertaking was subsequently offered him by Pope Leo X, but he then refused to accept it as he was in the decline of life.—*ANTONIO DI SAN GALLO* his brother who was a carver in wood an architect and engineer died in 1534.—*Eines's Abecedar Pittero.*—See *SAN GALLO.*

GIANNONE (PETER) an esteemed modern historian was born at Ischitella in Apulia in 1676. He was brought up to the law and distinguished himself by writing a History of Naples 4 vols. 4to. 1723. Its freedom with respect to the origin of papal power gave great offence to the court of Rome which raised a persecution against the author that necessitated him to quit his country. He found an asylum in Piedmont with the king of Sardinia who however deemed it expedient to disguise his protection under the appearance of confinement. He died in 1748. His posthumous works were published in 1768 in a quarto volume containing among other miscellaneous matter his profession of faith a justification of his history and a life of him by Panzani.—*Fabroni's Vita Italorum.*

GIARDINI (FELICE) a Piedmontese musician originally a chorister at the Duomo in Milan afterwards a pupil of the celebrated Somis at Turin through whose instructions he became eventually the first violinist of his day. In 1700 he came to England where the applause which his performance excited is described to have been only equalled by that bestowed upon Garrick. In 1754 he was placed at the head of the orchestral department at the opera-house and afterwards joined Mingotti in the management of that theatre the speculation did not however prove a fortunate one. With the exception of a visit paid to Naples from 1784 to 1789 inclusive under the patronage of sir W. Hamilton Gardini remained in this country till 1793 when he was induced to visit Russia and attempted to get up burlettas of his own composing both at St Petersburg and at Moscow. The effects of a dropsey had however now materially impaired his physical powers and he met with little success but died at the latter capital of great indigence about the close of the same year.—*Eng. Diet of Music.*

GIBBON (EDWARD) an eminent English historian, was born at Putney in 1737. He was the only surviving child of Edward Gibbon esq a gentleman of an ancient Kentish family and his constitution was so infirm in his infancy that he was reared with great difficulty. After being two years at a private school at Kingston-upon-Thames he was sent at the age of twelve to Westminster where his weakly state of health precluded him from making a regular progress in the classical studies of the school. After several changes of situation in which he was chiefly the object

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of medical care, his constitution suddenly acquired strength, and he entered as a gentleman-commoner at Magdalen college Oxford, before he had completed his fifteenth year. He remained fourteen months at Oxford, which he characterises in his memoirs as most unprofitably spent and his censor of that university is very strong and unequivocal. To a total neglect of religious instruction he attributes his boyish conversion to the Roman catholic religion which was produced entirely by an assiduous perusal of the controversies between the catholics and protestants and to use his own expression as he entered into the field without armour he fell before the weapons of authority which the catholics knew so well how to wield. Following his convictions he solemnly abjured the errors of heresy at the feet of a catholic priest in London, and then wrote a long letter to his father to justify the step which he had taken. The consequence of this disclosure was his immediate banishment to Lausanne where he was placed under the care of M. Pavillard a learned calvinistic minister. By the well directed efforts of his tutor aided by his own mature reflections his new faith gradually gave way and he was again restored to protestantism. His residence at Lausanne was also highly favourable to his progress in knowledge, and the formation of regular habits of study. The below letters, and the history of the human mind chiefly occupied his attention, and to this fortunate period of retirement and application he was chiefly indebted for his future reputation as a writer and a thinker. In 1758 he returned to England and immediately began to lay the foundation of a copious library and soon after composed his '*Essai sur l'Etude de la Litterature*' in the French language which for some years had been more familiar to him than his own. This work which was printed in 1761 was a highly respectable juvenile performance, and obtained considerable praise in the foreign journals. He some time after accepted a captain's commission in the Habsburg militia, and for some time studied military tactics with great assiduity, but he heartily rejoiced when the peace of 1763 set him free. After passing some months in the metropolis he visited Paris and Lausanne at which latter place he employed himself in collecting and preparing materials for a profitable journey to Italy. This took place in 1764, and it was at Rome as he himself informs us on the 16th October in that year as he sat musing among the ruins of the capitol, while the bare footed friars were singing respons in the temple of Jupiter that his idea of writing the decline and fall of the Roman empire entered his mind. He had previously thought of the history of the republic of Florence, and of that of the Swiss liberty, in the last of which he had made some progress, but he subsequently committed the MS. to the flames. In 1770 he first tried his powers in his native tongue by a pamphlet in vindication of Warburton's extraordinary hypothesis concerning the connexion of Vergil's

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fabled descent of *Aeneas*, with the Elysian mysteries entitled 'Critical Observations on the sixth book of the *Aeneid*'. It received great commendation particularly from professor Hayne; and with some unnecessary asperity of which however Warburton was little entitled to complain proved a conclusive refutation. In the same year he lost his father who left him possessor of an involved estate which never seems to have been entirely extirpated. In 1774 by the favour of his kinsman Mr afterwards lord Elliott he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Liskeard and was a silent supporter of the North administration and its American politics for eight years. In 1776 the first quarto volume of his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' was given to the public which at once riveted general attention the first edition going off in a few days and a second and a third being scarcely equal to the demand. Of all the applause he received none seemed to flatter him so much as the spontaneous suffrages of Hume and Robertson but on the other hand his chapters on the secondary causes of the growth and progress of Christianity produced much acrimonious attack. Of his numerous assailants however he answered Mr Davis only and that because he attacked not the faith but the fidelity of the historian. His vindication against this opponent has been much admired for the keenness and polish of its retort and it is generally admitted that he successfully refuted the principal charges against his historical accuracy and as he was evidently an un believer in revelation he judicially sought to do no more. The prosecution of his history was for some time delayed by his complying with the request of ministers to answer a manifesto which the French court had issued against Great Britain preparatory to war. This he very ably executed in a 'Memoir Justificatif' composed in French which was delivered in a state paper to the courts of Europe, and for this service he received the appointment of one of the lords of trade. In 1781 appeared the second and third volumes of his history, and at a new election he lost his seat for Liskeard but was brought in by ministerial influence for the borough of Lynton. On the retirement of the North administration he lost his appointment by the dissolution of the board of trade and immediately formed the resolution of retiring to his favourite Lausanne which plan he put into execution in 1783 and becoming joint possessor with his friend Deyverdin of a handsome and finely situated house he commenced a mode of living happily compounded of the man of letters, and the gentleman of easy fortune. Here in the course of four years he completed the three remaining volumes of his history which were published together in April 1788. Of a work so well known, it is unnecessary to dilate in a compendium like this dictionary, although liable to some objection on the score of style and occasionally of sober moral propriety, it has taken a secure

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place among the English classics, and forms a distinguished object in the literary history of the eighteenth century. The remainder of Mr Gibbon's life was that of a private gentleman. The storms of the French Revolution which he regarded from the first with extreme fear and aversion gradually lessened his attachment to Lausanne, but his return to England which took place in 1793 was hastened by his solicitude to sympathise with his friend Lord Sheffield under a heavy domestic calamity. He spent some months with that nobleman, when his attention was called to the progress of a disorder which he had endured in silence for three-and-twenty years. This was a rupture that finally produced a hydrocele which after two palliative operations terminated in a mortification that carried him off on the 16th January 1794, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr Gibbon was fond of society and possessed in an eminent degree the manners and sentiments of a gentleman. As a politician or public man he appears to less advantage as he wore the yoke of ministerial servitude on the merest notions of interest and emolument, and never seems to have ascended to the dignity of a principle in reference to any portion of his parliamentary career. It is however as the student and historian that he principally claims attention, and in these capacities the universal acknowledgment of the world has allowed him the highest rank. In 1796 his friend, Lord Sheffield published two quarto volumes of his miscellaneous works of which the most valuable part is the memoir of his life and writings which are written with much apparent frankness. Many of his private letters are subjoined which are lively and entertaining. The second volume contains a journal of his studies with remarks upon books, besides his smaller publications already mentioned.—*Gibbon's Mem. with Lord Sheffield's Additions.*

GIBBON (John) an ancestor of the preceding was born in London in 1629. After serving as a soldier in the Netherlands and America he returned home, and by the patronage of Sir William Dugdale procured the employment of blue mantis in the herald's college. At his death he was the oldest officer at arms, but his visionary and eccentric conduct prevented his further promotion. He died about 1700. He wrote *Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam*, an *Essay towards a more correct blazon in Latin*, 8vo. and various tracts exhibitive of much superstition and credulity in regard to astrology omens &c &c. He also collected a particular account of the services of heralds from various authors which he published under the title of *Heraldo Almemoria* —*Abel's Hist. of Colleges at Arms.*

GIBBONS (GRAVELING) an eminent sculptor, born in London of Dutch parents about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a member of the board of works under Charles II and James II. He excelled particularly in carving flowers both in wood and stone, and many fine productions

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of his chisel are yet to be seen in the choir of St Paul's and Windsor the font in St James's church, Westminster, the archbishop's throne in Canterbury cathedral, the decorations of Petworth house, and Lord Campden's monument at Exton. The base of the fine equestrian statue of Charles I at Charing-cross and that of James II at the back of Whitehall chapel are also specimens of his ability as a statuary. His death took place in 1721.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBBONS Mus. Doc. (ORLANSO) an excellent musician and composer born in 1583 at Cambridge. In 1604 he was appointed organist to the chapel royal St James's and graduated as MD at Oxford in 1622. In his capacity of composer to the king he was appointed to write the music to be introduced in solemnizing the nuptials between Charles I and Henrietta Maria, on which occasion he went to Canterbury in 1625 and presided at the organ during the ceremony, but unfortunately catching the small pox he died in that city and was buried in the cathedral. Besides his church music the characteristics of which are fine harmony simplicity and extraordinary grandeur he published in 1612 a collection of madrigals of five parts the melodies to Wither's translation of Hymns and Songs of the Church and several pieces for the organ and the virginal. He was a musical family —EDWARD his elder brother having taken his degree as Mus. Bac at Oxford became organist to the cathedral at Bristol and was the preceptor of Matthew Locke. He was possessed of considerable landed property the whole of which was sequestered by the parliament on account of his having advanced 1000£ for the king's service during the civil war.—ELLIS the younger brother published in 1701 a collection of madrigals.—CHRISTOPHER GIBBONS the son of Orlando was educated under his uncle Ellis and in 1664 was admitted to the degree of doctor in music by the university of Oxford on the personal recommendation of the king with whom he was a great favourite. Several anthems of his are extant and he is said to have assisted in the *Canticum Sacrum*, published in 1674. His death took place in 1676.—*Bug. Dict. of Music.*

GIBBONS (Thomas) a dissenting clergyman of the sect called independents born in 1720 at Swaffham Norfolk. In 1742 he came to London and entered upon his ministerial functions in Silver-street Haberdashers hall &c and ultimately occupied a situation as one of the masters of the Blue and academy. He was the author of a great variety of sermons, several of which were collected and published after his decease in three volumes. His other works are a "Life of Dr I Watt,"

Female Worthies, *Juvenilia*, a collection of miscellaneous poems and a "System of Rhetoric." He obtained the degree of DD from the University of Aberdeen in 1764, and died in 1783.—*Aikin's C. Big.*

GIBBS (JAMES) a Scotch architect born according to some in 1674, though others

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have fixed the time of his birth so late as in 1685. He was a native of Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal-college in that university, where he graduated. Travelling into the Netherlands he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of a noble countryman, the then Earl of Mar whose liberality gave him the means of following up the pursuit of his favourite study architecture, among the classical models of ancient Rome. The interest of the same patron was exerted in his behalf on his return to Great Britain in 1710, and through his exertions and recommendation Mr Gibbs was entrusted with the execution of several public buildings an employment which tended much to the increase, not only of his pecuniary resources but of his reputation. Among these the church of St Martin in the fields (the beautiful facade of which is considered his chief *d'oeuvre*) was erected by him at an expense it is said of £2 000. A church at Derby, the new buildings of King's college Cambridge and the senate-house in the same University the church of St Mary le Strand London, and the Radcliffe library at Oxford, "are also reckoned among his happiest efforts. The copyright of a collection of his designs which appeared in 1728 in folio including the copper plates sold for 1900*l.* His death took place in August 1754.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBBS (VICARY) a clever English lawyer born in 1732 at Exeter in which city his father practised as a surgeon. He proceeded in due course from Eton to King's college, Cambridge on the royal foundation and in 1772 obtained a Craven scholarship. Entering himself of Lincoln's Inn he contracted an intimate acquaintance there with Mr Dunn, afterwards lord Ashburton whose countenance and support tended mainly to his future advancement in the profession of the law. He succeeded Mr Burke in the recordership of the city of Bristol and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. His subsequent exertion on the trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall &c. ranked him still higher in his profession. He obtained a silk gown and proceeded rapidly through the different stations of chief justice of Chester solicitor and attorney general, (an accepting which last office he was knighted) till being raised to the bench as a puisne judge he was finally elevated to the dignity of lord-chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs filled this important post about four years, when his advanced age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign. He survived his retirement from public life about two years, and died in the month of February 1820.—*Gent Mag.*

GIBSON (EDWARD) an English prelate distinguished as an antiquary and divine. He was born at Knipe in Westmorland in 1669 and after receiving a grammatical education at a free-school in his native county, he proceeded to Oxford, and entered himself a scholar at Queen's college. He much distinguished himself while at the university by his

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learning and industry especially in the acquirement of the northern languages. He commenced his literary career by the publication of new editions of Drummond's 'Polemico Middiana,' and James V of Scotland's 'Cantilenae Rusticae.' These works were followed by a Latin version of the 'Chronicon Saxonum' and a catalogue of MSS. in the library of bishop Tunstall together with those of Dugdale at Oxford. In 1713 appeared his 'Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani.' In 1735 he succeeded Dr Wake as bishop of Lincoln, and in 1739 was translated to the see of London over which he presided until his death in 1748. Besides the publications already noticed he edited in 1698 the posthumous works of Mr Henry Spelman and composed a life of Mr Thomas Bodley, several tracts on the antiquities of Britain, sermons, and pastoral letters.—*Biog Brit.*

GIBSON (RICHARD) an English portrait painter of considerable eminence in his profession though angularly diminutive in stature his height not exceeding three feet ten inches. He was born in 1685 of humble parentage and was placed as dwarf page in the service of a lady of rank residing at Mortlake who noticing his talents placed him under the tuition of De Cleyn superintendent of the tapestry works in that village and an artist of no mean skill. With these advantages Gibson made considerable progress especially in water colour drawing in oils also has copies from Lely whose manner and style of painting he was most successful in catching obtained him considerable reputation Charles I sent for him to court took him into his household in the capacity of page of the back stur and carried his condescension so far as to give away the bride in person at his wedding. A wife seems to have been purposely provided for him by nature in the person of a Mrs Anne Shepherd who was of precisely the same height with himself. The fruits of this eccentric marriage on which Waller composed an epithalamium were nine children all of the usual stature five of whom attained to maturity. During the Commonwealth Gibson was in high favour with the protector Cromwell "who sat to him repeatedly." His political sentiments indeed appear to have been either extremely pliant or little regarded from the insignificance of his person as after the Restoration we find him equally patronised by the court, and instructing the daughter of James II in her favourite art. Gibson reached his seventy fifth year when he died at his lodgings in Covent-garden in 1690. His wife survived him nineteen years, and attained to the age of eighty nine. The portraits of this diminutive couple were painted by sir Peter Lely. Two members of the same family excelled the same art—WILLIAM Gibson nephew of Richard, whose style he followed—and Edward who purchased the whole of Lely's collection at his death, and who applied himself principally to Crayon paintings. The former was born in 1644, and died in 1702.—There was also a THOMAS GIBSON a painter, who

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ived in the early part of the last century at Oxford and produced many creditable papers. He was born in 1690 and died in 1751.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBSON (THOMAS) a native of Morpeth in Northumberland equally eminent in the sixteenth century as a physician and a polemic. In his controversial writings he distinguished himself as a warm advocate of the reformed religion of which he was a most zealous member. The free promulgation of his opinions made it advisable for him to go abroad for the Continent during the reign of Mary, but on the accession of her successor he returned to England. His writings are now but little known the titles of most of them have been however preserved by Tanner and Aikin. The principal are—*The sum of the Actes and Decrees made by divers Bishops of Rome. A briefe Chronicle of the Bishops of Rome & Blessynge*, and a tract entitled *A Treatise beboefull to preserve the People from Pestilence*. His death took place in 1552.—*Wood.*

GIFFORD (JOHN) an historical and political writer whose real name is stated to have been John Richard Green. He was born in 1758 and was supported by his grandfather from whom he derived property sufficient to enable him to enter as a gentleman commoner at St John's college Oxford. He left the university without taking a degree and adopted the legal profession, but having dissipated his fortune and involved himself in difficulties he went to the Continent under the assumed name by which he was subsequently designated. He returned to England in 1788 and when the French Revolution had excited the hopes and expectations of one party in this country and the anxious fears of another Mr Gifford took up his pen in behalf of the alarmists, and produced some political pamphlets which have been long since consigned to oblivion. He also became a contributor to the British Critic and to the Antipodal Review, besides which he was the author of *The Reign of Louis XVI*, and complete History of the French Revolution 1794, &c., "The History of France from the earliest Times to the End of the Revolution" 1795 5 vols. &c., "A Rendezvous in France in the Years 1792 3 4, and 5 &c." 1797, 2 vols. 8vo, and "A History of the Political Life of the Right Honorable William Pitt," 3 vols. 4to. In reward of his services as a political partisan, Mr Gifford obtained a pension and he was made one of the police magistrates of the metropolis. He died at Bromley in Kent March 6 1818.—*Ann. Biog.*

GIGGEO (ANTHONY) a learned Italian ecclesiastic and Oriental scholar flourished during the former part of the seventeenth century and was a priest of the congregation of Oblati at Milan. He was admitted by the Ambrosian college of Milan to the degree of doctor. He was the author of a Latin translation of the 'Commentaries of R. R. Salomon Aben Ezra and Levi-Gerson, on the Book of Proverbs,' of a 'Chaldee and Targumic

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Grenzmann; and of *Thesaurus Linguae Arabicae seu Lexicon Arabicum-Latinum*, 1635, 4 vols. folio for which pope Urban VIII nominated him to an honourable post in the College de Propagandi at Rome but he died when going to take possession of it in 1632.—*Loud's Hist de la Lit d'Italie. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GILBERD or GILBERT (WILLIAM) an English physician and experimental philosopher of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1540 at Colchester in Essex of which borough his father was recorder. After having studied at Cambridge, and according to Anthony Wood, at Oxford also he went to a foreign university where he took the degree of M.D. Having returned to England he was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians, and settling in London he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth who bestowed on him a pension. He was continued in his post by James I, but died very shortly after the accession of that prince November 30 1603. His corpse was interred in Trinity church Colchester where a monument was erected to his memory. He has perpetuated his name by a work entitled *De Magnete magnetisque corporibus, et de magnao magnate Tellure Physiologia nova*, London 1600 folio. In reference to this treatise professor Millington in his Lectures at the Royal Institution says Dr William Gilbert a physician of Colchester who notwithstanding he wrote in the sixteenth century was a strenuous advocate for the inductive mode of reasoning in philosophical matters which was so happily introduced by the great lord Bacon and who investigated every circumstance connected with magnetism with a degree of zeal and success hardly to be expected at so early a period ascribes the first application of the magnet to the purposes of navigation in Europe to Flavio or John de Guaja or Giova a Neapolitan who he says used it in the Mediterranean sea in the thirteenth century. This work has been highly applauded by several English philosophers, especially by lord Bacon and Dr Isaac Barrow, and it is also deserving of notice that Dr Halley adopted Gilbert's hypothesis of a great central magnet in the earth and applied it to the explanation of the variation and dipping of the needle in the mariner's compass. He also proposed a mode of discovering the latitude at sea, described in a work published in 1624 by Thomas Blundeville under the title of "Theoriques of the Planets, together with the making of two Instruments for Seamen, for finding the Latitude without Sun Moon, or Stars invented by Dr Gilbert." A posthumous treatise of this writer *De Mundo nostro sublunari, Philosophia nova*, Amsterdam, 1651 4to, was edited by the learned Gruter. It is an ingenious but fanciful piece in which he advances the notion that the planets are animated beings, actuated by magnetism as an intelligent principle.—*Wood's Athenae Oxoniensia. Watchman's Biog Med. Athene's G Biog*

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GELBERT (Sir HENRY) an English navigator and maritime discoverer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born in Devonshire about 1552, and his mother soon after becoming a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, and the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh was the fruit of her second nuptials. The subject of this article studied at Eton and Oxford, but his disposition inclining him to prefer an active life to literary retirement, he was early introduced at court, where he probably acquired those principles of devoted loyalty which were then extremely fashionable. Adopting the military profession he served with reputation in the expedition to Havre in 1563, and on other occasions. He was then sent into Ireland, where he rose to the chief command in the province of Munster and in 1570 he was knighted by the lord deputy sir H. Sidney. Returning to England shortly after he married a rich heiress, but unfortunately lost a part of his fortune by engaging in a project for converting iron into copper. In 1571 he was returned MP for the borough of Plymouth and the next year he was sent on military service to the Netherlands. Possessing a strong propensity for speculation and enterprise he next turned his attention to a scheme for exploring the Arctic Seas, relative to which he published A Discourse of a Discovery for a new passage to Cathay, 1576. This work which is said to display the knowledge and ingenuity of the author to advantage, is a book of very rare occurrence and in a bookseller's catalogue for 1825 a copy is marked £85¹. It was reprinted in Hakluyt's collection of voyages, vol. iii. In 1578 sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained from the queen a most ample patent, empowering him to discover and colonize in North America any land then unsettled. He made a voyage to Newfoundland, but soon returned home unsuccessful. In 1583 he sailed again with a small fleet, and having landed on Newfoundland in the beginning of August, he took possession of the harbour of St John's. Shortly after he embarked in a small sloop to explore the coast, and one of his vessels having sounded, he steered homewards in the midst of a tempestuous sea. On the 9th of September when his little bark was in manifest danger he was seen by the crew of the larger vessel, standing on the stern with a book in his hand and was heard to exclaim "Courage my lads! we are as near heaven as sea can be." About midnight the bark was swallowed up by the waves, and all on board perished with her. Such was the fate of a man who possessed talent, enterprise and courage, which had he survived might have enabled him to make some important discoveries.—*Pitcairn de Brit Scriptor Princeps Mertonis de Dux. Regn. Brit.*

GILBERT (Sir JAMES) an English judge and writer on judicial affairs whose works are much esteemed. He was born in Devonshire in 1676, and probably received a regular legal education, but where he studied is uncertain. In 1715 he was appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, and

was afterwards chief baron of the Exchequer of that kingdom. In 1772 he obtained the office of a baron of the Exchequer in England, and was subsequently joined in a commission with sir Joseph Jekyll and sir Robert Raymond, for the custody of the great seal. He rose to the rank of chief baron of the exchequer and died not long after a Bath in 1795. He was interred at Bath abbey church and a commemorative cenotaph was erected for him in the Temple church London. He published

Reports of Cases in Equity and the Exchequer folio, The History and Practice of Civil Actions in the Common Pleas, 8vo, 'A Treatise of the Court of Exchequer' 8vo

The History and Practice of the Court of Chancery 8vo besides works on wills trusts, ejectments distressed, and replevins, tenures, rents &c and an abridgment of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, but his principal production is a treatise on the

Theory of the Law of Evidence which has passed through several editions one of the latest of which considerably enlarged by Capel Loft, appeared in 1801 in 3 vols. 8vo.—Chalmers's Biog. Diet

GILBERT (THOMAS) an English gentleman distinguished for his efforts towards the improvement of the poor laws. He inherited a small estate which he endeavoured to improve by legal practice and with that view he entered as a student of the Temple. Not meeting with much success as a lawyer he accepted of a military commission in a regiment raised by lord Gower in 1745 and was afterwards appointed paymaster of the pensions to the widows of officers in the royal navy which office he held from the first institution of the fund till his death. Through the interest of the Gower family he was elected MP for Newcastle under lime and afterwards for Lichfield, which place he represented for several years but at length vacated his seat in favour of lord Francis Gower and retired from public life. While a senator he promoted many plans for the improvement of the roads in the interior of the kingdom but his exertions were principally directed towards the amelioration of the laws for the relief of paupers. He procured an act of parliament to oblige overseers of the poor to make returns of the sums expended for their maintenance, and another for a list of all charitable donations for their support. He proposed various other measures which failed from the opposition they experienced. Mr. Gilbert succeeded sir Charles Whitworth as chairman of the committee of ways and means and he held the place of comptroller of the great wardrobe till it was abolished. He died at his seat at Cotton, in Staffordshire in December 1798 aged seventy eight. Between 1781 and 1787 he published several tracts on the poor laws, among which was a "Plan for the better relief and employment of the Poor," 8vo.—Genl Mag.

GILBERT (JOHN) the younger brother of Thomas and son of a gentleman in Staffordshire, who after receiving a common education

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at home, was bound apprentice to the father of Matthew Boulton of Birmingham the celebrated engineer. On the death of his father when he was but sixteen, he undertook the management of some extensive lime-works belonging to his family. He was subsequently introduced to the duke of Bridgewater at the time when he was projecting improvements of his collieries in the vicinity of Manchester. Mr Gilbert having surveyed the works formed the plan of making a navigable canal for the conveyance of coal to Manchester which undertaken he afterwards carried into execution in conjunction with Mr Brindley to whom the whole design and conduct of the work has been usually attributed. In June 1757 Mr Gilbert removed with his family to Worsley that he might with greater convenience attend the prosecution of the business in which he had engaged. He resided there forty years highly respected and esteemed by his noble employer and all with whom he was connected dying August 4th 1797 aged seventy-three. Besides the works carried on for the duke of Bridgewater he was employed on other occasions wherein he manifested no common degree of skill and judgment as a civil engineer and among the improvements which he suggested was a method of obtaining rock salt, by blowing it up with gunpowder.—*Ross's Cycloped*

GILBERTUS (Anelicus) a medical practitioner and writer of the twelfth century Leland bestows on him high praise for his skill in the art of healing and he is said to have been the first Englishman who treated diseases in a rational manner. He was the author of a work entitled *Practices Medicinae*, another called *Compendium Medicinae* and commentaries or illustrations of the aphorisms of Hippocrates.—*Leland de Script. Brit. Friend: Hist. of Physic*

GILBERT (WILLIAM) a writer distinguished for the peculiarity of his opinions and his merit as a poet. He was a native of the West Indies and was bred to the colonial bar. Between 1780 and 1790 he came to England, being employed on a case of court martial and here he appears to have spent the remainder of his days at first in a state of distress owing to the detention of some hugested property which was however afterwards adjudged to him. Of his private life but little is known, except that he was an admirer of the French Revolution from its imagined correspondence with some peculiar speculations of his own relative to providential retribution and the causes of the rise and fall of nations. He was also a believer in judicial astrology. His principal literary production is *The Hurricane a Theosophical and Western Eclogue* To which is subjoined a *Solitary Effusion in a Summer Evening*, Bristol 1796. He also published a pamphlet on a professional topic and two works entitled *The Law of Fire and The Standard of God displayed* which were probably expositions of the author's peculiar theological tenets. Besides these publications he wrote a poem in praise of Garrick perhaps suggested by sir Joshua Reynolds's

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pictures of the celebrated actor between tragedy and comedy as it varied on the same idea. Mr Gilbert at length became deranged and died in that state about 1804.—*Retrospective Review* vol. x

GILCHRIST FSA (Octavus) a distinguished literary character son of an officer of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards and brother of Mr R. A. Gilchrist, an artist of eminence. He was born at Twickenham in 1779 and educated at Magdalen college Oxford. Mr Gilchrist's principal productions are an *Examination of the Assertions of Ben Jonson's enmity to Shakespeare* 8vo 1806, an edition of the *Poems of Bishop Corbet* with notes, and a *Life of the Author* 8vo 1808, and a "Letter to W Gifford esq on a late edition of Ford's plays." He had collected materials for and made considerable progress in, a work intended to illustrate the rise and progress of the English stage comprehending specimens of every one of the minor dramatic writers anterior to the Revolution including the collections of Dodoley Reed and Hawkins with selections from the works of Greene Peele Lodge Nash and others and specimens of masques pageants &c. The appearance however of another publication in periodical numbers entitled *Old Plays* partially anticipating his design deterred him from publication. He died at Stamford in Lincolnshire in June 1823 aged 44.—*See Biog.*

GILDAS SAPIENS a British ecclesiastic and historian of the sixth century. He was the son of Caw a prince of the Strathclyde Britons who with his family emigrated to North Wales to avoid subjection to the Anglo-Saxons. Gildas is supposed to have been educated in the famous monastery of Bangor and to have gone as a missionary to Ireland, after which according to some authors, he visited France and Italy. He appears to have passed some time in retirement on one of the small islands called the Hohes in the estuary of the Severn but being disturbed by piratical intruders, he removed to the monastery of Glastonbury where he died in 570. There is extant a declamatory distribe ascribed to Gildas which has been repeatedly published under the title of *Epsstola ad Excidio Britannie et Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiastici*. This is a violent invective against the whole British nation exhibiting a truthful picture of the depravity of manners which pervaded all ranks of society and impating to the retributive vengeance of heaven the misery consequent on the numerous Saxon invasions. Some doubts have arisen as to the authenticity of this epistle the unsparring severity of summadverence with which the Britons are treated being considered as more characteristic of a foe to their race and nation than of the alleged author. Such was the opinion of the rev Peter Roberts who moreover conjectured that the chronicle of the kings of Britain called *Brut Tysilio* was the work of Gildas, and that the querulous epistle ascribed to him was written by the Saxon prelate St Aldehelm who, according to

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William of Malvern, composed such a work against the Bohemians.—*Liber de Scriptis Brit. Monachorum. Epist. Hist. Lib. Robert's Tract. of the Boh. Clercs. Append. No. 1.*

GILLION (CHARLES) an English domestic writer one of the many laymen of the Dissident whom Bayle describes as "a person of great literature but mean genius." He was a native of Glastonbury, Dorset, whence he was born in 1665 and placed at an early age in the college at Douai, with the view of taking orders in the Roman church. Neither his inclination however nor his opinions, which were adverse to revelation, fitted him for the cloister and he accordingly returned abruptly to his native country in 1685. The little property in his possession was soon wasted in the pleasures of a town life and an impudent marriage completed, the disengagement of his affairs, for the purpose of retrieving which he turned his attention to the stage in the double capacity of actor and author. In neither of the branches of his new pursuit however was his success commensurate with his expectations. Besides three plays, all of which were unsuccessful, he was the author of a life of Betterton the actor a grammar of the English language and a treatise entitled the "Deut's Manual" in which he recants certain sceptical opinions, formerly published by him in the preface to his friend Charles Bloot's works, an edition of which he superintended. The work by which he is principally known is his "Complete Art of Poetry." He printed several other pamphlets in his capacity of critic and died 1723.—*Elog. Drew.*

GILL (ALEXANDER) There were two of this name father and son, both in succession head masters of St Paul's school. The elder was a native of Lincolnshire, born 1564. He studied at Corpus Christi college Oxford where he graduated as A.M. in 1590 and in 1608 was placed by the Mercers' Company at the head of the foundation above mentioned over which he presided with considerable reputation till his death in 1635. He was the author of a Commentary on the Creed printed in one volume folio a tract on the Trinity and another entitled "Logonomus Anglicus," in 4to. He has buried in the chapel belonging to Mercers' Hall, in Cheapside. His son who was born in London in 1597 succeeded his father in his appointment, on obtaining which he took the degree of D.D. at Trinity college, Oxford, of which society he was a member. While in this situation he had for his pupil John Milton who appears to have been much attached to his preceptor. In 1640 circumstances occasioned his removal from the school on which he opened one on his own account, in Aldermanbury-street. Wood speaks highly of his Latin poems, a collection of which was printed in 1655 in 1 vol. 12mo under the modest title "Postaci Comitina." His death took place in 1642.—*Wood. Worth's edition of Milton.*

GILL (JOHN) a supralapsarian divine of the last century, eminent as an oriental scholar, and possessing at the same time a profound

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acquaintance with the Classics. He was born Nov 19 1697 at Kettering, Northamptonshire, and at the age of nineteen became pastor to a congregation of Baptists in his native place. In 1718 he removed to Higham Ferrers, which again he quitted for the superintendence of a more considerable meeting in the Borough of Southwark. He was the author of a most laborious commentary in 9 folio volumes, entitled to "Exposition of the Bible" in which he displays deep erudition and unweary industry. This work of which a subsequent edition in ten volumes has appeared, procured him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from the university of Aberdeen. His other productions all distinguish'd for the learning which they exhibit, are 'An Exposition of the Song of Solomon' folio 1728, 'The Cause of God and Truth' 4 vols folio 1735, 'A Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue' 1767, and 'A Body of Divinity' 3 vols. 4to, besides a great variety of sermons and other devotional tracts. His death took place in the month of October 1771 at his house in Tooley-street Southwark.—*Lyt's prefiz'd to Tracts & Sermons.*

GILLES (JEAN) an eminent composer and native of Provence, educated for the profession of music in the cathedral of Aix. Besides several fine motets. He was the author of a celebrated "Requiem for the Dead," originally written in order to be performed at the funeral of two brothers, counsellors of the parliament of Toulouse whose sons employed Gilles for the purpose. At the end of six months however the time originally agreed upon for the production of the music when all the most celebrated musicians of the neighbouring provinces were engaged for the performance the final party of the young men seems to have so far cooled that they demurred to the payment of the stipulated sum, on which the indignant composer exclaimed

"Very well then, I will keep it for myself." His decease taking place within a few months, it was actually performed at his funeral, and in 1767 was repeated at the church of the oratory in Paris in the burial service for Rameau.—*Elog. Diet. of Mus.*

GILLES (PATER) a scholar and traveller was born at Albi in 1490. He visited the coasts of Provence and travelled into Italy making observations on natural history and antiquities. On his return he passed some time with George d'Armagnac bishop of Rhodes, who induced him to compose his book "De Vi et Natura Australium," which he dedicated to Francis I in 1533. He was some time after sent by that monarch to travel in the Levant, but not being supplied with money he was at length obliged to enlist in the troops of Sultan Soliman II for a subsistence. He returned in 1550 and went to Rome to his patron the cardinal d'Armagnac, where he died in 1555. He also published some translations from the Greek, and two geographical pieces "De Topographia Constantinopoli lib. iv;" and "De Bosphoro Thracio, lib. ii" which are much esteemed.—*Moren.*

GILPIN (BARNARD) an English divine of the sixteenth century, styled, on account of his zeal and piety the Apostle of the North. He was born at Kentwate in Westmoreland, in 1517 and received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1541 and about the same time obtained a fellowship, and was admitted into holy orders. His reputation as a scholar procured him advantageous offers from the agents of cardinal Wolsey on the foundation of the college of Christchurch and he accordingly removed thither. In this station he displayed his zeal as an advocate for the catholic faith in a public dispute with Hooper afterwards bishop of Gloucester. On the accession of Edward VI Gilpin again entered the lists as a catholic advocate though not without some reluctance, and being opposed by the famous Peter Martyr, he acknowledged himself unable to maintain his cause. From this time his religious opinions became unsettled till his doubts finally terminated in his becoming a protestant. In 1549 he commenced B.D., and in 1552 he was presented to the vicarage of Norton in the diocese of Durham. This living however he resigned, and went abroad first to Louvain and then to Paris where he superintended the printing of a treatise on the Eucharist written by his uncle bishop Tonstal who had entrusted him with it for that purpose. In 1556 he returned to England and was made rector of Easington and archdeacon of Durham which benefices he subsequently exchanged for the living of Houghton le Spring. Being now ardently attached to the cause of reformation he applied himself to the correction of superstitious practices among his parishioners and the promotion of the Protestant cause. Queen Mary being on the throne and the old religion re-established the conduct of Mr Gilpin exposed him to the displeasure of his superiors. Twice he was accused of heresy before his relative bishop Tonstal who protected him against his enemies though he disapproved of his principles. At length an information was forwarded to bishop Bonner whose seal for the doctrines of the Catholic church induced him to adopt unmeasured measures for the apprehension of Mr Gilpin. His friends apprised him of his danger and advised him to withdraw from the kingdom. But his zeal was of too ardent a character to admit of his profiting by that counsel, and anticipating the fate of martyrdom he ordered his steward to provide him a long garment to wear at the stake and awaited with composure the arrival of the expected messengers with the order for his arrest. Before he could reach London queen Mary died and he returned in peace and safety to Houghton. The accession of Elizabeth restored the ascendancy of the protestants and the bishopric of Carlisle becoming vacant he was destined to fill that situation but conscientious motives prevented him from accepting it. In 1561 the provostship of Queen's college was offered him but this also he refused countering himself with the living of Houghton, where he discharged

in a most exemplary manner the duties of a parish priest besides which he founded schools for the education of youth, and contributed as far as his audience extended to the advancement of religion and virtue. His death took place March 4 1583. Independent of his theological studies he was a man of learning having a general acquaintance with such branches of knowledge as were then cultivated. But though he is said to have had a talent for poetry as well as prose composition he did not publish any of his own productions.—*Life by Rev. W. Gilpin.*

GILPIN (SAWICKY) R.A. an eminent modern painter of horses and wild beasts. He was born at Carlisle in 1733, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to Mr Scott a ship painter who resided in Covent-garden. The taste of the young artist was influenced by the scenes amidst which he was placed and the first productions of his pencil which attracted notice were sketches of carts, horses and market groups made from his master's shop-window. He obtained the patronage of William duke of Cumberland uncle of his late majesty from whose stud at Windsor he selected subjects on which to employ his pencil and by practice and observation made himself intimately acquainted with the structure and action of that noble animal the horse whence the peculiar spirit and accuracy of his delineations. Some of his compositions on historical subjects have great merit especially
The Triumph of Camillus *The Election of Darius* *The Horses of Diomedes* and
The Fall of Phaeton. He also executed a painting of a group of tigers which has been much admired and is said to be his chief d'oeuvre. This piece was in the collection of the late Mr Winstanley. His studies from nature of the horse are strikingly characteristic of the sullen dignity and commanding presence of the king of brutes. Mr Gilpin practised at least one branch of engraving as he made etchings of heads for works on biography published by his brother the rev W Gilpin. He died at Brompton March 8 1807.—*Bryant's Dict of Paint. Rees's Encyclopedia*

GILPIN (WILLIAM) brother of the subject of the last article born at Carlisle in 1724. He was destined for the church and received his education at Queen's college Oxford where he took the degree of M.A. in 1748. After entering into orders he for many years kept a grammar-school at Cheam in Surrey, but at length he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury and the vicarage of Boldre in the New Forest in Hampshire, where he died April 5 1804. He was the author of several works relating to divinity and ecclesiastical biography which were well received by the public but his literary reputation is principally founded on his picturesque tours through various parts of the kingdom. His principal publications were *The Life of Bernard Gilpin*, 1751 8vo, *The Lives of John Witchell &c* [1764] 8vo which was translated into German, *Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England* 1779

2 vols. 8vo; "Observations on Forest Scenery" 2 vols. 8vo; "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, made in 1772 on several parts of England, particularly the mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland 2 vols. 8vo; "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty made in 1776 on several parts of Great Britain, particularly the Highlands of Scotland, 2 vols. 8vo, Sermons to a County Congregation 2 vols. 8vo, and Exposition of the New Testament, &c." 4to 1790 reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

GILLRAY (JAMES) an artist famous for his talents as a designer of caricatures which he engraved or etched with aqua-forte. His works, which exhibit much humour spirit, and fertility of invention, procured him the reputation of being the first caricaturist of his day. He died June 1 1810.—*Eldon's Diet of the Fine Arts.*

GIN (PETER LOUIS CLAUDE) a French writer was born at Paris in 1726 and became successively counsellor of the parliament of Paris and member of the grand council. His works are *Traité de l'Elégance de barreaux*,

De la Religion par un homme du Monde 1778 *Les vrais Principes du Gouvernement Français*; *Analysé rasonné du droit Français*. He was also the author of several translations, which are highly esteemed of Homer Hassod, Theocritus, Demosthenes, and Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. He died in 1807.—*Dict. Hist.*

GIOJA (FLAVIO or JOHN) an Italian mathematician of the fourteenth century who is supposed to have invented the mariner's compass. He was a native of Paestum, near Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples and was born about the year 1300. The custom of marking the north point of the compass with a fleur de lis is said to have been adopted in honour of the Neapolitan royal family of the house of Anjou who bore the arms of France and as a memorial of Gioja's discovery the territory of Principato in which he was born has a compass for his armorial emblem. Yet this valuable instrument seems to have been known in Europe before the time of Gioja, since Dante alludes to the magnetic property of the needle and its attraction for the north pole. And there is reason to believe that the Chinese were accustomed to use the magnetic needle for nautical purposes long before their country was known to the Europeans who probably derived it, either mediately or immediately from that ingenious people. The claims of Gioja as an original discoverer are at best extremely problematical.—*Aikins's Gen. Biog.*

GIORDANI (VIRGIL) an able engineer and mathematician born in 1655 at Bitonto in the Neapolitan territories. He was of low origin and served in his youth as a private soldier in the Pope's Galles. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of arithmetic, he succeeded in obtaining a situation on board one of them as purser but quitted it on being appointed keeper of the castle of St Angelo at Rome. On the foundation of the academy in

that capital, by Louis XIV. Giordani, who had by that time acquired considerable reputation as a mathematician, was appointed by him tutor in that science, and afterwards obtained a professorship in the Sapienza college. He published a treatise "De Compromissis Gravium Argumentis, folio," *De Euclide Restituto*, folio, *Fundamentorum doctrinae Motus Gravium*, and an epistle, *Ad Hyacinthum Christopherum*. His death took place in 1711 at Rome.—*Movers*

GIORDANO (LUCA) a Neapolitan artist, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Pietro da Cortona born 1629. After travelling through the principal cities of Italy and studying more particularly the style of Paolo Veronese, Correggio and Titian he settled in Spain, where he became a great favourite with Philip V who conferred on him the honour of knighthood and carried him with him to Naples. His most celebrated picture the *Revolt of Lucifer* is still preserved in that capital, others of his works are to be found at Milan. Some of them are said to be such excellent imitations of Titian both in composition and colouring as to be with difficulty distinguished from the paintings of that great master. His death took place at Naples in 1704.—*Pit. Kingdom*

GIORGII (AUGUSTINE ANTHONY) a learned Italian ecclesiastic was born in 1711 at St Maur in the diocese of Rumini and entered the Augustinian order in 1727. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the oriental languages, and was professor at various Italian seminaries until 1746 when he was invited to Rome by pope Benedict XIV to the theological chair of La Sapienza, he also made him Librarian del Angelica. The emperor Francis I gave him repeated invitations to settle at Vienna accompanied by the most liberal offers, all of which Giorgii declined. In 1761 he published a work entitled *Alpha betum Thibetanum* containing many valuable dissertations, and the geography mythology history and antiquities of Thibet which proved of considerable use to the missionaries sent by the college de Propaganda to Thibet. His next publication *Fragmenta Evangelij S. Iohannis Graeco Copto Thebaicum sensu quarto &c. &c.* was no less valuable. His other works consist of letters, dissertations on subjects of oriental criticism, and antiquities and polemical treatises. He died in 1797—*Baroni's Vita Italorum.*

GIORGIONE an eminent painter whose real name was Giorgio BARBARELLI was born in 1478 at Castel Franco in the Trevisan but was educated at Venice. His earliest pastime was music, in which he was no mean proficient, but applying himself next to design he became a scholar of John Bellini, whom he soon surpassed. By frequent experiments he became the first colourist of his time. Titian worked under him to learn his secret, but Giorgione discovering his aim it is said immediately dismissed him. He introduced the fashion of painting the fronts of the houses at Venice in fresco. He died of the plague in

1286. His expression was strong and elevated, his imagination rich and colouring lively and strictly natural. He painted some scanted portraiture and beautiful landscapes.—*D'Argenville's Fies de Peint. Pillington.*

GIOTTO the second of the revivers of painting in Italy was the son of a simple peasant named Bondone and was born in 1276 in the district of Vespuiano near Florence. Being observed by Cimabus drawing figures on the ground whilst feeding his sheep he took him to Florence and instructed him in the art of painting to which he entirely devoted himself. He improved greatly upon his master and his reputation soon spread through Italy many copies of which he adorned with his works, which are still existing. He particularly excelled in monochrome in which the Death of the Virgin at Florence was highly admired by Michael Angelo and the Ship of St Peter placed over the grand entrance of that church in Rome has received numerous encomiums. Giotto was a generally informed and lively man and has been often introduced into their novels by Boccaccio and Sacchetti. He died in 1336.—*Tribachot's Pillington's Dict.*

GIRALDI (LILIO GUCCONIO) better known to the learned by his Latin name Gyraldus, an erudite and ingenious author born in 1479 at Ferrara. He studied under Guarini and De metrus Chalcidyleus, and has been considered by Casanova De Thou and other authorities one of the most learned men whom modern Italy has produced. Cardinal Ran gom induced him to quit Modena for Rome where he continued till the sacking of that city by the troops of Charles V on which occasion he lost every thing that he possessed and returned in indigence to his native city where he died of gout in 1552 and was buried in the cathedral. He was the author of seventeen publications on various subjects the principal of which are—his history of the heathen deities, ten dialogues on the histories of the Greek and Latin poets two on those of modern Italy and a treatise on the calendar entitled *De Annis et Mensibus*. His works were collected after his decease and printed first at Basil in 1580 in two folio volumes and again at Leyden in 1696.—*Moreri.*

GIRALDI (Giovanni Battista) better known by his adopted name Cinto an Italian novelist and poet whom some have not hestitated to rank among the best tragic authors of his country. He was nearly related to Libio Gregorio with whom he was contemporary being born at Ferrara in 1504. His attention was in the earlier part of his life directed to the study of medicine in which science he graduated and lectured in the university before longing to his native city at a period when he had scarce attained the age of majority. He was afterwards secretary to the duke his sovereign, and on his decease read lectures on the belles lettres at Lucca, Mondovi and other principal cities till he obtained the professorship of eloquence at Pavia. His principal works are nine tragedies and a series of 100 novels, written in the manner of those of Bo-

caccio, and published under the title of "His-
catastrophes." He was also the author of some
creations composed in the Latin language. The
gout, which seems to have been hereditary in
his family afflicted him severely and at length
caused his death which took place at Ferrara
in 1573. His son Celio Giraldi, collected his
works after his decease and published the
whole in 8vo at Venice 1583.—*Moreri. Bug-
Uras.*

GIRALDUS (see BABBY)

GIRARD (GABRIEL) a learned and inge-
nious ecclesiastic a native of Clermont born
1678. The duties of a canonry which he pos-
sessed interfering with his studies he renounced
it in order to be able to pursue them at leisure.
The duchess de Berry made him her
almoner and he was employed by the govern-
ment as Russian and Slavonian interpreter to the
king. He became a member of the Acad-
emy in 1744, and published a treatise on the
principles of the French tongue in two duo-
decimo volumes as also another on French
Synonyms which has gone through severa-
editions. He died in 1748.—There was also
a jesuit of this name a native of Dol, accused
of sorcery before the parliament of Aix by a
girl of eighteen named Cadire who declared
that he had made use of infernal arts to de-
bauch her person. He was however acquitted
after a long trial which caused a great sensa-
tion at the period all over France. *Nous
Diet Hie.*

GIRARDON (FRANCIS) an eminent French
sculptor the pupil of Anguier. He was born
at Troyes in 1628 Louis XIV patronised
him, and sent him to Rome in order to com-
plete his studies. On his return he executed
the celebrated equestrian statue of his royal
patron who on the death of Le Brun ap-
pointed him his successor as inspector general
of sculpture &c. Girardon produced several
very fine specimens of art among the best of
which are the Richelieu mausoleum in the
church of the Sorbonne and a group on the
subject of the rape of Proserpine in the royal
gardens at Versailles. He died in 1715.—
D'Argenville.

GIRTIN (THOMAS) an eminent English
landscape painter a native of London born
in 1773. He was a pupil of Dayes, and was
the first who introduced the method since
practised with success, of drawing on car-
tridge paper. Many of his landscapes thus
executed were equally admired with his paint-
ings in oils. The productions by which he
was principally known in his life-time were—
his panoramic views of Paris and London, ex-
hibited in Spring-gardens which evinced both
taste and genius. He laboured for many years
previously to his death under a constitutional
asthma, which did not however entirely pre-
vent his following up his profession till within
a very short period of his decease. This took
place in November 1802.—*Edwards's Anec.*

GLABER (ROBERT) a Benedictine monk
of Clugny who flourished in the eleventh cen-
tury and who has perpetuated his name by a
Chronicle or History of France written in

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Latin, which, though harshly composed and full of fable, is valuable for the information it contains of those remote periods. It consists of five books, the first of which contains the events of the monarchy previously to the election of Hugh Capet, and the others which followed it, to the year 1046. He also wrote a life of William, abbot of St Benignus at Dijon.—*Morer.*

GLANDORP (MATTHIAS LEWIS) a German physician of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Cologne where his father was a surgeon, under whom he pursued his professional studies. He afterwards went to Padua, to attend the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, and Sanctarius, and in the university of that place he graduated as M.D. Having visited the principal towns of Italy, he returned in 1618 to Bremen where he settled as a practitioner of physic and surgery and acquired so much reputation that in 1628 he was made first physician to the archbishop and afterwards to the state of Bremen. He died after 1633 but at what period is not exactly known, though some writers date his death as late as 1660. He wrote on surgical topics, and his works consisting of four treatises, were republished in one volume 4to at London in 1739 with a life of the author.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

GLANVIL or GLANVILE (JOSEPH) a philosophical and theological writer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Plymouth in 1636 and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford where he took the degree of BA in 1655. The next year he removed to Lincoln college and proceeded MA in 1658 about which time he was appointed chaplain to Francis Raw, provost of Eton college who was in favour with Oliver Cromwell. The death of his patron taking place Mr Glanvil returned to Oxford and engaged in making researches into experimental philosophy. On the formation of the Royal Society after the Restoration he was chosen one of the fellows and he distinguished himself as a zealous and active, if not a very efficient member of that scientific association. Having taken holy orders he obtained a living in Essex and in 1668 he was induced to the vicarage of Frenze in Somersetshire. Thus he exchanged in 1666 for the rectory of the abbey-church at Bath in which city he then fixed his residence. Much of the remainder of his life was occupied in literary disputes in defence of the Royal Society and the philosophy of Bacon against those who advocated the sinking cause of Aristotle and the schoolmen. Glanvil's chief opponent was Henry Stubbe a physician of Bath; but their controversy has long since ceased to interest the reading public, and our author is better known at present on account of an elaborate and singularly credulous treatise which he wrote entitled 'Some Philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft,' than as the advocate of experimental philosophy. He died in 1688.—*Bog. Brit.*

GLANVILL or GLANVILL (RANULPH)

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or an English baron of the twelfth century, celebrated as a lawyer and a warrior. He was of Norman descent, and in the reign of Henry II he held the office of justiciary of the kingdom. It was at that period that he signalized his valour in repelling the invasion of England by William king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner as he was besieging the castle of Alnwick. Richard I, after his accession to the crown is said to have imprisoned Glanvil and obliged him to pay for his freedom the immense sum of fifteen thousand pounds towards the expences of a crusade to the Holy Land. The aged magistrate accompanied his master on the expedition to which he had so largely contributed and perished, together with a vast multitude of other English warriors at the siege of Acre in 1190. To judge Glanvil is attributed a curious treatise on the laws and customs of England. This work remained in manuscript till 1754 when it was published by the "permission and proclamation of sir William Stanhope" a judge of the Common Pleas as sir Edward Coke informs us and a translation from the pen of John Beames, esq; of Lincoln s-man appeared in 1818 with a note of the author.—*Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.*

GLASS (JOHN) a Scottish clergyman was born at Dundee in 1638 and educated at New College, St Andrews. After taking his de gree he became minister of a country church and in 1727 he published a treatise to prove that the civil establishment of religion was inconsistent with Christianity. This gave so much displeasure that he was deposed and became the founder of a new sect, called Glasites and afterwards Sandemanians. He wrote a great number of controversial tracts and died at Dundee in 1773.—His son JOHN GLASS was also born at Dundee in 1725 and was brought up a surgeon. He made several voyages to the West Indies, but not liking his profession he quitted it and took the command of a merchant ship trading to the Brazil. In 1763 returning to London with all his property on board four of the sailors entered into a conspiracy and murdered captain Glass his wife and daughter and some of the men. They then proceeded to Dublin where they were apprehended and executed. Captain Glass was a man of considerable abilities and published A Description of Tenerife with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese who are settled there.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Diet.*

GLASSE (GEORGE HENRY) an English clergyman and classical scholar of eminence. He was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford where he took the degree of MA in 1762. On the resignation of the rector of Hauwell Middlesex by his father Dr Samuel Glasse in 1765 he was collated to that benefice which he held till his death in November 1809. He fell by his own hand in a state of mental un stability. Mr Glasse obtained distinction for his classical acquirements at an early period of his life, and possessed a remarkable faculty of writing Greek verses. In 1781 he published a Greek translation

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of Milton's *Comus*; and in 1795 a translation of the *Sonnet Argument* of Milton into the same language, both in verse. He likewise published "Contemplations on the Sacred History" derived from the Works of Bishop Hulme, 4 vols. 1820, "Louis, a Narrative of Facts supposed to throw Light on the Mysterious History of the Lady of the Hay-stack," translated from the French, a volume of sermons on various subjects, besides many single sermons, and articles in the *German Magazin*.—*Lyon's Environs of Lord Supp.* *Gent Mag.*

GLASSIUS (SOLON) a learned ecclesiastic & native of Thuringia, born at Sonderhausen in that province in 1593. He received his education in the university of Jena where he took his doctor's degree in theology and was elected to a professorship in the same science. He afterwards obtained the appointment of superintendent of the churches and schools in Saxe-gotha. He was the author of 'Onomastologia Messae Prophetica Phulologia Sacra, &c., Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistolorum,' Canticula Mosuca et Davida,

Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem, &c. His death took place in 1656.—*Meyer.*

GLAREANUS the name by which Henry Loris or Lort, a celebrated Swiss musician, author and composer is generally known being so called from the place of his nativity Glarus, where he was born in 1488. He studied under Cochleus, and was the intimate friend of the celebrated Erasmus, who speaks of him as an excellent general scholar and one well versed in divinity philosophy mathematics, and other sciences. His principal work is a treatise now become extremely rare entitled *Dodecachordon* printed at Basle in one volume 1547. It is important from the insight it gives into the state of practical music at the commencement of the sixteenth century and contains a variety of specimens selected from the chief œuvres of the principal composers of the period with many anecdotes and documents connected with them and their works. Choron has made much use of this tract. He also composed the poetry of the Panegyrique de l'Alliance des Cantons which gained him great credit as well as more substantial marks of approbation from his countrymen, and the emperor Maximilian I honoured him on another occasion with a ring and laurel wreath. He died in 1563.—*Bog Diet of Mus. Teuner.*

GLAUBER (JOHN RODOLPH) a chemist of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Germany and after having travelled in other countries, he settled at Amsterdam in Holland where he earned on his researches into the theory and practice of the art with some success, and made some useful discoveries. He published the following works:—*Fura novi philosophi* 1650, "De Auri tractatus, seu de Auro potabilis vero," 1650, "Explosio miraculum mundi," 1656,

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Primum et Lignum " " *De Natur. Salinis*, 1656; "Opus Minimorum partis tere," 1656; &c. These treatises appear to have contained all the chemical science then known intermixed however with a great deal of visionary speculation concerning the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. The compound now termed sulphate of soda, was discovered by this chemist, whether it was long known by the application of Glauber's salts. Mr Brande ranks Glauber with Van Helmont, Basil Valentine, Begara and George Agricola, and to these experimentalists as he observes we are indebted for a rich and profitable harvest of discoveries, and with them many weighty doctrines and brilliant discoveries had their origin which now adorn our science and of which we daily avail ourselves, forgetful of the fountain whence they flow. An abridgement of the works of Glauber was published in German in 1715.—*Rœr's Cycloped. Journal of the Royal Institution* vol. ii.

GLEDITSCH (JOHN GOTLIB) a physician of Frankfort-on-the-Oder born at Leipzig in 1714, graduated as MD at the former university in 1740. Here he lectured on physiognomy, the materia medica botany and other cognate branches of the art of medicine. He afterwards settled at Berlin where he was appointed superintendent of the botanical garden, and professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote on the management of trees on the method of destroying locusts, on fungi, on the management of bees, on the system of plants with a variety of miscellaneous tracts on subjects connected with rural economy botany physic &c and died in 1786.—*Chalmers's Biog.*

GLENDOWER (OWEN) who has been sometimes called the Wallace of Wales. The precise date of his birth is uncertain some fixing it at May 28th 1349 others on the same day in 1354. The place of his nativity is better ascertained to have been Trefgarne in Pembskeshire where he was born of Elin a local descendant from Catherine, daughter and heiress to Llewellyn last Prince of Wales. His father's name was Gryffyd Vychan. At an early age he was sent to London for education and afterwards entering himself of one of the inns of court studied for the English bar but relinquished the profession on being appointed scutiger to Richard II. Jolo Goch a contemporary bard gives a splendid description of his family mansion or rather palace and indeed he appears at this time to have exercised considerable feudal influence carrying on with great spirit a contest of some duration with Reginald lord Grey da Ruthyn respecting an estate called Crossau in which he was for a time successful, but on the deposition of his royal patron by Henry of Bolingbroke his old antagonist took advantage of the unsettled state of the country to renew his usurpation. Nor did his evil practices end here for Grey being charged with the delivery of a summons to Owen from the new king to attend him on his Scotch expedition purposely neglected to deliver it, and Glendower being in consequence

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outlawed for disaffection, his enemy seized upon all his lands, and the parliament treated his remonstrances with contempt. Glendower in revenge rallied his rebellion, forcibly dispossessed Grey of his lands, and having succeeded in raising a considerable force caused himself to be proclaimed prince of Wales, September 20 1400. To this strong measure he is said to have been mainly incited by some traducatory prophecies of Merlin, and certain it is, that many of his countrymen of consideration were induced by the same motives to join his standard. In one of the battles fought on this occasion, in 1408 he made prisoner his old enemy the lord Grey the price of whose ransom was fixed at 10 000 marks and a stipulation of neutrality which latter was cemented or rather converted into amity afterwards by Jane Owen's third daughter becoming lady Grey. Having defeated the king's troops under sir Edward Mortimer Henry put in motion against him three grand divisions of his army but returning to the mountains he failed all attempts to bring him to action and the rebellion of the Percys breaking out, joined the coalition causing himself at the same time to be formally crowned at Machyn leath in Montgomeryshire sovereign of Wales. The rashness of Henry Percy brought on the fatal battle of Shrewsbury before all his Welch auxiliaries had come up. Their Prince however is said to have been so near as to have reconnoitered the action from the top of a lofty tree but seeing all was lost, directly retreated and continued his marauding warfare. Thus he kept up with various success, occasionally assisted by Charles VI of France with whom a treaty of his is yet extant dated 1404, in which he is styled "Owenus Desiratius Princeps Wallie." Finding it impossible to subdue Henry in 1415 condoned to treat with him but Owen died on the 20th of September in that year during the negotiation which was however continued and ratified by his son Mareduyd ap Owen February 24 1416. Direct descendants of his are yet living in the family of Monington settled at the place of that name in Herefordshire, which is also assigned by tradition as the burial place of Glendower. He appears to have been a man of considerable ability considering the rude age in which he lived and to have united in no common degree the different qualities of a statesman and a captain of bandits.—*Thomas's Life of O Glendower*

GLISSON (FRANCIS) an eminent English physician and anatomist, was born in 1597 at Rempstone in Dorsetshire. He received his academical education at Cambridge, and applying to the study of physick settled in London in 1634, became a fellow of the college of physicians in 1639, and acquired great reputation by his lectures *De Morbis Parvorum*. During the civil wars he retired to Colchester, where he practised with great credit. Returning to London he remained there during the great plague and although he visited many patients, escaped the infec-

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tion. He died in 1677 at the age of sixty Dr. Glisson was highly esteemed by the greatest men of the faculty in his own day. His *Anatomia Hepatis* London, 1656, in particular attracted considerable attention, containing a more exact account of the anatomy and functions of the liver than had hitherto appeared and the name of the author has been attached to a part supposed to be of his own discovery—the capsule of the vena portarum. Besides his medical and anatomical works, Dr. Glisson was author of an elaborate metaphysical treatise entitled *Tractatus de Natura Substantiarum Energetica*. London 1672, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. Aski's Mem. of Medicine.*

GLOVER (RICHARD) a poet of some reputation. He was the son of Richard Glover a merchant of London and was born in St Martin's lane Cannon street in 1712. Being intended for trade although he received a classical education at a private school it was not followed up by an attendance at either university. He early displayed an attachment to the belles lettres, and when only sixteen wrote some vers to the memory of sir Isaac Newton which obtained considerable attention. In 1737 he married a lady with a handsome fortune, and in the same year published the epic poem of *Leonidas* which was highly countenanced by the party in opposition to sir Robert Walpole headed by Frederick prince of Wales. It is no mean performance abounding in noble sentiments, considerably varied by incident and description, but it labours under the want of interest, and its poetry is not of a character sufficiently imaginative for lasting popularity. A poem entitled the *Progress of Commerce* followed in 1739, one of the objects of which was to rouse a spirit of national hostility against the Spaniards and the ministry a purpose which was much more effectually answered by his celebrated ballad of "Hooper's Ghost." In 1748 he was chosen by the London merchants to conduct an application to parliament complaining of the neglect of trade and the speech which he pronounced at the bar of the house was printed and much applauded. While rising to notice as a public man however he became embarrassed in his private affairs, and made a temporary but honourable retreat with a view to greater economy. In 1751 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of chamberlain to the city of London. In 1753 his tragedy of *Boadicea* was performed at Drury lane theatre with partial success. His *Medea*, imitated from Euripides and *Semele* appeared in 1761 and obtained greater attention. About this time too his circumstances were so much improved that he ventured to return to public life and being chosen MP for Weymouth he was esteemed by the mercantile interest as an active and able supporter. He died in November 1765 at the age of seventy three. He left behind him another epic poem forming a sequel to *Leonidas* entitled the *Athenaeum*, which was published in 1768 but engaged very little

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attraction. Mr Glover was also one of the many persons to whom partisans have attributed the letters of Junius.—Johnson and Chalmers's *British Poets*.

GLOVER (THOMAS) a native of Ashford Kent born 1543. He was well skilled in the antiquities of this country, and obtained the appointment of Somerset herald after going through the preliminary grade of pursuivant at arms in the herald's college. In this capacity he was employed to accompany the lords Willoughby and Derby on their missions to the courts of Copenhagen and Paris in order to instruct the several sovereigns knights companions of the order of the garter. He was the author of a treatise *De Nobilitate Polonica* folio 1608 and a Catalogue of Honor folio 1610 both which were printed after his decease by his nephew Thomas Miller. Camden was much indebted to him for his assistance in developing many pedigree of the principal families of Great Britain. His death took place in 1588.—*A Nod's College of Arms*. *Fuller's Worthies*.

GLUCK (*CANTOFRÉ*) one of the most eminent composers of modern times who has indeed been styled the Michael Angelo of music. He was born of low parentage in the Upper Palatinate on the borders of Bohemia, in 1714 or as Labord asserts in 1712. In this part of the country the peasantry are naturally inclined to music and young Gluck exhibiting a still more decided taste for it than even the generality of his young companions set out for Vienna supporting himself on the road by the exercise of his talents. Arrived at the capital by laborious application and the strictest economy he was enabled to procure better instruction than his native province afforded until a nobleman of the court whose notice he was fortunate enough to attract took him with him into Italy where he studied under Martini at Milan and made so great a proficiency in a very short period that before the expiration of the four years, during which he remained in the country he had composed several operas and acquired such a reputation that lord Middlesex then the principal director of the English opera, was induced to offer him an engagement which he accepted to visit London. The times however were unfavourable to him; he reached England in 1745 during the height of the rebellion when all foreigners especially catholics, were looked upon with suspicion and although in order to conciliate public favour Gluck commenced by the production of a piece entitled 'La Caduta de Giganti' full of complimentary allusions to the duke of Cumberland it had not the good fortune to survive more than five representations. His *Artamene* and *Piramo e Tisbe* which followed, were scarcely more successful and mortified and disappointed at his failure he returned to Italy where he applied himself with great success, to the reformation of the dialogue and business of the opera which up to this period had been little more than a series of unconnected scenes, serving as mere

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vehicles for the airs and accompaniments. In this design he derived great assistance from Cimarosa a writer of considerable taste and genius who composed for him several dramas, all the parts of which were in unison and regularly developing a specific plot. Of these the principal were the *Orfeo*, *Alceste* and *Armida* pieces which stimulated the genius of Gluck to the composition of that sublime and powerful music which has secured his immortality. Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Venice were in turn the theatres of his glory, and an additional expenditure of upwards of fifty thousand pounds in a single winter is said to have enriched the Bolognese arising principally from the concourse of strangers attracted to their city in order to witness the performance of *Orfeo*. His next attempt, which he commenced at Paris was of a nature hardly less hazardous this was to adapt if possible the French tongue with success, to Italian melody of which from the genius of the language it was supposed to be scarcely susceptible. Here too he was again completely triumphant as was evinced by the brilliant run of his *"Iphigénie en Aulide"* the text of which was taken with little or no variation from the drama of Racine. In 1766 *Alceste* an exact copy of the tragedy of Euripides, made an impression equally strong after which *Iphigénie en Taïnde* closed the lyric career of the composer. Gluck was at the zenith of his reputation when the celebrated Piccini arrived at Paris and immediately a contest hitherto unknown in the annals of musical rivalry commenced. The whole capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers, and Etienne Piccini on Gluck? was the first question asked of every one. Pamphlets innumerable were published on the occasion. Suard and Arnaud espoused the cause of Gluck, while La Harpe and Marmontel wrote on the part of Piccini. The merits however of the parties were so nicely balanced that it proved at last but a drawn battle. In 1779 Gluck quitted Paris for Vienna, where in 1782 he was visited by the grand duke Paul of Russia and his consort, two years after which he suffered a paralytic affection which eventually deprived him of life November 15 1787. He was said to have amassed a fortune of thirty thousand pounds sterling by the exercise of his talents and the profits arising from the sale and performance of his compositions.—*Bug's Diet of Mus.*

GLYCAS (MICHAEL) a Greek historian was a native of Byzantium is supposed to have flourished in the twelfth or thirteenth century. He is principally known by his *Annals*, in four parts, containing the history of the world to the birth of Christ and that of the Byzantine empire down to the death of Alexius Comnenus in 1118. His *Annals* were translated into Latin by Leon ciavus and published by father Labbe in 1660 with notes.—*Vasis Huius Greci Mores*.

GMELIN (JANUS GEORGIUS) a German botanist, physician and traveller of the last cen-

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tury. His father was an apothecary at Tübingen, where he was born in 1709; and after completing his studies in the university there he took the degree of M.D. in 1737. He went to Petersburgh, and was made a member of the Imperial academy, and in 1731 professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he was employed, in conjunction with G. F. Müller and others, in an expedition to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He returned to Petersburgh in 1743, and resumed the offices he had previously filled. In 1747 he visited his native country, and during his absence he was appointed to another professorship vacant by the death of Beckenstein, on the dates of which he entered in 1743. He died of a fever in May 1755. His works, which are valuable for the scientific information they afford are

Flora Siberica seu Historia Plantarum Siberiae 1747 1749 2 vols. 4to, to which two more parts were added by his nephew, and

Travels through Siberia, written in German 4 vols. 5vo.—*Akademie Ber.*

GMELIN (SAMUEL THOMAS) nephew of the preceding was born in 1743 at Tübingen, where he studied and took the degree of M.D. in 1763. He travelled through France and Holland, and becoming distinguished for his acquaintance with natural history, he was made professor in the Imperial academy at Petersburgh. He was sent by the Russian government, with professor Goldenstadt, on an expedition of discovery to the provinces of the empire bordering on the Caspian sea. After travelling from 1768 till 1773 Gmelin was made a prisoner by a Tartar chief who being disappointed of the sum he demanded for his liberation, treated the traveller with so much harshness that he died in confinement in July 1774. His published *Histoire Naturelle*, Petrop. 1768, 4to, and an account of his travels appeared in 4 vols. 4to, 1771 1774 and 1786 the last volume having been edited by professor Pallas.—*Idem.*

GMELIN (JOHN FREDERICK) an eminent chemist and natural philosopher who like the foregoing was a native of Tübingen. He studied at the university of that place and at Gottingen where he obtained the professorship of chemistry and natural history. He was the author of *Onomastologia Botanica*, 9 vols. 8vo, "Apparatus Medicinarius," 2 vols. 8vo, and many other works relating to chemistry, mineralogy and natural history, but he is most advantageously known as the editor of the "Systema Naturae of Linnaeus published at Leipzig in 9 vols. 8vo 1788. He died at Gottingen in May 1805. Besides his literary labours he is distinguished by some discoveries of vegetable and mineral substances useful in the art of dying.—*Nous. Diet. Hist.*

GOAD (John) an eminent classical teacher was born in London in 1651, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford. He took orders, and in 1643 was made vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, where he performed his duties with perseverance during the siege of the city by the parliamentarian forces. He then obtained the vicarage of

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Tunstall, and took his degree of B.D. in 1661; he was made head master of Merchant Taylors' school, which situation he held for nearly twenty years, but in 1681 it being suspected that he was inclined towards popery, he was discharged, but with a gratuity of £101. These suspicions proved true for in 1686, in the reign of James II, he openly professed himself a Roman catholic. He died in 1699. His works are *Genealogicon Latineum*, a dictionary for the use of Merchant Taylors school, *Autodidactica, or a practical vocabulary &c.*, *Declamation whether monarchy be the best form of Government?*

Astro-Meteorologica, or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial their natures influences &c. The subject of this is a kind of astrology founded on reason and experiment and gained him great reputation. After his death was published *Astro-Meteorologia sana, &c.*—*4th. Oxon. Dodd's Chapel Hse. Granger*

GOBELIN (GILLES) a French dyer who lived in the seventeenth century, whose name has been perpetuated by being applied as the designation of a kind of tapestry. He made improvements in the art of dyeing scarlet and residing in the suburbs of Paris his house and manufactory were called the Gobelins. He died before the middle of the seventeenth century and in 1666 an establishment for the manufacture of fine tapestry was founded on the spot he had occupied under the auspices of the minister Colbert whence the work produced there was termed the Gobelin tapestry.—*Dufresnoy*

GOBIEN (CHARLES LE) a French jesuit, born in 1653 at St Maloës. He is principally known as the author of a series of letters on the progress of Christianity among the Chinese having accompanied the missionaries sent out by the brethren of his order to that empire in the capacity of secretary. He also published an account of the edict issued by the emperor of China in favour of the Christian religion in 1220. A History of the Manan Islands, 1700, and was a contributor to the *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*. He died in 1706 at Paris.—*Moreri*

GODDARD (JONATHAN) a learned and ingenious chemist and physician, born at Greenwich about the year 1617. He was originally a member of Magdalen college Oxford, and went through the usual course of study during a residence of four years in that university after which he travelled, and on his return graduated as doctor of medicine at Catherine hall, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the civil war Dr. Goddard took part with the parliament, and was in 1651 appointed by Cromwell (whom he attended both in Scotch and Irish expeditions, in quality of physician to the forces) warden of Merton college in the university where he had first matriculated, his patron being then its chancellor. In the short parliament of 1653 he sat as sole representative for Oxford and two years after was chosen professor of physic in Graham college. His acknowledged rank as a man of science and

giant, at length overcame the prejudice raised, against him by his republican principles, which were not however of so uncompromising a nature as to prevent his accepting in 1663 a situation at the council board of the Royal Society on the first institution of that incorporation. In 1668 he published a pamphlet entitled a "Discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physic in London," the principal object of which was to induce his brother physicians to follow his example in always marking up his own prescriptions without the intervention of the apothecaries. This excited of course a strong sensation among the members of the latter body who attacked him in all directions and eventually carried their point. The invention of the famous nostrum called Guttæ Anglæ came but more generally known by the name of Goddard's Drops the secret of which composition Charles II is said to have purchased for 5000*l.* has been erroneously attributed to him instead of Dr William Goddard. The principal pretension however of Dr Goddard on the score of ingenuity is his title to be considered the first English constructor of a telescope a claim which professor Ward in his history of Gresham college advances for him. He continued to lecture on chemistry and medicine as Gresham professor till the 24th of March 1674 when returning from a meeting of some philosophical friends he was suddenly seized with apoplexy in Cheapside and died before he could be conveyed home. Several of his tracts are preserved in Birch's Memoirs of the Royal Society and in the philosophical transactions of that body.—*Biog Brit Word's Gresham Professor.*

GODEAU (ANTOINE) an active and exemplary French prelate, bishop of Grasse and afterwards of Vence born in 1605 at Dreux. He was one of the earliest and most able members of the French Academy and was particularly distinguished by cardinal Richelieu to whose patronage he owed his preferment. He appears to have had a strong turn for sacred poetry and was a voluminous writer on devotional subjects as well in verse as in prose of the former a specimen exists in his translation of the book of Psalms which the protestants preferred to that of Marot while in the latter his ecclesiastical history in three folio volumes 1653 which though left unfinished contains the history of the first eight centuries gives ample proof of his learning and industry. He also published a treatise called "Christian Morals" of which there is an English translation by Kennet. He died of apoplexy April 21 1671.—*Nouv Dict Hist.*

GODEFROL There was a French family of this name several members of which were distinguished for their learning and abilities during the latter half of the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.—DENYS GOBON the father was a native of Paris, born in 1549. He was eminent as a lawyer and held a seat in the parliament of Paris till the revolution of

the edict of Nantes drove him from his native country to Geneva whence he afterwards retired to Strasburg. Of his works, which are voluminous, those by which he is most advantageously known are his "Corpus Juris Civilis 4to, Note in Quatuor Lib. Instit." and "Opuscula varia Jura." He died in 1622 at Strasburg leaving two sons THOMAS and JAMES of these the former adhered to the religion which his father had abjured, and became a counsellor of state in Paris. He published a work on the genealogies of the principal French families and died in 1642 at Munster.—His son DENYS so named after his grandfather was the author of a political treatise containing maxims of instruction concerning "Les Droits du Roi" etc. His death took place in 1681.—JOHN GOBON another son of his published an edition of the memoirs of Philip de Comines in 5 vols, the "Memoirs of Queen Margaret;" and the "Journal of Henry III." He died in 1732.—JANUS, the brother of the first Theodore followed his father to Geneva, where he became professor of jurisprudence and a member of the council having embraced the reformed religion. He was the author of several tracts on professional as well as miscellaneous subjects and died in 1652.—*Nouv Dict Hist.*

GODFREY of Bouillon chief of the first crusade and king of Jerusalem was the son of Baudouin II count of Boulogne and in his mother's right was heir of the Lower Lorraine. He served in the armies of the emperor Henry IV who conferred upon him the title of duke of Lorraine. When the first crusade was set on foot, Godfrey was one of the earliest and most illustrious princes who took the cross, and the command of the principal army was confided to him for which he was eminently calculated by his prudence and moderation. He was accompanied by two of his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin. Before his departure he sold or pledged his heredities of the lands of Bouillon to the church of Liege. In the autumn of 1096 he led his army through Germany Hungary and Bulgaria, and arriving at Philippi in Thrace he sent to the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus, to demand the liberation of Hugh count of Vermandois, brother to the king of France who had been seized at Durazzo and detained as a captive. Mutual jealousies arising between the eastern and western Christians, he was obliged to use some violence to obtain the security and justice which he required, but at length an agreement was concluded. After gaining several advantages of late moment, Godfrey at length proceeded to the great object of his enterprise the conquest of Jerusalem. The siege of this city began in June 1099 and it was carried by storm July 15. Eight days after Godfrey was proclaimed king of Jerusalem by the unanimous voice of the army but his humility would not suffer him to assume the ensigns and titles of a sovereign, and he governed under the title of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. He then overthrew the sultan of Egypt with a vast host at

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the battle of Ascalon, and the reduction of all Palestine followed. Godfrey established the feudal institution in his kingdom, and a code of jurisprudence entitled *The Assise of Jerusalem*. He died after a year's reign in 1100. He is immortalised as the hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, nor did his splendid qualities require the aid of fiction to establish his character.—*New Hist. Gibbon. Moxon.*

GODFREY, of Viterbo an ancient chronicler, is supposed to have been born in the twelfth century at Viterbo in Italy. He was chaplain and secretary to the emperor Frederick and his son Henry VI. His chronicle which according to his own account, was the fruit of immense research begins with the creation of the world and ends with 1186. It is written in Latin prose and entitled *Pantheon*. It was first printed at Basle in 1559 and is to be found in Pistorius's collection of German writers. Although of little authority in other respects, it is thought worthy of credit for the events of his own time. Another work by Godfrey entitled *Sperulum Regum* is preserved in MS. in the imperial library at Vienna.—*Moxon. Turborth.*

GODOLPHIN (John) a learned cavalier of the seventeenth century born at the place of the same name in one of the Scilly islands in 1617. He was educated at Gloucester Hall Oxford where he graduated in 1643 as LLD. On the breaking out of the troubles he joined the puritanical party and during the protectorate was a judge of the admiralty court. After the restoration his reputation for learning and integrity did away the offence of his previous political conduct, and the court appointed him one of the king's advocates in which situation he became a warm assertor of royal supremacy. His works are—*A View of the Admural's Jurisdiction*, 1661 8vo. *The Orphan's Legacy* 1674 4to. *The Holy Arbour folio*, “*The Holy Lambek*” and “*Repertoriu Canonicum*” 4to. He died in 1678.—*Bog. Brit.*

GODOLPHIN (SIRNEY) a native of Corn wall, born in 1610. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford and according to Hobbes, was possessed of considerable literary attainments, as well as of an elegant fancy. Of his works there are only remaining a few miscellaneous poems, and a translation of that part of Virgil's *Aeneid* which describes the loves of Dido and Aeneas, printed together in one 8vo volume 1653. He espoused the Royalist party during the civil war and was killed in a skirmish at Chagford, Devonshire in 1643.—SIDNEY GODOLPHIN earl of Godolphin of the same family as the preceding and educated at the same university. He began a career of politics at an early age under Charles II, and was one of those who voted for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne in 1680 notwithstanding which he continued in office after the accession of James II. On the flight of that monarch, and while the country was yet in suspense, Godolphin voted for a regency,

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yet was after the capture of the crown on William and Mary made a treasury commissioner. During the reign of Anne he reached the head of his department being appointed lord high treasurer of England and in 1704 became a knight companion of the garter. This honour was followed up in 1706 by a patent creating him earl of Godolphin. He had now however reached the zenith and four years afterwards was obliged to retire from Office. His death took place in 1712.—*Birch's Lists.*

GODWIN (FRANCIS) son of Thomas Godwin bishop of Bath and Wells a prelate who fell into disgrace with queen Elizabeth in consequence of his contracting a second (some say a third) marriage in his seventieth year. Francis, the subject of this article was born in 1561 at Havington Northamptonshire and in his seventeenth year was elected to a studentship at Christchurch Oxford. Having entered the church he obtained the rectory of Samfield Orcas in Somersetshire with a stall in Salisbury cathedral and in 1593 graduated as Doctor in Divinity on being promoted to the sub-deanery of Exeter. Possessing a strong turn for the study of ecclesiastical antiquities he associated himself with his friend Camden in a tour for the purpose of exploring the principal monastic remains in the kingdom especially in Wales. The result of his labours was a work descriptive of that part of their united researches to which he had more particularly applied himself which he published in 1601 under the title of *A Catalogue and Lives of English bishops*. This treatise through the recommendation of Lord Buckhurst gained him the notice and the favour of Elisabeth who raised him to the see of Llandaff whence her successor in 1617 translated him to the more lucrative one of Hereford. He married a daughter of Wolton bishop of Exeter and after a lingering illness died in 1633. Bishop Godwin was a good mathematical scholar and is said to have understood the true theory of the motion of the moon nearly a century before it was generally known. Bishop Wilkins is indebted to him for many hints afterwards followed up by the latter in his *Secret and Swift Messenger*. He was also an elegant Latinist as appears by the third edition of his *Ecclesiastical Catalogue* which he published under his own superintendence in consequence of the very slovenly manner in which the second had been printed in his absence. As an historian he is considered clear and accurate and his annals of the reigns of Henry VIII Edward VI and Mary have gone through three editions, to the last of which his son Morgan (archdeacon of Shropshire) added an English translation in 1630. His other works are *The Man in the Moon* by Donunga Gonsales, 8vo printed after his death, a treatise *On the Value of the Roman Sestertia and Attic Talent*, and *Nuncius Iacobinus*.—*Bog. Brit.*

GODWIN (MARY) better known by her maiden name of Wollstonecraft, a writer of considerable but eccentric genius, was born in

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ex-mate London in 1750. Her parents, whose circumstances were humble, afterwards so moved to a farm near Beverley in Yorkshire where she attended a day-school. The family again returned to London but nothing appears to have taken place remarkable until Miss Westoncraft attained her twenty fourth year except her adoption of very singular opinions in respect to the privileges of her own sex, and on religion politics and matters generally. On attaining the age above mentioned, she set up a school, in conjunction with her sisters with whom she removed to Newington green where she obtained the notice and friendship of Dr Price. She never however appears to have relished the confinement of a school and meditating literary employment she wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," the copyright of which she sold for ten guineas to Mr Johnson of St Paul's Church yard who afterwards proved one of her most liberal patrons. She was subsequently employed for some time as governess in the family of an Irish nobleman on quitting which she had again recourse to literature and produced "Mary a Fiction" Original Letters from real Life, "The Female Reader," and some articles in the Analytical Review. She was also one of the first to answer Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution which answer was followed by her celebrated "Vindication of the Rights of Women." The eccentricity of her theory was altogether equalled by the singularity of her practice which led her first into the indegence of a romantic but fruitless attachment to Mr Fuseli the painter although a married man and unhappily to one more intimated with an American, of the name of Linsay whose desertion caused her to attempt suicide. This ardent passion like the former was however overcome by a succeeding one the object of which was Mr Godwin author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," and other well known productions. As the bonds of wedlock were deemed a species of slavery in the theory of this strong minded but fanciful female it was only to legitimatise the forthcoming fruits of the union that a marriage between the parties took place. The connexion however proved unfortunate as she died in childbirth after being delivered of a daughter in August 1797. From the account given of her by Mr Godwin, who published her life, she was a woman of great but undisciplined, natural powers and strong passions to the suggestions of which she yielded as to the voice of nature which it could not be improper to attend to and as the forms and laws of society are particularly restrictive upon females in this respect, she held that they augmented the prejudices to which it was unreasonable to submit. Setting aside all discussion of the correctness of this theory of the danger attendant on its practice this extraordinary female was herself an eminent instance. Besides the works above mentioned, Mrs Godwin published a "Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution," and "Letters from Norway," which

were written with great sense and eloquence. After her death, Mr Godwin published, 12mo, some miscellaneous letters and an unfinished novel with a life of the authoress, almost as curious as herself and which it is apprehended will do little to advance the credit of the theory under which she acted.—*Life by Godwin.*

GODWIN (THOMAS) a native of Somersetshire born 1587 and educated at Magdalene hall Oxford. He took his master's degree in that university in 1609 and became shortly after master of the Abingdon grammar-school. Bishop Montagu patronised him much on account of his learning and abilities and presented him in 1616 to the living of Brightwell Berks when he retired from his former situation. His writings consist of *Romanæ Historia Anthologica*, an excellent school book printed in 4to 1613 for the use of the seminary over which he then presided, *Syntaxis Antiquitatum Hebreicarum* 8vo 1616.

Moses et Aaron a treatise on the Jewish rites and ceremonies 1637; "Three Arguments to prove Election upon Forecast by Faith" and "Florilegium Phrasorum." His death took place in the spring of 1643 at his parsonage house in Brightwell.—*Bieg Brit.*

GÓEZ (DAMIAN DE) a Portuguese author of the sixteenth century born of a noble family in 1501 at Alenquer and educated in the court of king Emanuel of whose household he was a member. Having obtained permission to travel he visited most of the continental courts, cultivating an acquaintance with the literati whom they maintained among others with Erasmus, Olaus Magnus, and cardinal Bembo. John III recalled him to Lisbon after fourteen years absence from his native country during which he had married and settled at Louvain. His reception was at first in the highest degree favourable and he was commissioned by the court to write the history of Portugal his success however appears to have created him enemies who went so far as to lodge a public accusation against him and procured him to be put under arrest with orders not to pass the boundaries of the capital. The truth or falsehood of the charge was prevented from being brought to an issue by his sudden and unexpected death the manner of which has been variously related some asserting that it took place accidentally in a fire while others aver that he was found dead in his own house whether by apoplexy or strangulation could never be ascertained. The date of his decease is by all fixed in 1560. His principal writings are—"Hispanus Laudatio" "Fides, Religio Moreque Ethnologia," "De imperio et Rebus Lusitanorum;" "Commentarium Rerum Gestarum in India a Lusitanis" and "Legatio Indorum Imperatoris ad Emanuelum Lusitanum Regem AD 1532." The style of his compositions in the Portuguese language is said to have been much vitiated by his long residence in foreign countries.—*Moreri.*

GOFF (THOMAS) a divine and dramatic writer born in Essex about 1593, and was educated at

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Westminster-school at Chipping-sedge, Oxford, where he made the display of 1610. In 1610 he was preferred to the living of East-Claudia where he died in 1619. He wrote several pieces and five tragédies, which were not published until some years after his death. In the latter part of his life he wrote some sermons which possess a good deal of fancy and directness with fervent emotions.—Athen. Oxon. Vol. i. Biog. Dram. Genl. Mag.

GOUDET (ANTHONY YVES) a French writer who was the son of a Parisian advocate and was educated for his father's profession. He obtained by purchase the place of counsellor of the parliament, but distinguished himself more as a man of letters than as a lawyer. In 1758 he published a work, entitled *Origine des Lois des Sciences, et des Arts et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples* 3 vols. 4to reprinted in 1758 and 1809 and translated into English. He commenced a treatise on the origin and progress of laws &c. among the French but was prevented from completing it by his death which occurred in 1758 at the age of forty-two. As an author Gouget exhibits much industry and research and a considerable degree of learning, but there is nothing in his speculations very striking or profound, and his volumes are valuable only for the mass of information which he has so honorably collected.—Nees. Dict. Hist. Biog. U.S.A.

GOLDING (ARTHUR) an English writer of the age of Elizabeth born in London. He translated Ovid's Metamorphoses into English verse of which Pope speaks in terms of qualified commendation, also Caesar's Commentaries and Pomponius Melis meta prose. He was likewise the author of an account of the earthquake of 1580 and of several devotional and other treatises. He was patronised by Cecil Sidney and other of the leading literati of his time but the precise period both of his birth and decease is uncertain.—Biog. Brit.

GOLDONI (CHARLES) an eminent writer of comedy was the son of a physician of Venice where he was born in 1707. As soon as he could read, he attached himself to the writers of comic drama, and before he was eight years of age he sketched a plan of a comedy of his own invention. He was sent to learn rhetoric at the Jesuits' college of Perugia, and philosophy at Rimini. However his inclinations still leading him to the contrary he eloped from Rimini with a company of comedians. After his father's death he was prevailed upon by his mother to take up the profession of a lawyer at Venice but circumstances causing him to quit it he went to Milan where he became the secretary of the Venetian resident. He here brought out his first piece, entitled *Il Gondoliere Veneziano* and soon after removing to Verona he joined a company of players, whom he accompanied to Genoa where he married. He then returned to Venice, and set himself about reviving the Italian stage. In 1761 he received an invitation from the manager of the Italian

theatre at Paris, which he accepted, and made similar efforts. On the conclusion of his engagement he obtained an introduction to the court, and was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles and a pension. On the accession of Louis XVI he was appointed Italian teacher to the princesses Clotilde and Elisabeth but his infirmities obliging him to retire from court, he went to Paris where as his old age he was deprived of his pension, in consequence of the Revolution. He died in 1792 at the age of eighty five. Goldoni possessed real comic talents but he wrote too rapidly to attain the highest rank. Voltaire in one of his letters styles him the painter of nature. His dialogue is lively and spirited and his pieces have a moral tendency. They were printed at Leghorn in thirty-one volumes, 8vo 1788-91.—*Life by Himself*. Monthly Mag.

GOLDSMITH (OLIVER) an eminent poet and miscellaneous writer was born in 1731 at Pallas in the county of Longford Ireland. His father the rev Charles Goldsmith a clergyman of the establishment, sent him at an early period to Dublin college and after wards, with a view to the medical profession to the university of Edinburgh. At both these institutions the eccentricity and carelessness of his conduct involved his friends in considerable difficulties and he was removed to Leyden at the expense of his uncle the rev Thomas Contarne. After studying medicine and chemistry at the university for about a year he left it with only one clean shirt and no money in his pocket, to make the tour of Europe on foot and actually travelled in this way through Flanders part of France Germany Switzerland and Italy. It was probably at Padua that he took a medical degree as he remained there six months but his uncle dying while he was in Italy he was again obliged to travel on foot to England and reached London with a few pence in his pocket. He luckily found a countryman and fellow colleague Dr Sleigh who generously assisted him and recommended him as an usher to a school at Peckham. He remained but a short time in this situation and then took lodgings in London in order to follow the profession of an author. He acquired a department in the Monthly Review wrote essays in the Public Ledger (since published under the title of *The Citizen of the World*) and also a weekly pamphlet entitled *The Bee*. In 1765 he suddenly appeared as a poet, by the publication of his celebrated production *The Traveller* which having been written some time before, he finished and enlarged at the recommendation of Dr Johnson. The public agreed with that eminent critic and the celebrity which this poem procured its author was the cause of his introduction to the most eminent literary characters of the day. In 1766 appeared his well-known *Vicar of Wakefield* which at once secured general applause. He also about this time composed one of his most successful works, a *History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son,*

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8 vols. 8vo, which for its elegance and Moral spirit was usually attributed to lord Lytton; but in 1769 his comedy of the " Good Natured Man," was acted at Covent-garden with but indifferent success, and he applied to the more certain labour of a " Roman History" and a " History of England," in four volumes. His political fame was greatly enhanced in 1770 by the publication of his " Deserted Village" for which he could hardly be induced to take the proffered recompence of 100*l.* until satisfied that the profits of the bookseller could afford it. In 1772 he produced his comedy of " She Stoops to Conquer" which being completely successful was very profitable. He did not on this account neglect compilation and besides a Grecian history he supplied the booksellers with A History of the Earth and Animated Nature composed out of Buffon and others, in a manner which was both amusing and instructive although the scientific acquirements of the author were not sufficient to guard against numerous errors. Such was the confidence he had acquired of his skill in compilation that he was meditating a universal dictionary of the arts and sciences when a despondency of mind probably owing to the derangement of his circumstances brought on a low fever which owing to an over dose of a powerful remedy terminated his existence in April 1774. He was buried with little attendance in the Temple church but a monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey with a Latin inscription by Dr Johnson. The manners of Goldsmith were eccentric even to absurdity, but no writer of his time possessed more genuine humour or was capable of more poignancy in marking the foibles of individuals, of which faculty his unfinished poem of " Retaliation" furnishes a very happy specimen. His literary fame as a poet is fixed by his poems of " The Traveller" and " The Deserted Village" not to mention his pleasant ballad of " The Hermit," which with some short miscellaneous pieces, complete the catalogue of his pieces in verse. His " Vicar of Wakefield" forms no mean claim for him as a novelist, and as a prose writer his style is peculiarly easy clear and unaffected. As a thinker he possibly possesses little depth or originality and his humour both as a dramatist and essayist, although lively is occasionally extravagant. His compositions are peculiarly felicitous, and it was truly observed in his eulogium by Dr Johnson, that he left no species of writing untouched and adored all to which he applied himself.—*Anns. Reg. Akins: G. Ross.*

GOLIUS. The name of two brothers natives of Holland, born of an ancient family and both celebrated as eminent Oriental scholars. JAMES the elder and more distinguished of the two, was born in 1596 at the Hague. He commenced his education at Leyden, and in 1622 accompanied the Dutch embassy to the court of Mulay Zeydan, emperor of Morocco, in quality of interpreter. He acquired the favour of the emperor who made him many valuable presents of books and manu-

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script, including a history of the theatres of Fes and Morocco. On his return to Europe he was chosen to succeed his former friend Erpenius, lately deceased in the Arabic professorship at Leyden and was soon after appointed also to the mathematical chair in the same university and made Oriental interpreter to the states-general having previously spent fifteen months in travelling to Aleppo various parts of Syria and Constantinople. A large collection of manuscripts made by him in his travels, he presented to his university and died at length September 26 1667. Of his works the principal are an Arabic translation of the New Testament with a Greek version, as also the Protestant Confession Catachism and Liturgy. He compiled two valuable lexicons of the Arabic and Persian tongues the latter of which was printed in London, wrote a life of Tamerlane and published a new edition of Erpenius's Grammar and translations of Elmacus's " History of the Saracens" and the astronomical works of Alfragan.—PETER his brother born at Leyden embraced the Catholic religion and travelled into Syria, where he became the founder of a carmelite convent on Mount Lebanon. Returning to Europe he went to Rome and assisted in bringing out the Arabic Bible printed in that capital in 1671. He translated also the works of Thomas-a-Kempis into the same language and died in 1673 at Surat in the East Indies, whether he had proceeded as a missionary.—There was also a THOMAS GOLIUS, professor of ethics at Strasburg in which city he was born in 1592. He published a Greek grammar and is known as the author of an abridgment of Aristotle's *ad Nicomachum*. His death took place in 1600.—*Movers.*

GOLTZIUS (HWART) an eminent antiquary was the son of a painter and was born at Venlo in 1526. He was instructed in his father's art, and at the same time he applied himself to the study of literature, history and particularly of antiquities. He resided some years at Antwerp but in 1558 he removed to Bruges. He made several tours through the Low Countries, Germany, France and Italy in pursuit of his favourite study. He was patronised by the emperor Ferdinand and other distinguished persons, and he was created a citizen of Rome. He died at Bruges in 1583. He was the author of " Fasti Romani ex Augusto numismatisbus et marmoribus, Iulii Caesaris et Augusti Vit. ex numismatisbus, " " Scolia et Magia Graeca ex numismatibus," a work much esteemed, " Fasti Consolare, Ieones Imp. Romanorum et series Astartorum, " " Thesaurus Antiquitatum." Golzus was also a printer and engraver on wood.—*Movers.*

GOMAR or GOMARUS (FRANCIS) an eminent Calvinistic divine, a native of Bruges, born 1563. He studied awhile in both the English universities, and graduated at Cambridge as BD. On his return he obtained a professorship at Heidelberg which in 1605 he relinquished for the theological chair at Ley-

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de, the celebrated Arminius being his colleague. The different views taken by these two professors on some of the leading political questions, both as to doctrine and discipline soon terminated in a controversy which was carried on by both parties with scarcely less acrimony than acuteness. Gomar stoutly defending the opinions of Calvin, especially on the points of election and predestination, and distinguishing himself much by his seal in the synod which condemned those of his opponent. He subsequently filled literary situations both at Middleburgh and Saumur but died at Groningen in 1641 having for some short time previously to his decease filled the chair of Hebrew professor there. His controversial tracts were collected four years after his death and printed in one folio volume at Amsterdam.—*Actus G. Bug.*

GOMBERVILLE (MARIE LE ROI seur de) a French writer was born in or near Paris in 1599. His first productions were romances and works of a light kind, which gained him a literary reputation and caused him to be enrolled in the number assembled by cardinal Richelieu for the foundation of the French Academy. At the latter part of his life he determined to devote his mind and his pen to religion and adopted a strict course of life which it is said was not long continued. He died in 1674. His works are—‘ Mémoires de Louis de Gonzague duc de Nevers’ ‘ Raison de la Rivière des Amazones’ ‘ La Doctrine des Meurs, tirée de la Philosophie des Stoiques représentée en cent Tableaux’ which though curious, is not much admired.

Canticæ Cythereæ ‘ Polexandre’ and ‘ Le jeune Alcidae’ published by Madame Gornier who says that Gomberville’s was merely an outline. He also wrote ‘ Discours des Vertus et des Vices de l’ Histoire’ with several pieces of sacred poetry &c.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

GOMERSAL (ROBERT) a divine and poet, was born in London in 1600 and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford where he took his degree in arts, and being created bachelier of divinity distinguished himself as a preacher at the university. He became vicar of Thorne combe in Devonshire where he died in 1646. He published a volume of sermons which were much esteemed. His poetical productions are numerous, the principal are—“ The Levite’s Revenge” and a tragedy called “ Lodovick Sforza duke of Milan.” —*Athen. Oxon. Eng. Dra.*

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL (ALVAREZ) a Spanish Latin poet was born in 1468 at Guadalaxara in Spain. He was page of honour to the archduke afterwards the emperor Charles. He was the author of ‘ Thalia Christiana,’ or the triumph of Jesus Christ, in twenty five books ‘ Musa Paulina, or the Epistles of St Paul in elegiac verse, the Proverbs of Solomon, but his most esteemed work is a poem on the order of the golden fleece, entitled ‘ De Principis Burgenst. Militis quam Vallaris aures vocant.’ He died in 1538.—*Anton. Bibl. Hisp. Moreri.*

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GOMEZ DE CASTRO (ALVARES) a Spanish writer, was born at St Eulalia near Toledo in 1515 and was educated at Alcalá. He was the author of many works, the principal of which is a life of ‘ Cardinal Ximenes.’ He was patronised by Philip II who employed him in preparing an edition of the works of St Ignatius but on the death of Gomez it was concluded and published by John Grimaldi. Gomez died in 1580.—*Ant. Bibl. Hisp. Moreri.*

GOMEZ (MAGDALEN ANGELICA PORSONNE) a French authoress was the daughter of Paul Porsonne a player and was born at Paris in 1684. She married M. de Gomez a Spanish gentleman of small fortune in whose circumstances she was deceived. She however procured sufficient by her works to live at St Germain-en Laye where she died in 1770. She was the author of a great number of romances which are well written and have been much esteemed—‘ Les Journées Amusantes’ 8 vols. ‘ Clementine’ 2 vols., ‘ Anecdotes Persans’ 2 vols., ‘ Hist. du Comte d’ Oxford’ ‘ La Jeune Alcidae’ 3 vols (see Gomberville) ‘ Les Cent Nouvelles’ 8 vols. She also wrote some tragedies which were unsuccessful—*Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

GONGORA (LOUIS) a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Cordova in 1562 and was the son of Francis des Argores and Eleanora de Gongora whose name he took. He was brought up to the church and was made chaplain to the king and a prebendary in the cathedral of Cordova. His works were published in one volume quarto, under the title of ‘ Obras de Don Louis de Gongora y Argote.’ They consist chiefly of lyrical poems, in which he excelled, being called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style however is often difficult to comprehend even to the Spaniards themselves and he has had almost as many censurers as admirers in his own country. He died in 1627.—*Moreri.*

GONZAGA (LOCRETIA) a celebrated lady of the sixteenth century was the daughter of Piero Gonzaga lord of Gazzanola. She received a literary education and was a pupil of the famous Bandello. At the age of fourteen she married Giampaolo Mauroni of Ferrara, who conspiring against the life of duke Hercules II, was capitally condemned in 1546. Lucretia used every effort to procure his pardon but in vain for though his life was granted him he was imprisoned for life. A collection of letters imploring the intercession of almost all the powers of Europe have been attributed to this lady but are now proved to have been composed by Orsotimo Landi. They however show that she had acquired much reputation by her real compositions. She died at Mantua in 1576. Several of her works were printed one of which was a small volume of poems.—*Bayle. Moreri. Trubisch.*

GOODAL (WALTER) a Scotch antiquary was born in Banffshire Scotland in 1706, and in 1723 he entered himself a student in King’s college, Aberdeen. In 1730 he was employed in the advocate’s library, Edinburgh, of which

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he was appointed librarian in 1735. He died in 1756. He was warmly devoted to Mary Queen of Scots, and projected her life, which he relinquished for his work entitled *An Examination of the Letters said to have been written by Mary to James earl of Bothwell in which he endeavoured to prove them forged*. In 1754 he published an edition with explanatory notes of sir John Scott's "Stag-gering State of Scot's Statesmen" and contributed to Keith's "New Catalogue of Scotch Bishops," and published an edition of Fordun's *Scotachronicon*. He also assisted the celebrated Thomas Ruddiman in compiling the catalogue of the Advocates library upon the plan of the Bibliotheca Cardinals *in persona*.—*Life of Ruddiman by Mr G Chalmer*.

GOODWIN (THOMAS) a nonconformist divine in the seventeenth century was born at Rolesby in Norfolk in 1600. He was educated at Christchurch college and Catherine-hall, Cambridge of which he afterwards became fellow. Having taken orders he was elected lecturer of Trinity church in Cambridge in 1622 and in 1632 he was presented by the king to the vicarage of the same church. Becoming however dissatisfied with the terms of conformity he relinquished his preferments and in 1634 he quitted the university. When the puritans were persecuted by the episcopal consistories he fled to Holland where he became pastor of the congregation at Arnhem. At the beginning of the long parliament he returned to London and became a member of the assembly of divines with whom however he did not always agree. His attachment to the independent party rendered him a favourite with Cromwell through whose influence in 1649 he was made one of the commissioners for the approbation of public preachers, and appointed president of Magdalen college Oxford, where he formed a meeting upon the independent plan. He attended Cromwell upon his death bed and expressed himself most confident in his recovery and when the event proved that he was mistaken he thus expressed himself in a subsequent address to God, thou has deceived us and we are deceived. After the Restoration he was ejected from Oxford and retired to London where he was permitted to continue in the exercise of the ministry till his death in 1679. He was the author of numerous sermons, expositions, pions and controversial treatises.—*Calemy's Account of sect. Mrs. Palmer's Noncon. Mem.* *Neal's Hist. Purit.* *Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

GOOGE (BARNARD) a celebrated poet and translator flourished in the sixteenth century. He was educated at Christ's college Cambridge whence he removed to Staple Inn. He is supposed to have been the same who was a relation and retainer of sir William Cecil queen Elizabeth's minister and who was gentleman pensioner to the queen. He was the author of a volume published in 1563, entitled *Elegy Epitaphs and Sonnets*, which is very scarce. His principal transla-

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tion was the "Zodiac of Life" from *Horatius Palingenius Statius*, a very moral but tiresome satire with other works.—*Pitman's Thesaurus Poet.*

GORDON (ALEXANDER) a learned writer and excellent draughtsman was a native of Scotland but resided for many years in Italy and other parts of Europe. He was successively appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning to the Egyptian Club and to the Antiquarian Society. In 1741 he went to Carolina with governor Glen where he received a grant of land and occupied several offices. He died there about 1750. He was the author of *The Lives of Pope Alexander VI and his son Caesar Borgia*; *Istuarium Septentrionale or a Journey through most Parts of the Counties of Scotland illustrated by Copper plates Additions and Corrections to the Above*; *A Complete History of ancient Amphitheatres*, translated from the Italian; *Twenty five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies in England and other Egyptian Antiquities*; *An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of a Mummy*—*Nichols & Lt Associates*.

GORDON (ANDREW) professor of philosophy in the Scot's monastery of the Benedictines at Erfurt and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris was born near Aberdeen in Scotland in 1712. He was sent to study at Ratibus and in 1731 he undertook a tour through Austria, Italy and France. In 1732 on his return he entered the order of the Benedictines in the Scot's monastery where he was ordained a priest. He drew upon his staff the attacks of the peasants and the displeasure of some of his catholic brethren by preferring the modern philosophy to the scholastic. He is also well known by his discourses in electricity. Besides some controversial pieces he was the author of the following—*Impartial Account of the Origin of the present War in Great Britain*; *Phy whole Experimental Elements Philosophia utilis et jucunda*; *Phenomena Electricitatis exposta*. Dr Priestley mentions him as the first person who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus. He died in 1751.—*Hawkins's Manual of eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century*.

GORDON (HENRY) called by courtesy lord George Gordon was the son of Comte George duke of Gordon in Scotland, and was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy but left the service during the American war in consequence of a dispute with lord Sandwich relative to promotion. He then became a member of the house of Commons where he sat during several sessions for the borough of Ludgershall. His parliamentary conduct was marked by a certain degree of that eccentricity which became but too conspicuous in his subsequent behavior but he displayed no deficiency of wit or talent, often amazementing with great freedom on the proceedings of the ministers and their opponents. At length in 1780 a bill

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having been introduced into the houses for the relief of Huguenot refugees from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a vast mob consisting of the members of a protestant association and the rabble of the metropolis, at the head of which he marched in procession to the house of Commons to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riot which ensued and which was not suppressed till after the destruction of many catholic chapels and dwellings, the prison of Newgate, and the house of the chief-justice Lord Mansfield led to the arrest of Lord George Gordon, and his trial on the charge of high treason but no evidence being adduced of treasonable design, he was acquitted, though the magnitude of the mischief which his unprudence had occasioned rendered him the object of apprehension as an insane and dangerous enthusiast. His future conduct was little calculated to efface such impressions. In May 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to come forward as a witness in a court of law. He then published a 'Letter from Lord G Gordon to the Attorney General of England in which the motives of his Lordship's public Conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present Time are vindicated' 1787 8vo. In the beginning of 1788 having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador the queen of France and the criminal justice of the country he retired to Holland, but he was arrested sent home, and committed to Newgate where he passed the remainder of his life. He died November 1 1793, disturbed in his last moments by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, of whose religion he had become a zealous professor during his imprisonment.—*See. Reg.*

GORDON (THOMAS) an industrious writer in favour of civil and religious liberty was born at Kirkcudbright in Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century. After receiving an academical education in his own country he came to London and maintained himself as a classical teacher. He first distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy in defence of Bishop Hoadly which acquired him the notice of Mr Trenchard, a zealous Whig in conjunction with whom he wrote a series of papers, entitled *Cato's Letters*. They were likewise the authors of 'The Independent Whig,' and on the death of Trenchard or Robert Walpole acquired the literary aid of Gordon and procured him the place of commissioner of wine licences, which he held until his death. Besides his political works he supplied English versions of Tacitus and Sallust, which he disfigured by an attempt to imitate the energy and conciseness of the originals but on the other hand showed a very critical knowledge of the sense of his authors. He died in 1750, at the age of sixty-six, leaving behind him two posthumous works, entitled 'A Cordial for Low Spots,' and 'The Pillars of Priestcraft, and Orthodoxy shewn.' As a party writer he possesses strength and acuteness, but is too prone to

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coarseness and vulgarity. He was a skilful writer on the side of freedom but it was at a time when exertions in this direction were not unwarded.—*Allen's G. Reg.*

GORE (THOMAS) an heraldic writer was born at Alderton in Wiltshire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He then went to Lincoln's Inn but soon after retired to his patrimony at Alderton. In 1660 he was appointed high sheriff of Wiltshire but having suffered from some attacks upon his character while in that office, he wrote a defence entitled 'Loyalty displayed, and Falsehood unmasked.' He was also the author of A Table showing how to blazon a Coat ten several ways, 1655; Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gestituarum sive cognitorum plurimum familarum, quae mutant per annos in Anglia forsan, 1667 Catalogus in certa capita seu classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatum plurimum omnium Authorum (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum) qui de re Heraldica, Latino Gallico Ital. Hispan. scriptores, 'Nomenclator Geographicus.' He died at Alderton in 1684.—*Ath. Or. Gent. Mag.*

GORGIAS, surnamed LOINTINUS from Leontium in Sicily was a learned orator and sophist, who flourished in the fifth century BC. He is said to have been a disciple of Empedocles and was one of the earliest writers on rhetoric. He displayed his eloquence at the Olympian and Pythian games, and made such an impression that a golden statue was erected in his honour at Delphi. He was one of the first who introduced numbers into prose and who treated of common places and showed the use of them for the invention of arguments and on this account Plato gave the name of Gorgias to his elegant dialogue on this subject which is still extant. Gorgias lived to the age of one hundred and seven or one hundred and eight years.—*Festus. Bell. Grec. Miser. Sacra Onom.*

GORIO (ANTONY FRANCIS) a learned antiquary of the eighteenth century was a native of Florence. He was the author of 'Museum Etruscum 3 vols. folio 1737' 'Museum Cortonense folio 1750,' 'Museum Florentinum or a Description of the Cabinet of the Grand Duke 11 vols folio,' and of Ancient Inscriptions in the Towns of Tuscany 3 vols folio 1727.—*New Diet Hist.*

GORIUS (ABRAHAM) a celebrated master-dallast, was born at Antwerp in 1549. He resided at Delft, and devoted himself entirely to collecting ancient rings, seals, and curiosities. His works are much valued by all antiquarians they consist of 'Dactylotheca seu Annulorum, Sigillorumque & Ferre, &c. Argenteo, atque Auro promptuaria,' 'Paralipomena Numismatum' and 'Thesaurus Numismatum familarum Roman' —*Eagle. Miser.*

GOSSELINI (JULIAN) an Italian writer, was born at Rome in 1525 and at the age of seventeen was taken into the service of Ferdinand Gonzaga, then vicaroy of Sicily, whom he accompanied to his government of Milan in 1546. He then became his secretary, which situation he held under three succeeding

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governor. His writings were much esteemed and obtained him great reputation the principal one—*Three Comparisons viz. of the Faust and Salomon against the Medea; of Giovan-Luigi de Fieschi against the Republic of Genoa, and of some Placentines against the Duke Pietro Luigi Farnese, The Life of Ferdinand Gonzaga;*" Rime or a collection of Poems several times reprinted "Discourses Letters and some Latin poems and letters. He died in 1587.—Bayle, Thibault.

GOSSON (STEPHEN) a divine and poet, was born in Kent in 1554 and studied in Christchurch Oxford. He left the university without completing his degrees, and came to London where he wrote some dramatic pieces which were never published. He then took a rooted dislike to the drama, and retiring into the country he became tutor to a gentleman's son but in consequence of some dispute with the father he quitted his situation and took orders. He was first preferred to the living of Great Wigborough in Essex and in 1600 to the rectory of St Botolph Bishopsgate where he died in 1623. He was an imitator of sir Philip Sidney whose contemporary he was. His unpublished plays were—*The Comedy of Captain Muro* —*Praise at Parting* and *Catilina's Conspiracie* and in opposition to the drama he wrote *Play confuted in five several Actions* and *The School of Abuse*. He was also the author of the *Apophemides of Phaleo* and of a sermon entitled *The Trumpet of War* —*other Oevres* *Gend May* *Bogus Dram.*

GOSLING (WILLIAM) an English clergyman of some note as a collector of antiquities and topographical writer. He was born in 1703 and having received an academical education and taken the degree of MA he entered into holy orders. He obtained the vicarage of Stone in the Island of Oxney and was a minor canon of Canterbury where he long resided and died March 9 1777. He published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of a fire ball seen in the air and an explosion heard December 11 1741 and he was also the author of *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury with many Observations not to be found in any Description hitherto published* London 1774 8vo, second edition enlarged Canterbury 1777 It is rather an odd circumstance that this perambulation on paper was performed while the author was confined to his chamber by a tedious fit of sickness.—*Reuss's Register of Eng. Authors, Pref to Heated's Hist of Canterbury*

GOTTSCHED (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a German author of the last century born at Koningsberg in 1700. He was professor of philosophy logic and metaphysics in the university of Leipzig and did much by the purity of taste exhibited in his dramatic writings, towards the re-animation of the German stage. In the composition of these pieces he derived considerable assistance from his wife herself a woman of great talent, who translated the 'Rape of the Lock' into Ger-

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man, with much felicity of adaptation. The principal works of Gottsched are his tragedy of "The Death of Cato," an "Introduction to Dramatic Poetry," "Principles of General Philosophy," "Principles of the German Language," "Critical History of the Language, Poetry &c. of the Germans." "The German Poets," and some miscellaneous poems. He was also the author of several treatises on music among which are—"Re marks on the Origin and Antiquity of Music &c., On the Composition of Cantatas, and Remarks on the Opera." He survived his wife little more than two years, dying at Leipzig in 1765.—*Voss Dict. Hist.*

GOUDIMEL (CLAUDE) an eminent musician of Franche Comté much celebrated among the Calvinists in France for his church music. He appears to have been originally a Catholic, from the circumstance of his setting to music the *Chansons Spirituelles* of Muret, which were printed in 1553 at Paris. In 1565 however appeared his music of the Psalms of Marot, reprinted in 1607 for the use of the Calvinists in Holland. These are composed in fugue and are some of them so difficult that though much admired by those for whom they were written they seem to have availed little for general use. This work lost the unfortunate composer his life as he was one of those assassinated by the mob at Lyons in 1572 on the day of the memorable massacre of St Bartholemew.—*Hug Dict. of Mus.*

GOUFFIER (MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT comte de Choiseul) a French nobleman of the same family with the duke de Choiseul who distinguished himself by his patronage of the fine arts, as illustrative of classical archaeology. He was born in 1752 and was educated in a manner becoming his station in society. At the age of twenty two he commenced a tour through Greece and the neighbouring islands and on his return to France he published a most splendid work, entitled "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce" folio illustrated with engravings by artists of the first eminence. The merit of this production however is by no means confined to the plates as the text which accompanies them is replete with valuable information derived from the labours of historians, poets, and geographers ancient and modern as well as from the observations of the author. The reputation which the count de Choiseul Gouffier derived from this undertaking procured him admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and likewise into the French Academy. But he had completed only one volume of his work which was published in parts, when in 1784 he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Intending to prosecute his design of illustrating the antiquities of Greece he took out in his suite several artists and literati, and established a printing press in the palace which he occupied in the Turkish capital. The occurrence of the French Revolution diverted his attention from the arts and sciences to politics. In January

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1790 a letter was read before the National Assembly, which announced the patriotic donation of 12,000 livres from the French residents at Constantinople and also of an equal sum from a citizen, who professed a desire to remain unknown but it was well understood that the anonymous citizen was the count de Choiseul. In 1791 he was nominated ambassador to the court of London but he did not accept the appointment, and on the 22d of October 1792 a decree of arrestation was issued against him by the Convention for having held intercourse with the French emigrant princes. He then quitted Constantinople and went to Burma where the emperor, Catharine II gave him a most favourable reception and bestowed on him a pension as a member of the Academy of Petersburgh. Paul I in February 1797 made him a privy counsellor and he was also appointed director of the Academy of Arts and superintendent of the imperial libraries. His name having been erased from the list of emigrants he returned to France in 1802. He was elected a member of the National Institute in 1803 and resuming his literary under taking he published in 1809 part of the second volume of his Picturesque Tour in Greece and the remainder soon after. The publication of Le Chevalier's Voyage de la Troade and the Picturesque Travels of Camus, gave offence to M de Choiseul both those gentlemen having made their researches under his auspices. An appeal to the press was productive of a controversy of too personal a nature to be per manently interesting. On the re-establishment of royalty in France the subject of this article obtained a place among the peers of the realm. He did not enjoy this dignity many years, his death having taken place in 1817. Besides his great work he published papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.—*Bug Uss Duct des H M du 18me S.*

GOUGH (RICHARD) an eminent English topographer and antiquary, who was the son of an East India director and was born in Winchester-street, Austin Friars, London in 1733. He was educated at home and the first fruits of his studies was a translation from the French of a history of the Bible produced when he was only eleven years old.—The par donable partiality of a fond mother induced her to have this monument of precocious talent printed only however for private distribution the edition being limited to twenty five copies. At the age of fifteen Mr Gough translated Fleury's treatise on the manners of the Iroquois, and this work was also printed for gratuitous circulation. As an additional proof of his application, it may be mentioned that he formed a laborious compilation, entitled "Atlas Renovatus, or Geography Modernized". In 1758 he entered as a student at Bennet college Cambridge and his academical pursuits appear to have been of a similar description with those which occupied his future life as it was during the time he remained at the university that he laid the plan of his very useful work entitled "Anecdotes of British Topography", pub-

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lished in one volume quarto in 1798, and re printed with improvements in 2 vols. 1800. He left Cambridge without taking a degree, the exclusive nature of his literary researches having probably prevented him from following the accustomed routine of study. Engaging in no profession and being possessed of a competent income he was enabled to dedicate his time and talents to the cultivation of his favourite branches of science and the number and importance of his publications are creditable to his industry and have secured him no small share of reputation. He was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and in the Archaeologia, or Transactions of that Society as well as in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, and the Gentleman's Magazine he published many communications. He also produced a work entitled Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain 1786 3 vols. folio, an enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia, 1789 5 vols. folio and one still more augmented in 4 vols. 1806 an Account of the Bedford Missal and the History of Pleshey in Essex. After having resided many years at Enfield in Middlesex, he died there February 20 1809 and was interred at Wormley in Hertfordshire. He bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford his collection of books and manuscripts relative to Saxon and North-ern literature and to British topography — *Nichols's Lit. Ann.*

GOUJEAU (CLAUDE PETER) a French writer was the son of a tailor and was born at Paris in 1691. He was educated in the Jesuit college and on taking orders he became a canon of the church of St Jacques do l'Hôpital in Paris. His works are very numerous, and display much erudition, the principal are—

L' Histoire du Collège Royal de France 12mo. — Hist. du Pontificat de Paul V in which he is by no means favourable to the jesuits. — Les Vies des Saints, 2 vols. 4to. — Supplement to Moreau's Dictionary displaying much industry but little judgment. — De l'Etat des Sciences en France 12mo. — Bibliotheque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques du XVIII Siecle 3 vols. 8vo.—*Auxv Duct. Hist.*

GOUJON (JEAN) a French artist in the reigns of Francis I and Henry II a native of Paris the elegance and correctness of whose works have procured him the honourable designation of the Correggio of Sculpture. Goujon was a Huguenot, and constituted one of the many victims who perished in the general massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572. The fine façade of the old Louvre was by him. — *D'Argenville.*

GOULET (NICHOLAS) a French architect was born at Paris in 1745 and died in 1820. He built or decorated many Parisian hotels and was the author of the following works —

Dissertations sur les Meurs des Quais sur les Trottoirs et les Fontaines de l'Paris. Sur les moyens d'éviter les inondations et d'économiser le bois dans la construction des Bâtiments. — Sur les inconveniens des Fossés d'assèche et les moyens à y supprimer. — Description des Fêtes à l'occasion du Mariage de

Napoleon," with the text of the "Description de l'Art et des Édifices," in the third volume of Landon's work; lastly the text of M. Kraft's work, entitled "Recueil d'Architecture civile." Goulet also cultivated elegant literature, and was the author of some agreeable songs and poetry.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemporains.*

GOURNAY (MARY LE JARS DE) a learned French lady was born at Paris in 1566. While very young she lost her father and was adopted by the celebrated Michael de Montaigne who called her his daughter of alliance. She was well versed in the learned languages and corresponded with most of the literary characters of her time by some of whom she was styled the "tenth muse" and the French sylva. Her style however was stiff and awkward and she was greatly attached to ancient phraseology. Her temper also was so violent and resentful that she made herself many enemies who attacked her in writings the principal of which were the "Remerciements Beurresnes" and the "Art Gournae." She published an edition of the Essays of her adopted father dedicated to cardinal Richelieu. Her works were collected and published in a quarto volume under the title of "Les Ains ou les Presens de la Demouelle de Gournay." She passed her life in celibacy and receiving a small pension from the court. She died in 1645.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOUSSIER (JOHN JAMES) a French writer on mathematics and natural philosophy. He was a native of Paris where he died in 1800 at the age of seventy-eight. His principal production was a work entitled "La Physique du Monde" Paris 1780 7 vols 4to published in conjunction with M. Marvete. He was also the author of "A Prospectus of a Treatise on the Physical Geometry of France" 4to and he edited "Coedamne's" "Manoir on the Measurement of the first three Degrees of the Meridian in the Southern Hemisphere" &c. He was well acquainted with mechanics and invented some ingenious machinery for agricultural operations &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOW (NELL) a native of Strathblane in Perthshire of humble origin born in 1727. He exhibited an early talent for music but appears to have been almost entirely self taught till his fourteenth year when he received some instruction from a Mr Cameron a musician in the employ of Sir G. Stewart of Grandtully. His progress towards excellence as a violinist was singularly rapid and he soon earned away a prize from some of the best performers in the country, the judge who was blind declaring he could distinguish the stroke of Neil a bow among a hundred players. The patronage of the Athol and Gordon families soon after introduced him to the notice of the fashionable world with which he continued a distinguished favourite till his death. This took place at Inver near Dunkeld in 1807. One peculiar excellence appears to have been a striking feature in

Gow's performance, the power with which he handled his bow particularly in what is called the upward or returning stroke. This was his excellence, and where the note produced by it was generally feeble in other hands, in his it was struck with a strength and certainty which never failed at once to delight and to astonish. In private life he was distinguished by a sound and vigorous understanding while his appearance exhibited no characteristics a model of the Highlander that his portraits have been multiplied all over the country. Four excellent originals of him are in existence three by Sir Henry Raeburn and the fourth by Allan who has introduced striking likenesses both of him and his brother, Donald Gow (who usually accompanied him on the violin cello) into his picture of "A Highland Wedding."—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

GOWER (JOHN) an ancient English poet of the fourteenth century said by Leland to have descended from a family settled at Settenham in Yorkshire. He was liberally educated and was a member of the society of the Inner Temple and some have asserted that he became chief justice of the Common Pleas, but the more general opinion is that the judge was another person of the same name. He particularly attached himself to Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester uncle to Richard II and wrote his principal work at the desire of that unfortunate monarch. He appears to have been in affluent circumstances as he contributed largely to the building of the conventual church of St Mary Overy in Southwark. He lost his sight in the first year of the reign of Henry IV which misfortune he did not long survive dying at an advanced age in 1402. He was buried in the church to which he was a benefactor where his tomb is still to be seen. Gower takes a place among English poets, more in reference to antiquity than poetical merits. He abounded in the learning of the age but advances little claim to genius or invention, and is so uniformly grave and sententious even upon topics which might inspire vivacity, that his friend Chaucer styles him "the moral Gower." He was author of a tripartite work, entitled "Speculum Meditantis Vox Clamantis and Confessio Amantis," of which the first is a moral tract relative to the conjugal duties written in French rhymes the second a metrical chronicle of the usurpation of the commons under Richard II in elegiac verse and the third an English poem in eight books relative to the morals and metaphysics of love which alone has been printed and was one of the earliest products of the English press, being printed by Caxton in 1483. The most interesting part of this mighty work, in which he endeavours to display all his erudition is composed of a variety of stories, adduced as moral examples. The language of this early production is tolerably perspicuous, and the versification often harmonious. In his Latin style he aims at copying Ovid's Elegiacs, but had not surmounted the barbarism of monosyllabic rhymes.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry* *y

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GOZZI (*GASPARD*) count, was born in Venice in 1713, and died in 1786. He distinguished himself among modern writers by the purity of his language and style. His translation of the "Loves of Daphnis and Chloe" of Longus is much esteemed, but his tragedies and other dramatic works are inferior to those of his brother count Carlo. The "Observator Veneto," a periodical work which he brought out in imitation of the *Spectator* also enjoys a deservedly high reputation. His works were collected and printed in 12 vols. 8vo.—*Bog. Univ.*

GRABE (*JOHN EWART*) a learned divine and critic of the last century. He was born in 1666 at Königsberg in Prussia his father being professor of theology and history in the university there. After having gone through a course of study to qualify him for the clerical office, and taken the degree of MA he was led from perusing the writings of the fathers to adopt the opinion that an outward and uninterrupted succession of bishops is essential to the constitution of a true church. Dissatisfied with Lutheranism in which he had been educated, he was on the point of taking refuge in the bosom of the church of Rome when the arguments of M. Speiser a Prussian divine induced him to relinquish his purpose and seek a religious communion congenial with his views in the episcopal church of England. Coming to that country he was patronised by king William III who allowed him a pension of 100£ a year. He then devoted his talents chiefly to the illustration of the monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity. In 1696 he published the first volume of a collection of the smaller treatises and remains of the early Christian fathers and heretics entitled "Spicilegium SS Petrum," and the second volume of the work appeared in the following year. In 1700 he took deacon's orders in the church and was presented to the chaplaincy of Christchurch Oxford, which was the only preferment he ever held. He next edited some of the works of Justin Martyr and Irenaeus, and queen Anne on her accession having continued his pension, employed him in publishing the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, from the Alexandrian MS. In 1705 he issued proposals for a subscription in aid of his undertaking with specimens of the manner in which it might be executed. The university of Oxford testified approbation of his design by giving him a diploma of DD. In 1707 appeared the first volume of his edition of the Septuagint in folio and octavo. The expects of obtaining additional materials for the second and third volumes, induced him to postpone their publication till after the fourth, which issued from the press in 1709. He died in 1712 and the remainder of the work was published from his manuscripts in 1719 and 1720. Besides his literary labours already noticed, he edited the Latin works of bishop Bell, and wrote a tract against Whiston.—*John's G. Bog.*

GRACCHUS (*TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS*) a highly distinguished Roman, was the son of a

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father of the same name who, although of plebeian origin, had obtained the consulship. The happy disposition of Tiberius was cultivated with the most assiduous care, and he early distinguished himself for eloquence, sobriety, and political knowledge. In conformity with the Roman custom he passed his youth in military service, and as his influence increased stimulated by the abject condition of the lower classes of Roman citizens, he attempted to revive a modification of the Licinian law, in total contempt of which, the patricians and men of opulence had by a long series of usurpations appropriated to themselves all the public lands. The opposition of the superior orders was of course violent and strenuous and Gracchus who had procured himself to be elected a tribune of the people was not backward on his part, in rousing the people to an assertion of their rights. He was however defeated in the first instance by the negatives of his colleague, the tribune Cecina who although at one time the friend of Gracchus had been gained over by the patricians. He then took a step which the strange constitution of Rome allowed and suspended all the magistrates from the execution of their offices. This strong measure not availing he induced the people to deprive Cecina of his office upon which the agrarian law was passed without farther opposition and Gracchus, his brother Caius and Appius Claudius were appointed to see it put into execution. He also earned his attack upon the nobles still further by adding to his law a clause for recalling all usurpations from the republic, and passing another for distributing among the poorer citizens the treasures of Attalus king of Pergamus, who had made the Roman people his heirs. He also planned other regulations for abridging the authority of the nobles, until the latter determined to make a final stand, and on the day of the election for tribunes a violent affray took place which terminated in the assassination of Gracchus, and three hundred of his party by an armed factum led by Scipio Nasica. This storm of civil fury took place BC 133 before Gracchus had reached his thirtieth year. All have agreed in acknowledging the great talents and private worth of Tiberius Gracchus, and his memory has been regarded either as that of a martyr to patriotism, or a victim to personal ambition, according to the principles of those who have studied his history. The most candid however are disposed to credit the purity of his original intentions and to regard such of his actions as appear the most indefensible to the inevitable consequences of the nature of the influence against which he had to contend.—*Ptolemy, Vit. Grac.*

GRACCHUS (*CAIUS*) brother of the preceding and his junior by nine years. He enjoyed the same advantages of education which he so well improved that he became one of the ablest orators of his time. After the tragic end of Tiberius he passed some time in retirement, but subsequently accompanied the consul, Aurelius Orestes, to Sardinia, as his

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questor. On his return he became candidate for the tribenanship and such was the zeal of the people that the Campus Martius could not contain the multitude which flocked from the Italian cities to support his election. He soon openly pursued the plan of his deceased brother and passed laws still more obnoxious to the patricians. By the arts of the senate however his influence was gradually undermined and he not only lost his third election for tribune but his professed enemy Opimius was chosen consul. The two parties at length came into open conflict and Fulvius, one of the partisans of Gracchus having seized upon mount Aventine Caius reluctantly set out to join him. On arriving at the spot, he sent proposals of accommodation to the consul which being rejected a formal battle ensued, and Caius who either from timidity or humanity had refrained from fighting was induced to retire from the city. Being pursued he reached a grove dedicated to the Furies where according to one account he ordered his slave to dispatch him and to another statement he fell beneath the weapons of his pursuers. His head was cut off and sold by his captors for its weight in gold, and his body was thrown into the Tiber but subsequently delivered to his mother for burial. Three thousand persons perished in this catastrophe which happened BC 121. The senate immediately abolished all the laws of the Gracchi whose names were long fondly cherished by the people, and held in equal detestation by the aristocracy. Caius has generally been regarded as more violent and less pure in his intentions than his brother Tiberius but the difference appears rather in the circumstances opposed to him than in original purpose.—*Ibid.*

GRACIÁN (BALTAZAR) an eminent Spanish writer was born at Calatayud in 1603 and entering among the Jesuits at the age of sixteen he became successively a teacher of belles lettres, of philosophy and of theology. He was also a preacher and was made rector of the Jesuits' college of Tarragona. He is much esteemed by his own countrymen and his works have been translated into French and other languages. They are *Agudeza y arte de Ingenio* 1642 a treatise on the different kinds of witty conceptions; *El Héroe* 1637, *El Político* D. Fernando el Católico 1641, *El Discreto*, *El Criticón*, a work treating of the errors to which man is liable; *El Consolador* 1655 a collection of meditations on taking the holy communion; *Oráculo Manuel y arte de Prudencia*, 1647, a manual for prudent conduct. He died in 1658.—*Morer. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

GRAEME (JOHN) a Scottish poet was born at Carnwath in Lanarkshire in 1748. He was the youngest of four sons of a petty farmer who on discovering his early capacity found means at a late period to have him classically educated, and in due time to remove him to the university of Edinburgh. His turn for elegant composition first appeared in the solution of a philosophic question proposed as a

college exercise which he chose to execute in the form of a poetic tale. This happened in 1769; and he fell a sacrifice to a consumption so early as 1772 leaving behind him some elegiac and miscellaneous poetry which was published in 1773 in an octavo volume.—*Anderson's Poets*

GRÆVIUS or GRAVE (John George) a learned classical scholar born at Naumburg in Saxony in 1432. Such was his ardour for study that while at school he sometimes passed the greater part of the night in reading the works of Homer and Herodotus. He then went to the university of Leipzig where he was the pupil of Andrew Rivinus and John Strauchius and he afterwards passed two years at Deventer. At the age of twenty four he obtained a professorship at Duisbourg and subsequently succeeded John Frederic Gronovius at Deventer. Thence he was invited by the states of Utrecht to become professor of politics history and rhetoric in their university which station he filled with great reputation during forty one years and he also held the office of historian to the king of Great Britain William III. He died in 1703. His literary productions consist of valuable editions of the Epistles and Orations of Cicero and of the works of Florus Caesar Suetonius Herodotus &c, besides two voluminous collections —

Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum 12 vols folio, and *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italorum* 6 vols folio afterwards continued by Peter Burman. Grævius displayed but little of the pedantry and arrogance which too often deform the character of the critic and was deservedly esteemed both as a man and a scholar.—*Stoll's Introd. in Hist Lit. Morez.*

GRAFFIGNY (FRANCES D'ISERBOURG née HAPFONCOURT) a literary lady was born at Nancy about 1694. She married the chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine De Graf figure a man of such brutal disposition that after living many years with him she was obliged to obtain a legal separation. She then went to Paris where she soon made herself known by her literary productions the first of which was a Spanish novel. This was soon followed by the *Lettres d'une Peruvienne* which work was much read and esteemed for its deve'lopment, of the delicacies and miseries of sentimental passion. She was also the author of a dramatic piece entitled *Cœus* which was considered an excellent specimen of the grave or pathetic comedy.

La Fille d' Aristotle, was less admired. She was an associate of the academy of Florence and received a pension from the court of Vienna. She died at Paris in 1758.—*Noz. Diet. Hist.*

GRAFTON (RICHARD) an English chronicler of the sixteenth century. He was a printer in the metropolis and is said to have written part of Hall's *Chronicles* entitled 'The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of York and Lancaster' of which he printed an edition in 1548. He also compiled a *Chronicle* at large of the Affairs of Englaund from the Creation of the World.

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unto queen Elizabeth.' 2 vols. folio printed by Henry Deshayes, in 1569, when he had probably relinquished his occupation. He was alive in 1578, but the period of his decease is not known. *Grafton's Chronicle* was published in 2 vols. 4to, 1509.—*Dibdin's Typog. Antiq.*

GRAHAM (George) a celebrated clock and watch-maker and the most accurate artist of his day was born at Kirkhampton in Cumberland, in 1675. He was received into the family of the celebrated Tompion and became the inventor of several astronomical instruments, which much advanced the progress of science. He was a member of the Royal Society and constructed the great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich. He also composed the whole planetary system within the compass of a small cabinet from which model all succeeding orreries have been formed. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1751.—*Hutchinson's Cumberland*

GRAHAME (James) a Scottish poet was bred to the bar but forsook the law to take orders in the church of England. He then entered upon a curacy in the neighbourhood of Durham when he died in the prime of life in 1811. His poetry is mostly of a meditative and religious character but animated, flowery and descriptive. His principal pieces are

The Sabbath The Bards of Scotland and British Georgics.—*Gent Mag.*

GRANGER (James) an English physician, who distinguished himself as a poet in the last century. He was born at Dunse in Berwickshire, in 1724. His father who after having sold an estate in Cumberland, had obtained the situation of an excise officer bestowed on him a classical education and placed him as a pupil with a surgeon at Edinburgh, where he also attended the medical lectures at the university. Having finished his studies he entered into the army as a regimental surgeon and served in Germany under the earl of Star till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, after which he took the degree of MD and settled in the metropolis. His practice as a physician however was probably but trifling and he is said to have supported himself principally by writing for the press. An 'Ode to Solitude,' first published in Dodd's collection of fugitive poetry procured him deserved reputation in the literary world and among his more intimate acquaintance were Shenstone and Dr Percy afterwards bishop of Dromore. In 1759 he published a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, which was respectably executed. Some critics on this production in the Critical Review involved him in a paper war with Dr Smellie. He then went to the West Indies, with a young gentleman to whom he had become tutor, and during the voyage he formed an attachment to a lady whom he married on his arrival at Basseterre in the island of St Christopher of which her father was governor. He engaged in medical practice at that place, and was

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very successful. His leisure was still devoted to poetry, and he produced a kind of West Indian Georgic or didactic treatise in blank verse, entitled *The Sugar Cane* and

Bryan and Perseus, a ballad. The former he published in 1764, during a visit to England for the purpose of submitting the MS. to the criticism of his friends. He then returned to Basseterre where he died of an epidemic fever in 1767. The Ode to Solitude which as Bowell informs us, extorted the praise of that severe censor Dr Johnson is the only composition of Granger calculated to yield him durable fame though some passages in his Sugar Cane and the West Indian Ballad or occasionally find their way into collections of poetry.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Atkin's G. Eng.*

GRAMAYE (JOHN BAPTIST) a Flemish traveller antiquary and historian of the seven teenth century. He was a native of Antwerp and studied at the university of Louvain where he obtained the professorships of law and rhetoric. He was subsequently historiographer to the Netherlands, provost of Arnhem and apostolical protonotary. Having made a tour through Germany and Italy he was proceeding by sea to Spain when he was captured by an Algerine pirate and taken to Barbary. After his return home he travelled into Moravia and Silesia, and at length was placed at the head of a college in the latter province. He died while on a journey at Lubec, in 1635. His works are numerous relating chiefly to the history and antiquities of his native country. Among the others are

Africa illustrata, Dianum Algernense and Specimen Literaturae et Linguarum universa Orbis bidentis Latin poems—*Foppens' Biblio. Belgic. Morel. Biog. Univ.*

GRAMMONT (PHILIBERT count of) son of Antony duke of Grammont. He served under the prince of Condé and Turenne but having rashly paid his addresses to a lady who was a well known favourite of Louis XIV he was obliged to quit France, and came to England two years after the Restoration. He was highly distinguished by Charles II possessing, with a great turn for gallantry much wit, humour, politeness and good nature. He seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his profits at play at which he was very successful. He married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of sir George Hamilton and died in 1707. His celebrated Memoirs were written by his brother-in-law Anthony generally called count Hamilton who followed the fortunes of James II and afterwards entered the French service and died in 1730.—*Preface to Memoirs. Collins's Peerage*

GRAND (JOACHIM LE) a political and historical writer was born in 1653 at Thorigny in Normandy. He entered the congregation of the Oratory which he quitted in 1676 and went to Paris where he became tutor to two young noblemen and studied history under father Le Conte. His first work was A History of the Divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Arragon in which he attempts

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to justify the jesuit Sanders, and to refute the two first books of Burnet's History of the Reformation. He also addressed three letters to the bishop, to which he replied. In 1692 he was appointed secretary to the abbé d'Estrees in his embassy to Portugal, and in 1703 he accompanied the same minister into Spain, where he remained about two years. He afterwards went into the service of the marquis de Torcy, minister of state. He was possessed of church preferment, and was for some time censor royal of books. He died in 1733. His works are *De la Succession à la Couronne de France*, A Translation of Lobo's History of Abyssinia. He also wrote the Life of Louis XI which was not published.—*Niceron vol xxvi.* —*Moreri.*

G R A N D (JOHN BAPTIST LA) a miscellaneous writer was born at Amiens in 1737 and was surnamed D Ausy. At the age of eighteen he entered the society of Jesuits and a few years afterwards he was elected to the rhetorical chœur at Caen. On the dissolution of the order he devoted himself to literature and was employed in the French Glossary projected by La Curie de Sainte Palaye. He next engaged with the marquis de Paulmy and the count de Tressan in the Bibliothèque des Romans after which he occupied himself in collecting translating and commenting upon the Fabliaux or tales of the old French poets. In 1770 he was appointed secretary in the direction of the studies of the military school and in 1796 conservator of the national library. He conceived the plan of a complete history of French poetry and had accomplished part of his design when he was seized with an indisposition which terminated his life in 1801. His works are *Fabliaux ou Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries*, *Contes devots Fables Romanes anciens pour servir de sujets aux Fabliaux*, "Histoire de la Vie privée des François", *Tour au Auvergne*, *Vie d'Apollonius de Tyane*. —*Dict. Hist.*

G R A N D I E R (URSIN) curate and canon of Loudon in France, famous for his intrigues and tragical end, was born at Bouviers near Sablé in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was a man of reading and judgment, and an eloquent preacher for which he was much hated by the monks of Loudon especially as he urged the necessity of confessing in presence to the parochial priests at Easter. Being a handsome man and very neat in his apparel he was suspected of an improper attention to women and in 1629 he was accused of criminal intercourse with some of his own flock and condemned by his official to forfeit his benefices. An appeal to the parliament of Paris however acquitted him on which his monkish enemies induced some Ursuline nuns of Loudon to believe themselves bewitched and to charge Grandier with the sin of their possession. The accusation failed in the first instance on which the rancorous conspirators maliciously persuaded cardinal Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of a satire upon his person and family. That vindictive minister immediately countenanced a renewal

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of the persecution and the result was, that on the most gross and absurd of all evidence, Grandier was declared guilty and ordered to be burnt alive which sentence he endured with great firmness and constancy on the 18th April, 1684. There is reason to believe that Grandier was a man of loose conduct but the very curious publication entitled "Histoire des Diaboles de Loudon" proves that the pretended possession of the nuns, was a horrible conspiracy against his life. As an author he is known only for a funeral oration which is said to possess considerable eloquence.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

G R A N E L L I (JOHN) a Genoese Jesuit distinguished as a divine orator and poet. He was educated at Venice and became professor of belles lettres at the university of Padua, where he acquired great reputation for eloquence. His superiors sent him to Bologna to study theology but the vivacity of his disposition did not exactly coincide with the course prescribed for him and he amused himself with poetical composition. He wrote for the public exercises of the jesuit colleges Latin tragedies, which were much admired. Having finished his theological studies, he became a preacher and after acquiring much distinction in Italy he was in 1761 invited to Vienna by the empress Maria Theresa, to become Italian preacher in that capital. The last twenty years of his life were divided between his clerical duties and those of his professorship of theology at Modena. He died in March 1770. His works are "Lessons morales historiques critiques et chronologiques sur l'Genèse &c.", and other religious publications, besides four tragedies *Sedeca*, *Manasses*, *Drose* and *Seila*.—*Bug. Univ.*

G R A N E I (FRANCIS) deacon of the church of Aix was born in 1692 at Brignoles in Provence but came early to Paris. He was employed by Desfontaines in his continuation of his *Nouvelles du Parnasse* entitled *Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes* until the king revoked the privilege. He then published *Réflexions sur les Ouvrages de Littérature* a journal that extended to twelve volumes. He learned English and translated an Isaac Newton's *Chronology* which he published at Paris in 1728. But one of his best editions is that of the works of Launcy and a *Launciana*, consisting of very curious articles. Moreri mentions many other editions to which he wrote prefaces and notes and he was also contributor to the "Bibliothèque Françoise". He died at Paris in 1741.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

G R A N G E (JOSEPH DE CHANCELLER DE LA) a poet was born in Périgord in 1676. He went to the Jesuit school at Bordeaux where at the age of nine years he composed a comedy which was represented by the scholars. He was taken to Paris and placed as a page to the princess of Conti. His tragedy of *Jugurtha* was represented when he was only sixteen and was greatly admired. He continued writing for the stage but his most famous production was his *Philippines*.—*ibid.*

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more is written against Philip, duke of Orleans, regent. It contained many infamous accusations against the duke and even went so far as to charge him with the crime of poisoning several of the royal family. This was published anonymously, but the author was soon discovered. He fled to Avignon but being pursued, he was taken and committed to the prison of St Marguerite. By some means however he contrived to escape and being invited by Augustus, king of Poland to his court he remained there some time but upon the regent's death he returned to France where he lived unmolested. His works were published in 5 vols. 12mo and consist of tragedies, operas and miscellaneous poems. The most esteemed tragedies are *Orestes* and *Pylades*.

Athenaeus , Amans Jugurtha ,

Ina, and Melicerte His cantatas are some of them good, but he wanted refinement. He died in 1758. He left a History of Périgord unfinished in MS.—*Ducat. Mem. Nov. Diet Hist.*

GRANGER (JAMES) a clergyman who distinguished himself by his researches relative to English biography. He was a native of Berkshire and was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford but left the university without a degree. Having taken orders in the church he obtained the vicarage of Shiplake in Oxfordshire. He employed himself in making a collection of portraits, which led him to form the design of compiling a complete catalogue of engraved portraits of Englishmen chronologically arranged and classified. This under taking he partially executed by the publication of his Biographical History of England 1769 2 vols 4to in which the sets of engravings were accompanied by short memoirs enlivened with anecdotes, particularly illustrative of the modes of dress and manners which prevailed in the country at different periods. Mr Granger subsequently produced a third or supplementary volume, and in 1775 a second edition of the whole work with large additions and improvements made its appearance, in 4 vols. 8vo. In the prosecution of his plan he derived assistance from Horace Walpole the rev R. Farmer the rev W Cole and other men of letters from whose correspondence and his own researches he accumulated materials for extending his catalogue beyond the reign of queen Anne at which the fourth volume terminates. His death took place April 15th 1776 in consequence of an apoplectic seizure the preceding day while administering the sacrament in Shiplake church, and which prevented him from proceeding with the work. A collection of his letters and those of his correspondents was published by James Feller Malcolm 8vo. A continuation of the Biographical History through the reigns of George I and George II by the rev Mark Noble appeared in 1806 three vols. 8vo.—*Ann. Reg. Chalmers's Biog. Biog.*

GRANT (CHARLES) an eminent East-India proprietor and director was born in Scotland in 1716. By the death of his father at the

battle of Culloden the care of his education rested upon his uncle, who sent him out in a military capacity to India. On his arrival however he found patronage in the civil service, and in 1770 returned to Scotland and married. In 1772 he was sent out to Bengal as a writer and was shortly after appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. While in the east he distinguished himself by his patronage of the Christian missions and on his return to England in 1790 obtained a seat in the East-India direction. He was also a member of the House of Commons where his opinion on Indian affairs obtained great attention. He soon after wrote a valuable tract entitled *Ob servations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain* which in 1813 in the House of Commons caused to be printed, for the use of its members the result of which diffusion of his views was the foundation of an ecclesiastical establishment in India, and the appropriation of a sum for the education of the natives. Mr Grant who exhibited much practical philanthropy and benevolence, was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament to superintend the building of new churches, also a member of the society for promoting Christian knowledge and a vice president of the Bible society. He died Oct. 31 1825.—*Ann. Biog.*

GRANVILLE (GEORGE) viscount Lansdowne baron of Buddeford so created in 1711. He was born in 1667 of an ancient and distinguished family being second son to Barnard Granville esq brother to the first earl of Bath of that name and grandson to sir Bevil Granville (or Greenville) who fell in the cause at Lansdowne in 1643. He was sent on his travels while a mere boy and on his return entered at Trinity college Cambridge where he displayed such quickness and precocity of parts as to be admitted to the degree of AM in his fourteenth year. A strong inclination for a military life was checked by the caution of his friends and he remained inactive during the various and trying changes of the time employing himself in the cultivation of a vein of poetry to the indulgence of which an ardent but unsuccessful passion for the beautiful countess of Newburgh (whom he has celebrated under the name of Myra) mainly contributed. On the accession of Anne he made his first appearance at court and was graciously received his fame as a man of letters and talent being then established by the flattering success which attended his play called the *British Enchanters*. This piece under the auspices of Betterton had a run of forty nights and long continued to be highly popular. Mr Granville now turned his attention to politics and having become by the death of his father and elder brother the head of his family he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Fowey. The party with which he connected himself coming into power after the trial of Sacheverell he in 1710 succeeded Walpole as secretary of state and in the year following formed one of the twelve peers whose simultaneous creation for party

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perpetrates made so great a noise at the period. In 1715 he was made a privy counsellor and treasurer of the household, but on the queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower September 26 1715, where he remained in dungeon more than a twelvemonth. Although released he continued to be looked upon with jealousy by the court, and on his friend Atterbury's being accused of treason he thought it prudent to return to the Continent, where he remained ten years. He returned to England in 1726, and passed the remainder of his life as a private gentleman amusing himself by correcting and republishing his poems, and writing a vindication of his uncle sir Richard against the charges of Clarendon and Burnett. This he printed in two 4to vols. His death took place January 30 1755.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRATIAN a Benedictine of the twelfth century was a native of Chiusi, and was the author of a famous work entitled *Decretal* or "Concordantia discordantium Canonum," in which he endeavours to reconcile those canons that seem to contradict each other. He was however guilty of some errors which Anthony Augustine endeavoured to correct in his work entitled *De emendatione Gratiani*. Gratian's Decretal forms one of the principal parts of the canon law. The best editions are those of Rome 1582 4 vols. folio and of Lyons 1671 3 vols folio.—*Cave Dupin. Sacra Omnia.*

GRATIUS FALISCUS an eminent Latin poet supposed to have been contemporary with Ovid and pointed out by him in the last elegy of his fourth book *De Ponto*. He was author of a poem entitled "Cynogeticon" or the Art of Hunting with Dogs, the style of which is deemed pure but destitute of elevation. The first edition of the Cynogeticon was published in 1504, Bessar fol., but the best is that of London 1698 8vo.—*Voxus de Poet Lat.*

GRATIUS (*Orcutinus*) a native of Holthaus in the diocese of Munster who became head of the university of Cologne, where he died in 1542. He is famous not for what he himself wrote but for the wit and humour he elicited from others. His bigotry inducing Hutton and others to compose the celebrated Epistola obscenorum Virorum ad Domum Magistrum Orcutnum Gratium 1516 and 1517 4to a work of poignant satire of which a beautiful edition was printed at London in 1710 12mo and dedicated to the author of the Tailer.—*Mores Addin's O Bug*

GRATTAN (HENRY) an eminent Irish orator and statesman was born at Dublin about the year 1750 of which city his father was recorder. He finished his education at Trinity college whence he removed to England and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772 and in 1775 was brought into the parliament of Ireland on the borough interest of lord Charlemont. He immediately became highly distinguished in the ranks of opposition and infused that spirit into the country, which

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in the course of two years arrested and dispelled 80,000 volunteers and finally prodded. In 1783 a reluctant assent on the part of the British ministry and parliament to a repeal of the statute of 6th Geo. I. That statute had enacted, that the crown of Ireland was inseparably connected with that of Great Britain, that Ireland was bound by British acts of parliament when named therein, that the Irish house of lords had no jurisdiction in matters of repeal; and that the dernier resort, in all cases of law and equity was in the lords of Great Britain, all which was now rescinded. For his share in the acquirement of this great concession Mr Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country and the Irish parliament voted him £0 0001, and a house and lands for him and his heirs for ever. Two or three sessions of great parliamentary exertion followed which were distinguished by the oratorical rivalry and political enmity of Messrs. Grattan and Flood which struggle however after a little temporary decline of popularity terminated in the confirmed ascendancy of the former who gradually became the leader of the country party in the house of commons and the head of the Irish wings. In 1790 although already avowedly zealous for concessions to the catholics Mr Grattan was returned for the city of Dublin and remained an active senator until the premature recall of earl Fitzwilliam. Disgusted by the policy which followed and by the unhappy Irish rebellion and its manifold horrors he temporarily seceded from parliament and lived in retirement. The grand project of a union being brought forward by Mr Pitt he once more obtained a seat in parliament, for the express purpose of opposing it. When carried however he did not refuse a seat in the united house of Commons, being returned in 1805 for the borough of Malton in Yorkshire. He supported the war policy of the administration, but the later years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly occupied in a warm and energetic support of catholic emancipation. He may even be said to have died in the service of this important question for being unanimously called upon by the catholic body to carry their petition to England and to present and support it in the house of Commons when the exertions were represented by his friends as incompatible with his age and declining health he nobly replied, that he would be happy to die in the discharge of his duty. This event unfortunately took place soon after his arrival in London on the 14th of May 1820 at the age of seventy. His remains were interred with due solemnity and a very honourable attendance in Westminster abbey. In the political life of Mr Grattan there was nothing campaining or dubious, he was the zealous and unequivocal friend to Ireland and to what he deemed her best interests from first to last while in the way of mere party distinction he may be regarded as an aristocratical whig. In private life he was a warm friend and until years had softened his ardent temperament a bitter enemy. His

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subordination always assumed a stately, mild, low, & composed air to severity and grandeur. As a public speaker he had to contend with a defective voice; and his eloquence was always bold, and commanding, combining strength with beauty, and energy and elevation with eloquence. In regard to figure and illustration, the taste of it was distinctively Irish, but his highly cultivated taste and sound discrimination kept him generally clear of that redundancy of trope and metaphor which is sometimes a conspicuous defect in the eloquence of his countrymen. He was at all times animated and occasionally altogether powerful. Mr Grattan married early in life a lady of the name of Fitzgerald, which union produced thirteen children, one of whom called after his father is the present representative of the city of Dublin.—*Amer. Biog.*

GRAUN (KARL HENRICH) an eminent German musician of the last century chapel master to Frederick the Great. He was born in 1719 at Wahrenbrück in Saxon and educated at Dresden. In 1733 he attracted the notice of his patron then prince-royal of Prussia, who sent him at his own expence to Italy for improvement and on his return two years afterwards placed him at the head of the magnificent theatre which he had just constructed. In this situation he remained till his death, in 1759. Gram who appears to have enjoyed in Germany a reputation scarcely inferior to that of Handel in England was the author of an almost innumerable variety of Masses, Oratorios, &c. The most celebrated of the latter is a "Te Deum" the best known of his compositions in this country, and "Der Tod Jesu," part of which together with some of his other compositions may be found in Latrobe's selection. A few more are printed in Dr Crotch's specimens. The overture and frame work of the opera of "Galatea" (to which Frederick himself composed many of the air) are also by him.—*Bug. Dict. Mus.*

GRAUNT (EDWARD) a man of learning in the sixteenth century was educated at Westminster whence he was removed to Oxford where he took the degree of BA in 1571 and of MA. the year following when he was appointed master of Westminster school. On regaining his mastership of the school in 1591 he was presented to the living of Barnet, in Middlesex and soon after to the rectory of Toppersfield in Essex. He died in 1601. He published the letters and poems of Roger Ascham to which he subjoined a piece of his own, entitled "Oratio de Vita, Obitur ac dictione elegantis Rogers Aschami cum adhortatione ad adolescentes," and "Gracius Longus Speculum," which was afterwards epitomised by his usher Mr William Camden and published in 1597 under the title of *Institutio Graeca Grammaticae compendiana in usum Regiae Scholis Westmonasterianae*. Gough, who appears, from several copies of which we have seen as excellent Latin poet.—*Arch. Tatton. Bathurst. Ely. Biog. Mag. Cam. Soc.*

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GRAUNT (JOHN) a citizen of London, one of the first in England who turned his attention to political arithmetic, was born in London in 1620. He was a haberdasher, and became a freeman of the drapers' company and a common-councilman. The bills of mortality of the city of London coming under his observation, he conceived that several important inferences might be drawn from them, and he accordingly composed a work, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr William Petty, entitled "Natural and Political Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality," 1661, &c. This went through five editions and procured for Mr Graunt admittance into the Royal Society. The style of this work is plain, and the observations are not remarkable, but the numerous facts which it contains, and the manner in which they are disposed, made it of considerable service. On his giving up business in 1666 he obtained the management of the New River Company. Some time before his death he changed his religion and became a convert to popery. His death took place in 1674.—*Bug. Brit.*

GRAVELOT (HENRY FRANCIS BOURG AVON) a French artist, was born at Paris in 1699 and soon distinguished himself as a draughtsman. He went to St Domingo with La Rochardier the governor-general and there meeting with Fissier was employed by him on a map of the country. In 1745 he returned to France and applied himself to drawing but despairing of distinguishing himself there he came to London and was much employed by our artists in drawing ancient buildings tombs, and prospects, in which he excelled. He is compared by Vertue to Picart, and the same artist says that in composition and design he surpassed Hollar. He sometimes painted small histories and conversations and he designed and engraved some of the prints to Hammer's and Theobald's editions of Shakespeare, but his principal engraving is the large print of Kirkstall abbey. He returned to France at the commencement of the late reign and continued to execute designs for the booksellers of Paris. He died in 1773.—*Walpole's Amer. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

GRAVES (RICHARD) a clergyman who obtained distinction as a poet and novelist. He was born at Mickleton in Gloucestershire in 1715 and at the age of sixteen entered as a scholar of Pembroke college Oxford and in 1736 he was chosen a fellow of All Souls. He obtained the rectory of Claverton near Bath in 1750, and that pleasant sequestered village became his future residence. Mr Allen of Prior park by whom he was highly esteemed, built for him accommodation an apartment at the rectory as a school room, observing that when it had served the purposes of instructing boys it might be appropriated to the hospitable service of entertaining friends. To this gentleman he was also indebted for the living of Kilmersdon, to which he was presented in 1763. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of the poet Shakspeare, after whose death he published "Recollections of Pais-

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Villain in the Life of Shakspeare." He was also the author of "The Vestals, or a Collection of Epigrams, with an Essay on their species of Composition," "Lesbifications in Prose and Rhyme," "The Spiritual Quixote a Novel," 3 vols.; "Columella or the Discressed Anchoret," 2 vols.; "Esphrysony, a Collection of Poems," 2 vols.; "Eugenius or the Golden Vale," 2 vols.; "Plempoon or the Aspiring Plebeian," 2 vols., "The Reveries of Solitude," besides a translation from the Greek of the Meditations of Marcus Antonius, sermons, a comedy and various miscellaneous productions, all which display more or less of ease sprightliness and a peculiar strain of pointed humour which has made them deservedly popular. But the Spiritual Quixote is the best of Mr Graves's works, of which it has been observed, that though it does not display so much wit as the compositions of Fielding nor so much humour as those of Smollett, yet it contains in a great degree the excellencies of both. It exhibits a faithful though necessarily somewhat satirical portraiture of the extravagancies of methodism as they appeared among the immediate followers of Whitfield and Wesley. It has been stated (though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information) that the author's son was the prototype of Mr Geoffrey Widgose the hero of the tale. Mr Graves employed his pen to the last and having published "The Invalid with the obvious means of enjoying life by a Nona-generant" he died in 1807 at the rectory at Laverton where he had dwelt nearly sixty years.—*Gent. Mag.*

GRAVESANDE (WILLIAM JAMES LE S.) an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1688 at Bous le-Duc and studied the civil law at the university of Leyden where he took his doctor's degree in 1707. He settled at the Hague and practised as a barrister, but his attention was much engrossed by mathematics and physics on which subjects he published some dissertations in the Literary Journal of the Hague in the conduct of which he was concerned. In 1715 he was appointed secretary to the embassy sent by the states-general to England, to congratulate George I on his accession to the crown. On that occasion Dr S Gravessande formed an acquaintance with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a FRS. Returning home he became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden where he first taught the Newtonian philosophy. In 1731 he went to Cassel at the request of the landgrave of Hesse to examine the famous wheel of Orffyreus a professed exhibition of the perpetual motion.—(See *Orffyreus*).—To his labours in the cause of science as a lecturer he added the publication of several works which contributed to make known the discoveries of Newton, and extend the boundaries of knowledge. Among these were—"Physices Elementa Mathematica, experimentis confirmata, sive Introductio ad Philosophiam Newtonianam,"

which translated into English by Sir Charles Newton, "Mathematicos Universitatis Elementa," 1737 8vo, and "Introductio ad Philosophiam, Metaphysicam et Logicas confusa." In 1754 he added to his other professorships that of philosophy which he retained till his death in 1762.—*Allen's G. Eng.*

GRAVINA (JOHN VINCENT) an eminent jurist and man of letters, was born at Ronciano, a castle in Calabria, in 1666. He studied civil and canon law at Naples and visiting Rome, resided for some years with Paul Cesarini of Turin. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Arcadi, and drew up their laws in the style of the Roman tables. In 1698 he was appointed professor of civil law at the college of Sapientia, and five years afterwards he succeeded to the chair of canon law and to the expositions of the decretal. He gained great reputation by his writings which were numerous. The principal *Ornatus Juris Civilis* is considered a classical work replete with learning. To the Naples edition printed in 1713, was subjoined a treatise

De Imperio Romano also highly esteemed. He was also the author of *Institutes of Civil and Canon Law*, *Della Tragedia*, *Della Ragion Poetica* a treatise *De Instituitione Poetarum* and five tragedies, written upon the model of the ancients which were not favourably received. He was invited to Turin by the duke of Savoy and was preparing to go thither when he was seized with an illness and died in 1713 in the arms of his scholar Metastasio, whom he made his chief heir.—*Moreri*: *Tribosch*.

GRAVINA (PIETRO) a Latin poet was born at Palermo in Sicily of a family originally of Gravina a city in the kingdom of Naples. He was canon of Naples. Most of his works were lost in 1501 when the French went to Naples under Louis XII but the remaining pieces were published in 1532 and some were inserted in the *Carm. Illust. Poet. Ital.* Samazarus prefers his epigrams to those of his contemporaries, and Paul Jonius and others speak very highly of his poetry.—*Moreri*: *Diet. Hist.*

GRAY MD FRS. (EDWARD WHITAKER) an English physician and naturalist who was several years senior secretary to the Royal Society and keeper of the department of natural history and antiquities at the British Museum. He was the author of an Account of the Epidemic Catarrh of the Year 1782 in the first volume of Dr Duncan's *Medical Commentaries*. Observations on the Manner in which Glass is charged with the Electric Fluid and discharged," and Observations on the Class of Animals called, by Linnaeus, Amphibia, both published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died in January 1807 aged fifty-nine.—*Hutton's Abr. of Pt. Phil.*

GRAY (STEPHEN) a gentleman belonging to the Charter house, who in the early part of the last century distinguished himself by his researches concerning natural philosophy. Previously to the year 1753 he discovered the

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method of communicating electricity to bodies not externally possessing it, by contact or conductivity with electricity. Hence he drew the conclusion that metals might be found to accumulate the electric fluid, and he thus led the way to professor Maccabrook's invention of the Leyden phial the formation of electrical batteries, &c. Mr Gray himself projected a kind of luminous orrery or electrical planetarium. He was the author of several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Freestey's Hist. of Electricity.*

GRAY (THOMAS) a distinguished English poet, was the son of a money receiver in the city of London, where he was born in 1716. Being an only child, he was regularly educated and sent to Eton where he laid the foundation of his future intimacy with Horace Walpole and Richard West. In 1734 he removed to Cambridge as a student of St Peterhouse where he early obtained some reputation for literature and poetry. He quitted college in 1736 and entered himself at the Inner Temple with a view of studying law but was easily induced to accept the invitation of Mr Walpole to accompany him in his tour of Europe, towards the close of which they separated in consequence of some disagreement and Gray with his moderate resources finished the expedition by himself and returned to England in 1741. His father soon after died and leaving a very small property behind him Mr Gray wholly renounced the expensive cultivation of the law and returned to academic retirement at Cambridge. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude which he often admirably commenced but uniformly wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College* made its appearance before the public and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy that in 1751 he published his *Elegy written in a Country Church-yard*. This poem which was sent into the world without the author's name quickly ran through eleven editions was translated into Latin verse, and has secured lasting popularity. In 1757 on the death of Cibber the office of laureate was offered to Mr Gray who declined it, and the same year published his two principal odes, *On the Progress of Poetry* and

The Bard which although little calculated to attract the many tended materially to exalt his poetic character. In 1759 he removed to London where he resided for three years in the vicinity of the British Museum and in 1762 took a journey in Scotland, and was introduced to the most eminent men of literature of that country. In 1768 the duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge in consequence of which he wrote the *'Ode for Mischief'* for the installation of that nobleman as a fellow of the university the following year. It was the intention of Gray to do somewhat more than his predecessors, who had made the office a sinecure, although afford-

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ing a salary of 300*l.* per annum, but his health soon after declining, he proceeded no farther than to sketch a plan for his inauguration speech. He died of the gout in his stomach on the 30th July 1771 in his fifty fifth year and was buried with his mother in the church yard of Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire. As a poet Gray excels not in pure invention neither is he highly pathetic or sublime, but he is splendid, lofty energetic, and harmonious. Although lyric poetry was what he chiefly cultivated if a judgment may be formed from his noble fragment of *An Essay on the Alliance of Education and Government*, he would have excelled in the didactic. As a writer of Latin verse he is surpassed by few and his letters are esteemed very admirable specimens of the epistolary style. In his disposition he was peculiarly fraternal and delicate which gave an air of effeminacy and timidity to his manners, which subjecting him to much occasional ridicule, at the same time very singularly contrasting with the manly and mental strains of his poetry. In morals he was temperate, upright and constant friend to virtue, and such was his delicacy in pecuniary matters that he earned his fear of receiving favours to a blameable excess. Few men of equal reputation have exhibited less vanity and he bore all the critical attacks upon his reputation with easy negligence. According to the account of his many friends his general acquirements were very uncommon and it is to be lamented that a want of correspondent energy and perseverance rendered his extensive research less effective than it might otherwise have been —*Mason's Life of Gray* —*thus s Edition of Gray*

GRAZIANI (ANTON MARIA) bishop of Amelia, was born of a distinguished family at Borgo-san Sepolcro in Tuscany in 1537. He studied the law at Padua and in 1560 he visited Rome where he became intimate with Commendone afterwards cardinal whom he accompanied in all his journeys into Germany and Poland and refused to quit him though solicited by Henry of Valois. After the death of Commendone in 1584 he was made secretary to pope Sixtus V and in 1592 was created bishop of Amelia by pope Clement VIII who sent him as his nuncio to the Italian princes and states to unite them in a league against the Turks. After the close of his nunciature he returned to his see where he died in 1611. His works are— *De Vita Johannis Francisci Commendoni Cardinalis* 4to Paris 1669, *De Bello Cypro Lib V* 4to, Rome 1644 *De Vita Johannis Francisci Commendoni Cardinatis* *De Caibus Adversis Viatorum Illustrum* 4to; a collection of *Synodal Ordinances* and a curious posthumous work entitled *De Scriptis in via Minerva, ad Aloysium Fratrem Lib II* —*Mores Tiraboschi*

GRAZZINI (ANTONIO FRANCESCO) a Florentine poet of the sixteenth century born 1505. He was celebrated for the purity of his style (in which many considered him not inferior to Boccaccio) and was one of the original

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members of the academy of his native city; a society one great object of which was to refine the Italian language. On this occasion he assumed the name of Lance and was appointed by the grand-duke superintendent of the incorporation. This however giving offence to some of the associates he retired in disgust and became one of the principal founders of the Della Crusca School. He published a series of novels which were much admired and reprinted at Paris in 1756. His other works are six comedies and a collection of miscellaneous poems Florence 2 vols 8vo. His death took place in 1583.—*Bog Univ.*

GREATRAKES (VALENTINE) a native of Apane near Waterford in Ireland born 1626. He was sent to England for education in his youth and on his return held an official situation in Cork for which county he was in the commission of the peace. His general character and the testimony which has been borne to the simplicity of his manners and the uprightness of his morals by Boyle and others induce an opinion that in the power which he pretended to possess of healing disorders by passing his hand over the part affected he was rather himself imposed upon by a diseased imagination than wilfully imposing upon others. The celebrity he acquired in his own country by his supposed miraculous cures induced him to come to London which he reached soon after the Restoration but although in some instances aided perhaps by the enthusiasm of the patients he succeeded yet the frequency of his failure soon lost him his popularity. His death took place in 1680 or according to Hearn, in 1682.—*Harr's Hist. of Ireland.*

GREAVES. There were three brothers of this name all eminent for their learning and abilities, who flourished during the first moiety of the seventeenth century. JOHN the elder and most celebrated was born at Colerne Hants in 1602 entered at Balliol college Oxford, in 1617 and obtained a fellowship at Merton college in 1624. He now directed his attention with great success to the cultivation of the sciences of mathematics and astronomy as well as of the Oriental languages and in 1630 was chosen geometrical professor in Gresham college. Five years after obtaining this appointment he left England for the Continent and travelled through the Netherlands, France and Italy. At Rome lord Arundel offered him a handsome allowance to attend him in a voyage to Greece which he declined from a wish of penetrating into Egypt. Arch bishop Laud liberally encouraged him in this design which was disconcerted by the citizens of London and commissioned him to purchase for the Lambeth library any rare manuscripts he might fall in with in his travels. Accordingly in the summer of 1637 Mr Greaves set off for Constantinople where Lucas the patriarch, to whom he was introduced by our ambassador sir Peter Wyche assisted him materially in making his collection. On the violent death of his new friend prudence compelled him to pursue his journey

sister that he had proposed, and he reached Alexandria in the September of the following year. He remained in Egypt till the succeeding April when he returned to England, and arrived in London in 1640 bringing with him a considerable number of gems, coins, medals and MSS. The disturbances under which the kingdom laboured, soon threw considerable difficulties in the way of his preparing his papers for publication. As a zealous royalist he excited the suspicions of the parliament, who deprived him of his professorship which the king endeavoured to compensate by presenting him with the Savilian professorship at Oxford. From this situation however he was ejected by the same influence in 1648, and retired to London where he married and employed himself for the remainder of his life in translating his manuscripts. His death took place October 8 1682. While in Egypt he had made an accurate measurement of the principal pyramids the result of his observations on which stupendous piles he gave to the world in 1646 under the title of *Pyramiographia*, and the year following published a *Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius*, deducing from these two a comparative view of the other weights and measures of antiquity. He had also the merit of proposing a plan for the reformation of the calendar by omitting for the forty years ensuing the intercalary days, it was not however adopted, through the prevalence of the party to which he was opposed though sanctioned by the privy council.—THOMAS the second brother held a fellowship in Corpus Christi college Oxford together with the rectory of Benefield Norfolk and a stall at Peterborough. He was a good Orientalist and published a treatise on the Arabic language in one volume, 4to as also some remarks on the Persian version of the Pentateuch and of the Gospel.—EDWARD the youngest of the three attained considerable reputation as a physician and was the author of a useful treatise on epidemic disorders. After the Restoration he was advanced to a baronetcy and died in 1680.—*Bog Brit.*

GRELCOURT (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH VILLART DE) a French ecclesiastic eminent as a wit and a poet born in 1683 at Tours, in which city he afterwards obtained the benefice of St Martin. As the liveliness of his parts was at least equalled by the laxity of his morals the restraints to which a residence in his preferment necessarily subjected him soon became intolerable, and he returned to Paris where he had received his education. In this capital he associated with most of the leading characters of his day and was a general favorite in the fashionable circles especially with the maréchal d'Estrees. He excelled in epigrams, tales, sonnets, &c. and of these a collection was made and published in three octavo volumes about twenty years after his decease, which took place in 1743.—*Bog Univ.*

GREEN (John) bishop of Lincoln, was born at Beverley (or as some assert, at Hull)

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in Yorkshire, 1706; and became a fellow of St John's college, Cambridge. The patronage of the Seymour family obtained for him in 1744 the rectory of Borough Green near Newmarket, and his reputation as a theologian raised him four years afterwards to the divinity chair in the university of which he still continued a member. In 1750 he was elected master of Corpus Christi (Bene't) college and served his vice chancellorship in 1756. In the course of the same year the deanship of Lincoln was given him, and in 1764 he succeeded Dr Thomas in that see the valuable deanship of St Paul's, London being afterwards annexed to it in 1771. The regius professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge is familiarly denominated *Malleus Heterodoxum* his having once filled the situation does not however appear to have produced any intolerant opinions in the mind of Dr Green inasmuch as he is recorded to have been the only prelate who in 1772 voted in the house of Lords for the bill in favour of dissenters from the establishment. Of his writings the principal are—*The Academic treasure* or *Religious Entomology*, and a few sermons, together with some contributions to the *Athenian Letters*. His death took place at Bath April 25 1779.—*Gent Mag*

GREEN (MATTHEW) an original poet, born probably in London in 1696. Very little is known of his early life beyond the fact that his parents were dissenters of good repute and that he obtained a place in the customs, which he discharged with diligence and fidelity. His learning also extended to a little Latin and the religious austerity in which he was bred produced the frequent effect of outward compliance and internal scepticism. His conversation abounded with wit of the most ingenuous kind, and he was a man of great probity and sweetness of disposition. He was subject to low spirits which led to the composition of his principal poem *The Spleen* which work implies a practical philosophy soberly Epicurean and is otherwise a very original production. He was also author of

The Grotto, Verses on Barclay's *Apology* “The Seeker” and some smaller pieces none of which were published until his death, which took place in 1737 at the early age of forty five. An ornamented edition of the poems of Green was published, with some critical remarks by Dr Aikin in 1796 12mo.—*Dodslay's Collection. Europ. Mag for July 1785*

GREEN or GREENE (NATHANIEL) a general officer of the American United States during the war of independence. He was the son of a quaker who was an anchor-smith at Warwick in Rhode Island, and was born about 1741. When young he displayed an aptitude for learning and was particularly attracted by military history. Being nominated a member of the assembly of Rhode Island, he justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Hostilities taking place he relinquished the pacific principles of his sect, and, with the command of five regiments levied in

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Rhode Island he marched to the relief of Massachusetts. In 1776 the congress appointed him major-general, and he distinguished himself on many occasions. In December 1780 he succeeded Gates in the command of the southern army in Carolina. This was an arduous situation and on the 7th of February 1781 he was defeated by lord Cornwallis, in an engagement near Guilford Court house, and on the 27th of April by lord Rawdon near Camden. He soon however recovered his superiority and established his fame as a military commander by the victory which he gained after a hardly contested battle at Eutaw Springs in Georgia, September 7th the same year. Green then returned to Rhode Island, where his counsels were as useful to the states as his courage had been in the field. He died June 19 1786 much regretted for his private worth as well as for his public character.—*Bug Univ.*

GREEN (THOMAS) a native of Ipswich born 1770. He was originally intended for the bar and received an education more especially directed to the study of the law but the easiness of his circumstances and a strong bias towards elegant literature induced him to decline practising in his profession although the habit of deep research which he acquired while prosecuting his enquiries in that particular department of science proved highly beneficial to his progress in his subsequent pursuits. Mr Green published *The Macbethian Poetical Ode* 1788 12mo., *An Examination into the leading Principles of Godwin's Inquiry concerning Political Justice* 1798 8vo reprinted in 1799, and

Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature” 4to 1810. His death took place January 6 1825.—*Gent Mag*

GREEN (VALINTINA) an eminent mezzotinto engraver. He was born in Warwickshire and was intended by his father for the profession of the law. Consulting his own inclination he left the office of an attorney in which he had been placed and became pupil to an obscure line engraver at Worcester. He came to London in 1765 and set himself to study mezzotinto engraving in which he arrived at such excellence as to participate with Mac Ardell and Earlam the merit of having been the first artists, and who gave consequence and variety to that mode of engraving in 1789 Mr Green undertook to engrave the pictures of the Dusseldorf gallery, and in 1795 he published twenty two prints from that collection. The French invasion of Bavaria prevented the prosecution of his plan. In 1767 he was chosen a member of the incorporated society of artists of Great Britain, and in 1774 one of the associate engravers of the Royal Academy. On the foundation of the Royal Institution he was appointed keeper. He died in 1813 aged seventy four. He engraved many portraits after sir Joshua Reynolds, and historical subjects after West, besides other works. His merit was not confined to his productions as an artist, since he published a ‘Survey of the City of Worcester,’ 1764,

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See, a "Review of the Politis Arts in France, under Louis XIV compared with their present State in England, 1723 4to, and "The History of the City of Worcester 1796 2 vols. 4to. He also was the author of papers in the *Archæologa*.—*Bryan's Dict. of Past & Eng. Ed.*

GREENE Mus. Doct. (MAURICE) an eminent English musician a native of London in which city his father the rev Thomas Greene, held the living of St Olave, Old Jewry. He was a pupil of Brind the organist of St Paul's cathedral and on the death of his old master in 1716 succeeded him in his appointment resigning for that purpose similar situations to which he had been previously appointed in the churches of St Dunstan in the West and St Andrew Holborn. In 1726 he obtained the place at the Chapel Royal vacant by the death of Dr Croft as organist and composer to the king. And four years afterwards took the degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge on being elected to the musical professorship in that university. He died in September 1755 bequeathing his manuscripts to his friend Dr Boyce, who completed and published the admirable collection which he had made of church services and anthems in score now to be found in every cathedral. To Dr Greene also in conjunction with Festing is owing that excellent institution the charitable fund for the support of decayed musicians.—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

GREENE (ROBERT) an English author of the age of Elizabeth not more distinguished for the brilliancy of his wit than notorious for his profligacy of his life and manners. He was a native of Norwich born in that city in 1560 and educated at St John's college Cambridge which he afterwards quitted for Clare Hall where he graduated in 1583. Soon after he went to the Continent and took orders on his return but gave great scandal by his subsequent conduct, especially by the grossness and obscenity of his writings. Of these one only is now comparatively known. A Great's worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance a new edition of which has appeared within these two years. A surfeit brought on by eating too freely of salted herrings is said to have been the occasion of his death which took place in 1592. Previously to his decease he seems to have felt some remorse at the poverty disgrace and misery in which his conduct had involved himself and others, if the letter published by Cibber as one addressed by him to his wife, be genuine—*Cibber's Lives*.

GREGORY I (POPE) designated also The Great. He was born at Rome of a noble family about 544, and having received an education suitable to his rank he became a member of the Senate and filled other emoluments in the State. Italy was then subject to the emperors of the east and Justin II appointed him to the important post of prefect or governor of Rome, which after having held it for some time with great reputation he

resigned. The death of his father put him in possession of vast property, which he expended in the foundation of monasteries and charitable institutions. Disgusted with the world, or affecting to be so, he took the monastic vows himself and became a member of one of his own establishments. He was not suffered to remain in retirement, being sent by Pope Pelagius II on an embassy to Constantinople to apologize for an informality in the inauguration of that pontiff who rewarded the services of his envoy by making him papal secretary after his return to Rome. He had however again sought a retreat in his convent of which he was chosen abbot when on the death of Pope Pelagius in 590 he was chosen his successor by the general suffrage of the senate clergy and people. After a strenuous and apparently sincere opposition on his part, Gregory was seated in the pontifical chair. The remaining events of his life belong to the general history of the age in which he reigned and the most important can be but slightly noticed at present. He displayed great zeal for the conversion of heretics, the advancement of monachism, and the rigid enforcement of celibacy among the clergy. His contest for ecclesiastical supremacy with John patriarch of Constantinople laid the foundation of the schism between the Greek and Latin churches, which has subsisted to the present day, and though he experienced a temporary defeat under the government of the emperor Mauritz, he ultimately succeeded by flattening the usurper Phocas in his object of obtaining the fullest recognition from the imperial court of his exclusive right to the title of oecumenical or universal bishop. The conversion of the Anglo Saxons to Christianity was one of the projects of Gregory the Great honourable to his seal and abilities. [See St AUGUSTIN II.] He died in March 604. The works ascribed to this pope are very numerous, and have been frequently published. The most complete edition is that of the Benedictines of St Maur Paris, 1705 4 vols. folio under the superintendence of father Denis de St Martha, who in 1697 published a Life of St Gregory the Great. His genuine writings consist of a treatise on the Pastoral Duty Letters Scriptural Commentaries &c They exhibit a curious mixture of good sense worldly wisdom, religious zeal bigotry and superstition.—*Plutarch. Moren. Asius's Gen Biog*

GREGORY VII (POPE) a native of Soimo in Tuscany of low parentage whose proper name was Hildebrand by which he is frequently designated in history. He received a clerical education and after having passed through some inferior dignitutes he succeeded Alexander II in 1073 as bishop of Rome. His pontificate is memorable for the hostile contest which he carried on with the German emperor Henry IV on the subject of investitures or the right of the pope to dispose of all archbishoprics, bishoprics and other ecclesiastical benefices throughout Christendom. In this struggle for power he was at first very successful. The emperor having resisted

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papal claim. Gregory issued against him a *dictatus of interdiction*, excommunicated the prince of Germany to rebellion, and reduced Henry to such extremities that he was induced to visit the pope at Canossa, in Italy and submit to the most degrading terms, in order to procure conditional absolution. The emperor repented of his weakness, and after over coming Rudolph duke of Swabia, who had been his rival for the imperial crown, he turned his arms against Gregory and set up against him an anti-pope, Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, who took the title of Clement III. Fortune for a time favoured his arms, and marching into Italy he made himself master of Rome in 1065. Pope Gregory retired to the castle of St Angelo, where he was besieged by the imperialists and must have fallen into their power but for the valour of Robert Guiscard the Norman whom he had engaged in his interest, and made duke of Apulia. Rescued by that chief he took refuge under his protection, at Salerno where he died in 1085. This pontiff may be considered as the founder of the vast temporal power which the popes for several centuries exercised over almost every part of Europe. By the claim of investiture withdrawing ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of secular courts of law and proferring the right of deposing princes and absolving subjects from their allegiance he established in every Catholic kingdom an imperium in imperio which rendered weak sovereigns vassals of the Romish See and often shook the authority of the wisest and most powerful. It ought not to be omitted that Gregory in the early part of his pontificate, annoyed by the lamentations of the Asiatic Christians, formed the design of conducting in person a crusade to Palestine but his disputes with Henry IV prevented the execution of his project. The personal character of this pope has been blackened by charges of incontinence and sorcery. It will easily be believed in the present age that the latter accusation has originated from the malicious invention of the partisans of his imperial antagonist, and it may be charitably concluded that the former had no better foundation.—*Naudé Apol. pour les gr. Hommes approuvés de Magie. Platina. Dugm. Aspin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY XIII (Pope) whose secular name was Hugo Brancampagni, was born at Bologna, in 1502. He studied civil and canon law in which he made great proficiency when young, and at the age of twenty-eight he was made judge of the court of commerce at Bologna. Removing to Rome he rose after various employments to be a cardinal and was sent legate into Spain by Paul IV. On the death of Paul V in 1572 he was elected to the papal chair. The reformation of the calendar which was effected through his patronage, in 1582, was the event which most favourably distinguished his pontificate. The want of correspondence between the solar and common year having introduced great irregularities into the computation of time particularly with regard to ascertaining the time of Easter and

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other movable feasts of the church, it was proposed to correct such anomalies by leaving out ten days in the reckoning of time for the current year, with other necessary regulations as to the recurrence of future leap years; whence the distinction of the old and new style, in dates anterior to the year 1752, when the new style, or Gregorian calendar was adopted in Great Britain as it had previously been in the Catholic countries of Europe. Among the medals struck by pope Gregory XIII is one which to his infinite disgrace was designed to commemorate the massacre of Huguenots in France on St Bartholomew's day 1572 of which he otherwise expressed his approbation. He died in 1583. The labours of this pope as a canonist require some notice. He was employed, when cardinal among various learned men in preparing an edition of the famous *Decretal of Gratian* or epitome of canon law drawn from the decrees of councils, the letters of popes and the writings of ancient doctors, and the work was completed and published under his auspices in 1580 4 vols. folio. *Aspin's G. Biog. Butler's Hist. Jurisprud. Subsec.*

GREGORY bishop of Neocassara in the third century, called Thaumaturge, or the Wonder worker on account of the miracles which he is supposed to have performed. He was born at Neocassara in Pontus of gentle parents who were persons of fortune and respectability. He lost his father at the age of fourteen and after receiving a learned education he accompanied his sister and her husband to Casarea, in Palestine where he became the pupil of the celebrated Orogen, who had opened a school of philosophy in that city. Under him he studied logic physics geometry astronomy and ethics and was converted to Christianity. He appears also to have spent some time at Berytus in the study of law, and about 239 he returned to his native place having taken leave of Orogen after he had pronounced before a numerous auditory an oration in his praise which Dupuy styles one of the finest rhetorical compositions of all antiquity. A letter of exhortation from his tutor induced him to take on himself the office of a Christian pastor at Neocassara and he was accordingly ordered bishop of that city about the year 245. The church flourished under his care till the Decian persecution, in 250 when he thought it prudent to retire from the threatened danger. When the storm was blown over he resumed his station, and it is said converted almost all the Neocassarans to Christianity. He was present at the first council of Antioch where the heresy of Paul of Samosata was the object of enquiry and he concurred in the lenient measure adopted towards that prelate. Gregory died soon after in 265. His works, besides the *Panegyric on Orogen* comprise 'A Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastes' and a 'Canonical Epistles'. They were published together at Paris 1626, folio.—*Fabrizii Bibl. Graec. Lardner's Credibility. Aspin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY NAZIANZEN (St.) a cele-

igated, divine of the Christian church in the fourth century. He was born near the city of Nizanum, in Cappadocia of which his father was bishop. He received a liberal education at home, and then went for improvement to Cœnac, in Palestine, Alexandria, and Athens, at which last place he became acquainted with Julian subsequently emperor and with Basil, both students like himself and with the latter he formed an intimate friendship. Returning to Nizanum he was baptized when about thirty years old and afterwards joining his friend Basil in a retreat among the mountains of Pontus, he adopted the austereities of the monastic, or rather ascetic profession. During the period of his retirement, Julian having ascended the throne the Christians were subjected to various petty persecutions among which was a prohibition from using in their schools the works of the heathen classics. This illiberal edict gave Gregory an opportunity for displaying his talents in the composition of beautiful poems in various kinds of verse on moral and religious subjects. After having made several visits to his native place he at length became successor to his father in the bishopric and after the death of the old prelate in 372 he retired into a monastery at Seleucia. He was subsequently invited to Constantinople to oppose the Arians who were then very powerful in that metropolis. On his arrival Gregory found them in possession of all the churches and he consequently commenced preaching in a private house where he lodged. The influence of his zeal learning and eloquence procured him a multitude of hearers, and attracted the animosity of the dominant party. His prudence and perseverance however overcame all obstacles and at length he was chosen by the orthodox bishop of Constantinople. He was scarcely seated on the episcopal throne when his tranquility was disturbed by a schism in his own church occasioned by the attempts of Marimus a cynic philosopher whom he had baptised to support him in the see. Supported by the emperor Theodosius he defeated his opponent and his election was confirmed in the council of Constantinople held in 381. The difficulties of his situation however induced him shortly after to resign it when he retired to his paternal estate at Nizanum, and there lived in seclusion till 389 the period of his decease. Gregory was not only a man of pious, learned and talented, but also in other respects an estimable character displaying on most occasions more moderation and liberality than was usual among the divines of his age. His invective against the emperor Julian, which seem to have been dictated by personal animosity, must however be considered as deducting in some measure from this eulogy and his zeal for the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity was more conspicuous than his charity, when he excused the enmity of his successor Noctarius against the Apollinarists. The writings of this Christian father are remarkable for eloquence and purity of style, nearly approaching in excellence to the compositions

of the ancient Greek writers, especially Isocrates. His works consist of discourses or sermons, letters and poems of which the best collective edition is that published by Frederic Morel Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1609 2 vols. folio.—*Fabreti Bibl. Greg. Morel. Aitam's Ges. Bibl.*

GREGORY of Nyssa, (St.) Gregorius Nyssenus an eminent Christian divine of the fourth century younger brother of St Basil the friend of Nazarius. He was born in Cappadocia and after being liberally educated he became a professor of rhetoric and legal advocate. He attained great eminence in those pursuits, which he was persuaded to relinquish for ecclesiastical studies, and having taken orders in the church he distinguished himself as much in the pulpit as he had previously done at the bar. About 372 he was ordained bishop of Nyssa in Cappadocia by his brother Basil. The zeal which he displayed in this post against the Arians excited the resentment of the emperor Valens who belonged to that sect, and Gregory was consequently banished from his see and otherwise ill treated. After the death of his persecutor in 378 he was recalled by Gratian and restored to his benefice. In 381 he was present at the council of Constantinople when he was appointed to draw up the famous confession of faith termed the Nicene Creed designed as an explanation of the decision of the council of Nice. In 383 he attended another council at Constantinople, and in 385 he was appointed to deliver a funeral oration for the empress Flaccilla, as he had before done for her daughter the princess Pulchera. The time of his death is not exactly known though some writers state it to have taken place in 396. He had married early in life and continued to live with his wife after his advancement to the episcopal office. His works consisting of commentaries on parts of scripture sermons and funeral orations lives letters, &c were published at Paris in 1610 2 vols. folio to which was added an appendix in 1618.—*Fabreti Bibl. Gr. Justin's Eccl. Hist. Aitam's G Greg.*

GREGORY (GEORGIUS FLORENCE) com monly styled Gregory of Tours, an early Gallic historian and divine. He was born of illustrious parentage in Auvergne in 544, and was educated under his uncle Gallus, bishop of Clermont, and his successor Avitus. After finishing his studies he was ordained a deacon and acquired celebrity as a preacher. In 573 he was chosen bishop of Tours, and he discharged the duties of his office with zeal and faithfulness. In 578 he was present at the council of Paris, and he was subsequently employed as an ambassador by Gontran, king of the Burgundian Franks and by his nephew Childebert II. king of Austrasia. He made a pilgrimage to Rome in 594 and died there or after his return to his diocese in 595. His "History of the Franks in Ten Books," is much esteemed notwithstanding its defects, as a repository of original information. He also wrote legendary Lives of the Saints, and other works, published together by father

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*Récent Paris, 1699, folio.—Venus de Huit.
Lac. Dujon. Morrel.*

GREGORY (JAMES) a mathematician and philosopher, celebrated as the inventor of the reflecting telescope. His father was a master of the kirk of Scotland, and he was born at Aberdeen in 1638. He received his education at the Marischal College and after going through the usual course of academic studies he made himself acquainted with the works of Galileo, Kepler, Des Cartes, &c. The fruit of his application appeared in a treatise which he published in 1663 entitled "Optica Promota, seu abdita Radiorum reflexorum et refractoriorum Mysteria Geometrice enucleata," 4to. This book unfolded the idea of the telescope which bears his name, and in 1664 he visited London for the purpose of perfecting the mechanical construction of the instrument. Disappointed for the present by the difficulty of getting a specimen ground and polished of a proper figure, he suspended his design, and set off on a tour to Italy. He stayed some time at Padua, whose university was then famed for mathematical science. There he published in 1667 a treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbole, which added to his reputation and which he reprinted at Venice in 1668, with some additions. On his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society whose transactions he enriched by some valuable papers. His treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle involved him in a controversy with Huygens, which he managed with rather too much asperity. In 1672 he published a small tract, entitled "The great and new art of Weighing Vanties under the pseudonym of M. Patrick Mathers," which was a satire on Professor Sinclair of Glasgow who had written against Boyle. Some invasions of sir Isaac Newton on the construction of the telescope, invented by Gregory, produced a controversy between those two great men, which for the honour of science was conducted with an exemplary degree of amenity and good faith. Previously to this occurrence he had been chosen professor of mathematics in the university of St Andrews, and during his residence there in 1669, he married the daughter of George Jameson, the painter who is styled by Walpole, the Scottish Van Dyck. In 1674 he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, whether he removed, but held the situation only a short time for in October 1675 while engaged in pointing out to some of his pupils the satellites of Jupiter he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died a few days after in the thirty-seventh year of his age. As a discoverer of mathematical truths, Gregory has had few equals, and, exclusive of Newton, he may be considered as the greatest philosopher of his age.—*King Brit. Marton's Biog Philos. Allam's G. B.*

GREGORY (DAVID) nephew of the preceding, and the heir of his splendid talents and emulator of his fame. His father, David Gregory, a gentleman of Kincardine, was a man of ability, and fond of mechanical pur-

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suits. The subject of this article was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. and in 1684 he was elected professor of mathematics in that university, and the same year he published a mathematical treatise from his uncle's papers with important additions of his own. He has the merit of having first introduced into the schools the Newtonian philosophy by his professorial lectures. He continued to fill his post with increasing reputation till 1691 when he visited London with the view to make interest for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, on the expected resignation of Dr Edward Bernard. That event taking place he was chosen to the vacant chair though he had the celebrated Halley for his competitor a circumstance which laid the foundation of a friendly intimacy between these mathematicians. Gregory also formed a personal acquaintance with sir Isaac Newton and Flamsteed and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1695 he published at Oxford "Catoptrics et Dioptrics Sphæricæ Elementa," 8vo in which he considers those branches of optics chiefly as respects the construction of telescopes, particularly those of his uncle and sir Isaac Newton. In 1697 he gave the first demonstration of the properties of the Catenarian Curve, and in 1702 appeared his most celebrated production "Astronomus physicus et geometrical Elements," folio. The object of this work is to explain Newton's geometry of centripetal forces as far as his discoveries are founded on it, and to exhibit in a more familiar form the astronomical part of the Principia. In 1703 he published an edition of the books of Euclid in Greek and Latin, and he afterwards engaged with Dr Halley in editing the "Comics of Apollonius," and being taken ill while thus employed he retired to Maidenhead in Berkshire where he died October 10 1710. He published mathematical papers in the Philosophical Transactions and left some treatises in manuscript, part of which were subsequently given to the public.—*Hutton's Mat Det. Atkin's G. B.*

GREGORY (GOZOOS) a clergyman of the church of England and writer on general literature. He was descended from a Scottish family but was born in Ireland where his father was prebendary of Ferns. On the death of that parent, when he was twelve years old his mother removed to Liverpool, and he is said to have spent some years in a counting-house at that commercial sea port. He however studied at Edinburgh, where he applied himself chiefly to mathematics and philosophy. Having taken orders, he obtained a curacy at Liverpool in 1778 when he published in a periodical work some essays against the slave trade. In 1782 he removed to London and became curate of Cripplegate, but resigned his office in 1785 on being elected morning preacher at the same place and he also officiated at the Asylum and elsewhere. At this time he made himself known by the publication of a volume of essays historical and moral. This was followed in 1789 by his

and the History of the English Church; a new edition of the *Saints Lives of the English*; while while serving the Duke of Gloucester, represented before the Privy Council, he wrote *Historical Discourse of the Reformation of the Church of England*, 1543; *A new Translation of Telescopius's History of the Economy of Nature*, 3 vols. 8vo., 1544; through the interest of lord Sidmouth, while administrator he had deposed, he was presented to the living of Westham in Essex, and having previously obtained a small prebend in St Paul's cathedral which he resigned, on being preferred to the rectory of Stapleford in Hertfordshire. In his retirement at Westham he superintended the publication of a dictionary of arts and sciences, 2 vols. 8vo., the labour of compiling which however, is said to have fallen to the share of the industrious Mr Jeremiah Joyce. His last literary undertaking was, preparing for the press "Letters on Literature and Taste" published after his death, which took place at Westham, March 12 1606 in the fifty-fourth year of his age.—*Miscell. Mag.* vol. xxv.

GREGORY MD (JAMES) professor of physic in the university of Edinburgh and a fellow of the Royal Society born at Aberdeen, 1733. He was the author of various works on literary and scientific subjects as well as on those connected with his profession. Among them are—a dissertation 'De moribus cunctis mutationibus medicinae,' 8vo 1774, *Conspicuum Medicinae theoriae*, 1780 2 vols 8vo which went through four editions. *Philosophical and Literary Essays*, 1792 4 vols. 8vo. Manuscript presented to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh 4to 1800 "Cullen's first Lines of the Practice of Physick with Notes" 2 vols. 8vo. This latter work went through seven editions. He also published a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the theory of the moods of verbs. Dr. Gregory died April 2 1821.—*Anec. Biog.*

GREGORY (JOHN) a physician and writer on miscellaneous literature who was a native of Aberdeen where his father was professor of medicine at King's college. After studying in that seminary he removed in 1742 to Edinburgh, and afterwards to Leyden. Having had the degree of MD sent him from Aberdeen in 1745 he returned thither and obtained the professorship of philosophy. He resigned this post in 1749 to devote himself solely to medical pursuits. In 1753 he married the daughter of lord Forbes, and two years after he settled in London, and was chosen FRS. On the death of his brother he succeeded in 1755 to the medical chair at King's college. His professional and literary reputation now became extended, and in 1764 he published an ingenious tract entitled "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World." The same year he removed to Edinburgh and in 1766 was elected professor of the practice of physic. The course of lectures which he delivered in this capacity, formed the basis of his treatise "On the Duties and Office of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Physick."—*Spec. Discr.*—Vol. II

Principia in Philosophia, 1769; and of his "Elements of the Practice of Physick," 1771. He died February 9, 1772, aged forty-eight, leaving for the press "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," a piece generally known and deservedly admired.—*Anec. Biog.*

GRESHAM (or THOMAS) a merchant of London, the son of Sir Roland Gresham, the a merchant and lord mayor of London, was born in 1519 and was educated at Gonville-hall in Cambridge. He was then bound apprentice to his uncle sir John Gresham, and in 1533 he was admitted into the Mercers' Company. His father was agent of the king's money shairs at Antwerp, and in this situation Thomas expected to succeed him, but he was disappointed. However the prince who was preferred to him having brought them into a bad condition Gresham was sent over in 1534, during the minority of Edward VI to retrieve them. He acquitted himself so well that in two years he paid off a heavy loan and raised the king's credit considerably. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his office but it was soon restored to him, with that of queen's merchant, and he was also knighted. In 1564 losing his only son to divers of grief he turned his attention to public undertakings, and persuading the city to purchase a piece of ground fit for the purpose, in 1566 he planned and erected a bourse or exchange for the merchants of London in imitation of that of Antwerp. In 1570 queen Elizabeth entered the city in procession and visiting the new building she solemnly proclaimed it the Royal Exchange which name its successor since the fire of London will continue to bear. The troubles in the Low Countries interrupting the loans from Antwerp to the crown sir Thomas advised the minister, Cecil to apply to the merchants of London, and though they at first refused by his influence he induced the money men to join in a small loan which was the commencement of the great advances since made from the same body. Sir Thomas next determined to found a college in London, and thus he carried into effect, notwithstanding the opposition of the university of Cambridge which endeavoured to prevent the establishment of a rival institution. He devised by will his house in Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of being converted into habitations and lecture rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange. Gresham-college has since been converted into the modern general excise-office but the places are still continued, with a double salary for the less of the apartments, and the lectures are now given in the Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas expended a great sum upon his villa of Osterley-park near Brentford, and among his other edifices were corn, oil, and paper mills upon the stream of the Brent. He died suddenly in 1599, at the age of seventy.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRIEZET (Jean-Baptiste Lefevre) an eloquent French poet, was born at Aixois in 1709. He entered at the age of sixteen among

the favorite, and from that action suspended his music by the introduction of poems replacing all the easy and delicate pleasure of a man of taste. Some very ill-advised translation of "Le Vert," and pleasing epistles of "La Chartreuse," "Les Ombres," and others, the popularity which he obtained by these productions, induced him to quit the society in his twenty-sixth year, and settle in Paris. He then used his powers in dramatic composition, and by his "Méchant," represented in 1747 obtained great reputation. In 1748 he was admitted a member of the French Academy but his early education seems to have always left a secret impression in his mind against theatrical representations, and he soon after solemnly renounced the stage and retired to Amiens, where he married a lady of good fortune, and lived in a manner which ensured general respect. On the accession of Louis XVI he revisited Paris and received from the court letters of nobility the order of St Michael, and the appointment of historiographer of the order of St Lazare. He died of an abscess in the breast in 1777. The poetical name of Gresset is principally founded on his "Chartreuse," "Ver Vert" and Le Méchant, the first characterised by its philosophical freedom, the second by its ingenuous pleasure, and the third by accuracy of partiture and beauty of verification.—*Eloge de Gresset.* *New Diet. Hist.*

GRETRY (ANDRÉ ERNSTE MODÈRE) the son of a music-master of Lüge, where he was born in 1741. A strong predilection for the science which his father professed developed itself at a very early age and he astonished all the members of the choir of St Denis, in which he had been placed by the precocity of his talents and the sweetness of his voice. He soon after had the advantage of Moreau's instructions, whose only difficulty was in repressing the effervescence of his genius. In 1759 he walked to Rome where he completed his studies, and finally settled at Paris in 1768. Here he produced nearly thirty comic operas, all of which were attended with the most unqualified success and two of them, "Zazou et Azor" and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been translated and brought out in London, where they were most favourably received. The taste of the Parisians, and the necessity of conforming to it in a certain degree, did much towards corrupting that of Gretry, while his compositions on the other hand, were almost equally efficacious in restringing them. During the Revolution he justified the popular principles both in politics and religion, as is evinced by a treatise which he published "De la Vérité, ce que nous faisons, ce que nous sommes, ce que nous devons faire." He died in 1813 at Montmorency.—*New Diet. of Music.*

GREVILLE (FOLK) lord Brooke, an accomplished courtier and ingenious writer, and a great Encourager of learning and learned men. He was descended of the ancient family of Greville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby, and was born in 1344 at Beauchamp Court,

Worcestershire, the family seat, then in the possession of his father, Sir John Greville. He went to Shrewsbury grammar school, Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards graduated for Oxford; having made the grand tour, prospected the coast, where he saw roses high and low, and Elizabeth, as well by his literary merit as by his skill in knightly accomplishments. From her hand he received the honour of knighthood and the valuable appointment of clerk of the signet in Wales, and at the nomination of her successor was admitted to the order of the Bath. James also presented him with Warwick-castle and would in all probability have further distinguished him by his favour had not the jealousy of Cecil taken alarm which induced Greville to resume from public life, till the death of that statesman restored him to the court. He now rose rapidly filling in quick succession the posts of under treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer and in 1580 obtained a barony. Under Charles I he continued to enjoy the royal countenance till the 30th of September 1638 when conversing with an old servant of the family one Ralph Heywood, respecting certain dispositions which he had made by his will the latter considering his legacy disproportionately to his services reproached to him with great insolence, and on his turning from him took the opportunity to stab him in the back of which wound he expired immediately, the assassin instantly committing suicide with the same weapon. This melancholy termination of a valuable life took place at his residence, Brooke house, Holborn, which then occupied the ground between the site of Fumival's-inn and Gray's-inn lane. Lord Brooke was the founder of an historical lecture at Cambridge and enjoyed the friendship of sir Philip Sidney, Camden, Spenser, Jonson, Shakespeare, Speed, Davenant and most of the master spirits of the age in which he lived, the bent of his own genius evidently led him to the study of poetry and history. An octavo volume of his miscellaneous writings was printed in 1670 and there is also extant a life of his friend Sidney by his hand. The envy of Cecil who denied him access to the necessary records prevented his carrying into execution an intention he had formed of writing a history of the wars of the Roses.—*Biog. Brit.*

GREY (lady JANE) a young and accomplished female of royal descent, whose disastrous fate as the victim of an unprincipled relative a ambitious projects has created an extraordinary interest in her favour and thrown an air of romance over her story. She was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, afterwards duke of Suffolk, by the lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, in whose reign lady Jane was born, according to the common account, in 1537. The place of her nativity was Bradgate hall, a seat belonging to her father in Leicestershire. She seems to have displayed uncommon precocity of talent and to the note

accomplishments of females, the skill of her mother with the learned languages, as well as French and Italian. The famous 'Roger Ascham' has related, that on making a visit to Hampton-court, where she resided, he found her mother, then a girl of fourteen, engaged in perusing Pinto's Dialogue on the Immortality of the soul, in the original Greek, while the rest of the family were stamping themselves with hunting in the park. She owed her early proficiency in literature in some measure to the anxiety and indulgent discipline of her learned tutor Aylmer, afterwards bishop of London; and from him she probably imbited a strong attachment to the principles of protestantism. The Oriental as well as the classical languages are said to have been familiar to her and she is represented as having been altogether a young person of uncommon genius and acquirements. But the latter are less singular than might be supposed by those who do not take into account the general taste for the cultivation of Greek and Roman law which prevailed among both sexes for some time after the revival of literature in Europe. Lady Jane Grey was a clever woman but not a prodigy, and Mrs Roper the interesting daughter of sir Thomas More with lady Burleigh and her learned sisters may be adduced as rivals in erudition of the subject of this article. The literary accomplishments of that unfortunate lady however had they been as peculiar as they were meritorious, would have done much less honor to her memory than that spirit of sedate and almost stoical philosophy with which she encountered the annihilation of her prospects of sovereignty and the disgrace and ruin of the dearest object of her affections. The tale of her elevation and catastrophe has been often related, in verse and prose and has furnished a subject for dramatic composition. The most material circumstances are her marriage with lord Guilford Dudley fourth son of the duke of Northumberland in May 1553, which though it originated in the ambitious projects of her intriguing and unprincipled father in law was yet a union of affection. The duke's plan was, to reign in the name of his near relation in whose favour he persuaded king Edward VI on his death bed to settle the succession to the crown. On the decease of the king soon after lady Jane had the good sense to refuse the proffered diadem, but unfortunately she afterwards consented to accept it, being influenced by the importunity of her husband. Her reign reigned had lasted but nine days when Mary the late king's elder sister was acknowledged queen and Jane exchanged a throne for a prison. She and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death, but their doom was suspended, and they might perhaps have been allowed to expiate their impiadence by a temporary confinement, but for the ill-advised insurrection under sir Thomas Wyatt, in which the duke of Suffolk, lady Jane's brother, was weak enough to participate. The suppression of this rebellion was followed by the execution of lady Jane Grey and her hus-

band. Many plausibly suspended the execution of her cousin three days, to afford time for her conversion to the catholic faith; but the cause of charitable purpose was defeated by the consistency of lady Jane, who defended her opinions against the arguments of the Romish divines sent to reason with her and prepared herself with firmness for her approaching fate. She was beheaded on Tower-hill February 12 1554, her husband having previously suffered the same day. A book, entitled 'The precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey' &c, was published directly after her execution, and letters and other pieces ascribed to her may be found in Fox's Martyrology.—Baillard's *Mom. of Br. Ladies*. *Aikin's G. Brog*

GREY (RICHARD) a learned and ingenious scholar and divine of the church of England, who was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne towards the close of the seventeenth century. He studied at Lincoln college Oxford where he proceeded MA in 1718-19. On leaving the university he became chaplain and secretary to Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Hinton in Northamptonshire to which was added the living of Kinascote in Leicestershire, and a prebend in St Paul's cathedral. In 1730 he published his *Memoria Technica*, or a new Method of Artificial Memory applied to and exemplified in Chronology History Geography Astronomy also Jewish Genealogies, and Roman Coins Weights, and Measures, &c, with Tables proper to the respective Sciences, and Memorial Lines adapted to each Table &c. Dr Grey's system of mnemonics as developed in this work has been so frequently presented to the public in different forms, as to render it unnecessary particularly to describe it. Though not susceptible of such general application as the inventor imagined, it may be frequently used with advantage especially for memorizing dates, distances dimensions, and other objects of number. In 1731 he published 'A System of Ecclesiastical Law' extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of bishop Gibson for the use of university students, and his production was so much approved that the heads of the university of Oxford thought proper to reward him with the diploma of DD. He afterwards published several works intended to facilitate the study of the Hebrew language, and in 1746 the Book of Job divided into metrical verses with the Latin version and notes of the learned professor Schultens, and additional annotations of his own. In 1746 Dr Grey held the post of official and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in 1771 in the seventy-eighth year of his age.—*Aikin's G. Brog* *Nichol's Lit. Anecd.*

GREY (ZACHARY) an English episcopal clergyman, best known as a commentator on Butler's *Hedonism*. He was born in Yorkshire in 1697, and received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge, in which he took the degree of LLD in 1720. He obtained the rectory of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, and the vicarages of St Peter's and St Giles's

Historical Disquisitions. Of nearly thirty volumes written by him, published, those relating to history and theology are chiefly enumerated. The most important among them is entitled "the improved Translation of Huet's History of the Puritans," 3 vols. 8vo. His edition of *Holland's*, with notes, 3 vols. 8vo, displays much ingenuity and industry in investigating the sources of the poet's allusions, and illustrating them by quotations from the writings of his contemporaries. Dr Grey published, on the same plan, "Critical and Historical Notes on Shakespeare" 3 vols. 8vo. He died at Asaphill in Bedfordsire, in 1766.—*Nichol's Lit. Anecd.*

GRIERSON (CONSTANTIA) an extraordinary woman, whose maiden name is not mentioned by her biographer, was born in the county of Kilkenny in 1706. Mrs Pilkington relates, that at eighteen years of age she was betrothed to her father to be instructed in madrigals; that she was then a perfect mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, and far advanced in the study of mathematics; that her parents were poor illiterate country people, who had no means of giving her any advantages, so that her learning was deemed very extraordinary. Constantia married a Mr Gresham, for whom lord Carteret then lord Lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a patent, appointing her governess to the king, in which, to reward the merit of his wife, her life was in settled. She gave a proof of her knowledge of Latin in her dedication of the Dublin edition of *Taddeo*, to lord Carteret, and by that of *Taddeo* to her son, to whom she also addressed an elegant epigram. She likewise composed some English poems, asserted by Mrs Barber amongst her own. She died in 1733. Her son, who was instructed by herself, was also king's printer at Dublin and was a man of great learning, wit, and vivacity. He died in Germany at the age of twenty-seven.—*Baker's Misc. Cibber's Lives Preface to Mrs. Barber's Poem.*

GRIESBACH (JOHN JAMES) a German divine and erudit biblical critic who was a native of Busbach in Hesse Darmstadt, where his father was a Lutheran minister. He studied at the universities of Frankfurt, Tübingen, Halle, and Leipzig, and at length became extraordinary professor of theology at Halle. He devoted his talents to the correction and illustration of the Greek text of the New Testament. In 1774 he published at Halle in two volumes. 8vo an edition of the Historical Books of the Christian Scriptures, with a copious collection of various readings, completely cited and perspicuously arranged, in the margin of the pages containing a corrected text, in which the variations from that commonly received are distinctly pointed out. The remaining books of the New Testament were subsequently published in the same manner, and the learned critics proceeded, under the patronage of the *Leits doce obligatio*, an improved edition of the whole work in 4 vols. 4to reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo, in Germany and in England. Professor

Griesbach was also the author of "Handbuch Collection et suggestions et correspondances entre le Nouveau Testament et l'Antiquité," 1776—vol. 2 vols. 8vo, and other valuable works relating to biblical literature. He removed from Halle to Jena, where he became professor of theocologian, rector of the university, and proxy *consiliarius* for ecclesiastical affairs to the dukes of Saxe Weimar. He died in March 1812, aged eighty-seven.—*Bug. Univ.*

GRIFFITH (ELIZABETH) an ingenious lady was a native of Wales. She was married early in life to Richard Griffith a gentleman of small fortune in Ireland. Her first performance was entitled "The Letters of Henry and Frances," which is said to contain the genuine correspondence of her husband and herself before and some time after their marriage. She next wrote in conjunction with her husband, two novels in letters, 4 vols., the first and second, entitled "Dame's Distress" by Frances, the third and fourth, "The Gordian Knot" by Henry. Mrs Griffith was also the author of "Lady Burton," "Lady Julia Heylay" and some dramas which had various success. One of her most agreeable publications was "The Morality of Shakespeare's Drama illustrated." She likewise published some translations the "Letters of Niccol de l'Endos," "The Adventures of Pierre Vasse" &c. She died in 1793.—Mr Griffith was the author of a novel entitled "The Triumvirate or the authentic Memoirs of A. B. and C.", but of so free a kind that his wife would not venture to recommend it to the fair sex, but says that every gentleman will read it with pleasure.—*Genl Mag. Genl Biog. Dict.*

GRIMALDI (FRANCIS MARIA) a Jesuit, one of the best mathematicians of his time born at Bologna in 1613. After having taught the belles lettres during twenty-five years, he devoted himself to the study of the exact sciences, in which he made so much progress as to render it a subject of regret that he had not applied himself to them sooner. He assisted father Riccioli in his scientific pursuits, and gave a particular description of the spots on the disk of the moon, on which he imposed names different from those bestowed on them by Newton, and his nomenclature has been adopted by astronomers in general. He died at Bologna in 1663. He was the author of "Physico-mathesis de Lumine Colorebus, et Iride, aliisque accessoriis," libri II 1665 4to. This work contains some curious experiments and observations on light and colours, particularly relating to the inferior of the solar rays on approaching certain bodies, and their dilatation by the prism; but the discovery of the different refrangibility of the rays of light was reserved for Newton of whom however father Grimaldi may with justice be regarded as the precursor.—*Bug. Univ.*

GRIMALDI (JOHN FRANCIS) called Bolognese, an eminent painter was born at Bologna in 1606. He first studied under the Carracci to whom he was related, and distinguished himself particularly in landscapes. He went to Rome, where Pope Innocent X en-

and in the Windows and in the galleries of the Colosseum. His reputation soon became known to Paris by Cardinal Mazarin, who offered him a considerable position and engaged him in the Louvre. On his return to Italy he exhibited his pictures at Monte Carlo under Alexander VII, and Clement IX had the Academy of St. Louis twice named him their president. His composition was elegant, his colouring bold, and he possessed a light fine touch. He also understood architecture and etched forty two landscapes; five of which were after Titian. In private life he was universally esteemed for his amiable qualities and charity. He died of a dropsey at Rome in 1660.—*D'Argenville. Pellegrino. Strutt.*

GRIMBALD (Sr.) a learned ecclesiastic of the ninth century who was a native of Flanders. He was invited into England by Alfred the Great and bringing with him several other clerical scholars he settled at Oxford where he introduced a new mode of instruction. This innovation or some other cause of dissatisfaction arising between the strangers and the students before placed there occasioned such disputes that after the king had in vain interposed his authority Grimald was obliged to leave Oxford. He then retired to a monastery which Alfred had founded at Winchester where he probably passed the remainder of his life. He is supposed to have been skilful as an architect, and some writers ascribe to him the erection of the crypt of the church of St. Peter at Oxford, still remaining, which whether the work of Grimald or some other architect, is probably one of the oldest subjects remaining in England.—*Univers Brit. Eccles. Ante.*

GRIMM (FREDERICK MELCHIOR BARON DE) counsellor of state of the Russian empire grand cross of the order of Wladimir a man of letters whose great reputation has arisen from posthumous publications. He was born in 1723 at Ratisbon, of poor parents, who however bestowed on him a good education. His taste for literature manifested itself in his youth when he wrote a tragedy. Having finished his studies he went to Paris as governor to the children of the count de Schomberg. Soon after he was appointed reader to the duke of Saxe Gotha a place of more honour than profit. At this period he became acquainted with Jean Jacques Rousseau who introduced him to Diderot, d'Almbert, d'Holbach and other Parisian philosophers a piece of service which according to Jean Jacques, he repaid with ingratitude—[Confessions. vi. 8].—The count de Fries made him his secretary with appointments which rendered his circumstances agreeable and left him at liberty to pursue the best of his inclination. His vanity induced him to give himself the air of a man of gallantry, and as he attempted to repair the ravages of time by means of cosmetics, the Parisians bestowed on him the sobriquet of Tyrus le Blanc. In 1753 he published a pamphlet on titled "Le petit Prophet de Bechamschrode," in defence of the Italian opera, which was a

success prodigious. On the death of d'Almbert in Paris, Grimm was nominated principal secretary to the duke of Orleans. The Duke of the French interest with whom he was connected, led to his being employed, in competition with Diderot, as translator to the duke of Saxe Gotha an account of the writings friendship, quarrel, &c. of the authors of that period. Copies of this curious correspondence were also sent to the empress Catharine II. the queen of Sweden, Stanislaus king of Poland the duke of Deux-Ponts, the prince au-presso of Hesse Darmstadt, and the prince of Nassau Saarbruck. In 1776 he was appointed envoy from the duke of Saxe Gotha to the French court, honoured with the title of baron and decorated with several orders. On the Revolution breaking out he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795 the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony, and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I and retained it till ill health obliged him to relinquish it. He then returned to Gotha, and died there December 19th 1807. His grand work was published in different portions successively under the following titles—"Correspondance Littéraire Philosophique et Critique, adressée à un Souverain d'Allemagne, depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1782 par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot, Paris 1812 5 vols. 8vo, "Correspondance Littéraire &c en 1775 1776 1782—1790. Troisième et dernière partie," 1813, 5 vols. 8vo, and "Correspondance Littéraire &c depuis 1783 jusqu'en 1790. Première partie," 6 vols. 8vo. A selection from this voluminous mass of literary gossip was published in 2 vols 8vo in French and English.—*Biblio. Univ. Biblio. des Contemp.*

GRIMOARD (count de) a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters equally estimable for his talents and personal character. He was descended from an ancient family which in the fourteenth century had produced a pope in the person of Urban V. The subject of this article was employed by Lewis XVI who entrusted him with a negotiation in Holland, and on his return he was charged with forming the plans for offensive and defensive operations in the campaign of 1792. After the 10th of August that year his papers were seized and deposited in the bureaux of the committee of public safety. The fall of the king interrupted his political career and he retired to private life devoting himself to the cultivation of literature. He died in 1815 at a very advanced age. His works include "Essai théorique et pratique sur les batailles 1775 4to, "Traité sur la constitution des Troupes légères, et sur leur emploi à la Guerre" 1782 8vo, "Recherches sur la force de l'armée Française, &c 1806 8vo, "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Révolution de France" 1808, in conjunction with general Servan of which work only 5 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Bonaparte. He also edited and translated, military memoirs, letters and historical works.—*Biblio. Univ. Biblio. Contemp.*

GRIEVEDAL (Roderic) an English prelate, was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire in 1500, and was sent to Merchant college whence he removed to Christ's college, and to Peterhouse-hall, Cambridge, where he was schola fellow and took his degree. In 1526 he was appointed vicar prior to the university, and the following year he was chosen lady Margaret's prebend. He became acquainted with Dr Ridley, bishop of London who appointed him his chaplain and elected him to the precentorship of St Paul's. He soon next made chaplain to the king, and in 1538 he obtained a stall in Westminster abbey. On the death of king Edward, to avoid the persecution of queen Mary he retired to Strasburg, and remained abroad until the accession of queen Elizabeth. He then returned and was employed with others in preparing the new liturgy which was to be presented to the queen's first parliament; and was soon after appointed one of her commissioners for the royal visitation in the north to require the oath of supremacy, to inspect cathedrals and the expenses of the clergy, to destroy the infra-structure of superstition, &c. In 1553 he was committed to the bishopric of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. He was then appointed one of the queen's ecclesiastical commissioners, and in conjunction with the archbishop of Canterbury reformed the calendar and enjoined that the ten commandments should be set upon the east wall of every church in the kingdom. In 1554 he was ordered by the queen and archbishop Parker to prosecute all those who did not comply with the act of uniformity. He obeyed the mandate but with such gentleness that Parker complained of him to the queen, who sent him a special letter commanding him to be diligent in punishing all recusants. In 1550 he was translated to the archbishopric of York, a charge which he found very laborious. On the death of archbishop Parker in 1558 he was advanced to the see of Canterbury, and the same year a convocation was held under him, in which some articles for the regulation of the church were agreed upon, entitled 'Articles touching the admission of apt and fit Persons to the Ministry, and the establishment of good Order in the Churches.' In 1576 he incurred the queen's displeasure by the encouragement he gave to what was called the exercise of prophecy. The rules of these prophecies were, that the numbers of a particular division, at an appointed time met at some church and each explained some portion of scripture, when a moderator made his observations on what had been said, and determined its true sense. The queen viewing them as seminaries of superstition, took a rooted dislike to them, and fearing their entire abolition gave orders to that effect to archbishop Grindal. In view of obeying her commands he wrote a letter to her, remonstrating with her and entreating her to leave religious affairs to the better and divines of the realm, without thereby upset them in the same pernicious manner as in civil affairs. This letter so dis-

pained Elizabeth, that after vainly remonstrating her commands, she caused an order to be sent to him from the star-chamber, which confined him to his house, and suspended him from his office for six months. Not choosing to comply, on an application from the lord treasurer, his suspension was postponed, and some thoughts were entertained of deposing him, which however were laid aside, but the legislation was not taken off until 1592 in which year having lost his sight, he resigned his dignity and obtained a pension of a pension from the queen, whose favour he never fully recovered. He died at Croydon in 1598. He was a prelate of great learning, piety, and moderation, mild, generous and affable and was universally respected by his protestant countrymen. He assisted the French protestants in obtaining permission to open a church in London which was the origin of the present French church in Threadneedle-street. He was the author of 'A Dialogue between Custom and Truth' published in Fox's 'Acts and Monuments,' —*Lif's by Sir George Baggs Hutchinson a Cumberland*

GRINGONNEUR (Jacques) a Parisian painter of the fourteenth century to whom has been attributed the invention of playing cards. His name is mentioned in 1392 in an account of the treasurer of Charles VI as having received fifty-six sols of Fane for three packs of cards, ornamented with devices of gold and various colours. Father Menestrier concluded from this passage that Gringonneur was the inventor of cards, but Bullet, in his

Recherches historiques sur les Cartes à jouer has shown that they are mentioned earlier than the date of the treasurer's account, and he concludes that they were first contrived in the reign of Charles V, about 1376 and that from France the use of these fascinating instruments of dissipation extended to Spain, Italy, England, Germany, &c. The abbe Rave ascribes their invention to the Spaniards, and Mr S W Singer, in his elaborate *Researches into the History of Playing Cards*, has shown that they are probably of Oriental origin.—*See Univ. Edit.*

GRONOVIUS (John Fransz) an eminent critic and classical editor of the seveneenth century. He was a native of Haarlem, and having received a learned education he travelled for improvement into Germany, France and Italy. He then obtained the professorship of the belles lettres at Dovester, and in 1655 on the death of Daniel Heinsius he accepted an invitation to become professor of Greek at Leyden, where he died in 1678. He published valuable editions of the works of Livy, Sallust, Plautus, Seneca, Pliny, Quintilian and Aulus Gellius; a treatise on the money of the ancients, "De Sestertii," and many other productions relative to criticism and philology.—**GROSEVOR** (James) son of the preceding and distinguished for his acquaintance with the same branches of literature. He was born in 1646, at Dovester, where he studied under his father, whom he soon surpassed in his classical requirements

GROSE, travelled England, and graduated at Oxford and Cambridge; forming acquaintance with some of the best in those universities as well as in the metropolis. He subsequently travelled in France and the Netherlands, and in 1672 he went to Spain, with Mr. Poole, ambassador from the Dutch government. Returning through Italy, he was induced to stay at Pisa, where the grand duke of Tuscany appointed him to a professorship. Two years after he returned to Duxford, and in 1679 he became professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he remained, notwithstanding several advantageous situations were proposed for his acceptance elsewhere. In 1701 he was nominated geographer to the university. He died in 1716, leaving the character of a very learned, but not very liberal critic and scholar. He published corrected editions, with notes of the works of Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Cicero, Annalium Maccianum, Quintus Curtius Sustonius and other Greek and Roman writers, besides which he was the author of critical and archaeological disquisitions controversial tracts, orations &c. But the undertaking which has contributed principally to his literary fame of James Grose is the 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Graecarum,' Lond. Bat. 1697—1702 12 vols. folio.—GRONOVUS, (Abraham) the son of James, was like his father and grandfather, a professor in the university of Leyden and was eminent for his classical knowledge. He edited the works of Justin Meis Tacitus, Elian &c. His death took place in 1775.—GROOVUS (John Frederick) brother of the foregoing was born in 1690. He studied at Leyden where he took the degree of MD and practised as a physician. He was distinguished as a naturalist, and formed a museum, a part of which, relating to botany was purchased by sir Joseph Banks. He died in 1762. Among his works are—“Index Sappellochii Lapides, quam collegit in Classes et Ordines digestos, Specimen nonnumbus sive Synonyma illustrata,” Lond. Bat. 1740 8vo republished, with additions in 1750. He also was the author of a dinner-taxon on Camplor, Flora Virginica, Flora Gentilis, and papers on natural history in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Acta Upsaliensis.—GROSVENOR (Laurence Theodore) son of the last mentioned born at Leyden in 1730. He made the law his profession and took his doctor's degree in that faculty, but was chiefly eminent as a naturalist. He was, as well as his father, a magistrate of the city of Leyden; and he died there in 1777. His principal works are—“Museum Ichthyologicon Sistens Piscem tam Indigenorum quam exoticorum, quae in suo Museo asservatae voceruntur, descripciones etiam Systematice dispositae,” pars. Tpls. 1754—1756, 8 vols. folio; and “Bibliotheca Regia Animalium apud Leyden,” 1760 4to. Besides which he published a description of the Grosvenor Museum, and several disquisitions.—GROSE. Noun. Dict. West. Eng. Cyclop.

—GROSE (FRANCIS) an English antiquary

He was the son of a jeweller, and was born at Richmond in Surrey, in 1715. Having learnt a good fortune which he spent in dissipation, and having relinquished a situation which he had held for some time in the Hospital's college, he obtained a commission in the Surrey militia, where he was familiarly known by the title of Captain Gross. Having a taste for drawing he was induced to make sketches of such remarkable buildings and ruins as occurred to his notice, in the course of his tour in a military capacity through various parts of the kingdom. Hence originated his principal work ‘The Antiquities of England and Wales,’ 8 vols. 4to, the first of which appeared in 1773. After its completion he visited Scotland, to collect materials for a similar work relating to that country which he began publishing in 1790 and finished in 2 vols. 4to. He then went to Ireland to make a similar survey of the objects of curiosity in that island. In the midst of his undertaking he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and died at Dublin, in May 1791. Besides the works already noticed he was the author of a ‘Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons,’ 1786 4to, ‘A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions,’ 1787 8vo ‘Military Antiquities,’ 1788 2 vols. 4to containing the history of the English army from the Conquest. ‘Rules for Drawing Canailleas, with an Essay on Comic Painting &c.’ ‘The Antiquities of Ireland,’ left imperfect at his decease, were completed and published by the rev. E. Ledwich 2 vols. 4to. Captain Gross, in the present day is considered as a somewhat superficial antiquary, and his engraved views of ancient edifices are beneath criticism; but notwithstanding his imperfections, he has the merit of having excited a taste for the study of architectural antiquities in this country and has preserved from oblivion some monuments of former times, which are now destroyed.—Envoy. Mag. Gent. Mag. Edit.

GROSSETESTE (ROBERT) bishop of Lincoln an English prelate of great learning and integrity in the 13th century born in 1175 at Scrobbrook Suffolk of poor parents. He pursued his studies at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, and distinguished himself by his proficiency as a Hebraist. On his return to the former university his reputation as a theologian procured him many scholars, till having been appointed successively archdeacon of Chester and of Wilts, he was in 1235 raised to the see. In the administration of his diocese, his firmness in resisting the encroachments of Rome, drew down on him the displeasure of the Pope, who sent six legates to Lyons, but the causes then pronounced against him, had not the effect of inducing him to alter the line of conduct which he thought it his duty to adopt. His death took place at Buckden in 1253. He was the author of a commentary on some of the works of Aristotle, as well as of many other tracta, a list of which may be found in Tanner, the only two which appear to have been printed

Mr. W. D. Christie, Legislator, &c., of the United States.

GROTIUS (Hugo). He destined name of Hugo de Groot, a distinguished Dutch scholastic of the 17th century. His father was a burgomaster of Delft, one of the creators of the university of Leyden; and his mother was an accomplished woman, descended from one of the first families in Holland. He was born at Delft, April 10th, 1583, and manifesting in his early years a strong inclination for learning, every facility was afforded for the cultivation of his talents. He was placed under the tuition of Uitenhaged, a learned Armenian minister at the Hague, and in his twelfth year he was removed to Leyden where he studied under Francis Junius. At the age of sixteen he maintained public theses in mathematics, law, and philosophy, and his early proficiency excited the astonishment of the Dutch Senate, and gave earnest of his future distinction in the republic of letters. In 1596 he went to France with the famous Baneveldt, ambassador extraordinary from the states-general, when Grotius was introduced to Henry IV who presented him with his picture and a gold chain. He took the degree of doctor of laws during his residence in France, and received many attentions from persons of eminence. Returning to Leyden, 1600, he commenced his career as a barrister, and the same year he made himself an author by the publication of a translation of the treatise "De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii," of Macarius Cepelia, which he is said to have prepared for the press before he went to France. This was followed by a Latin translation of a treatise on antiquities, by Simon Stevin, and in 1600 he published the "Phenomena of Aratus with annotations of the Greek text." He also cultivated Latin poetry and produced, besides some shorter pieces, three tragedies on sacred subjects, "Admetus Enravished," "Chaste Prometheus," and "Sophonisbaeum" on the story of Joseph. He was now chosen interpreter to the United Provinces, and he also obtained the professional post of advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1606 he married Mary Ruygerovry, daughter of the burgomaster of Voor, a lady whose devoted attachment and heroic conduct fully justified his choice. The next year he published an elaborate treatise in defence of the general freedom of the seas entitled "Mare Liberum," the particular objects of which were to vindicate the right of the Dutch to trade to the East Indies in spite of the encroachments of the Portuguese, and to fish in the north seas, where the English asserted their rights respectively. Selden wrote his "New Comment" in answer to this work. Another patriotic publication of Grotius was his book "De Antiquitate Republicae Batavae" for which he received the thanks of the states. In 1613 he was chosen provostship of Leyden, a position of importance, in which he cost in the sum of 12,000 ducats, and rewards in the assembly of the states-

general. Despite having other interests the Dutch and English governments relative to the "Grauezel Incident" Grotius was sent to the court of London to witness a negotiation on the subject; where he was treated with much respect by King James I, though his character does not appear to have been properly appreciated by the English clergy. The liberality of his sentiments, both in religion and politics, proved sadly detrimental to his interests on his return to Holland. Two parties then divided that country; the Calvinists or Gomarists, and the Arminians or Remonstrants. The stadtholder, Maurice, prince of Orange supported the Gomarists, who were more numerous and powerful than their opponents; Grotius, with Hoogstraten, and the grand pensionary Baneveldt, espoused the side of the Arminians, and endeavoured to thwart the measures of the prince, who had them all three arrested in August 1618. The national synod of Dordrecht or Dore, then sitting, having completed the triumph of the Calvinists, by condemning the principles of the Remonstrants and deposing or banishing their principal ministers, Baneveldt was first arraigned, condemned and executed. The trial of Grotius followed, in May 1619, and being very irregularly conducted, it terminated in his conviction of treason against the government, and a sentence of imprisonment for life and the confiscation of his estate. The place appointed for his confinement, was the castle of Loosveldt near Gorcum in South Holland where his wife obtained permission to share his fate. In this situation he remained nearly two years, devoting the time to literary pursuits. The grand fruit of his studies, was a treatise in Dutch verse "On the Truth of the Christian Religion" which formed the ground work of his celebrated Latin production on the same subject. Grotius at length was liberated from prison, through the ingenuous fidelity and fortitude of his wife. He had been permitted to borrow books from his friends, which when consulted he was accustomed to send back to Gorcum in a chest which served to convey him a supply of linen from his laundry. This vehicle was at first regularly searched, but at length the custom was discontinued. The wife of Grotius then persuaded him to allow himself to be confined in a chest, in which she informed the commandant a lady, whose husband was absent, that she was going to send away a large load of books, to prevent Grotius from impeding his health by study. At the time appointed he entered the chest, in the top of which holes had been made for the admission of air, and was then conveyed down a ladder by two soldiers. One of them observing its weight, said in jest, 'there must be an Amsterdam in it.' 'These are Amsterdam books said, replied the wife of Grotius. This did not quite satisfy the man who went to inform the governor's lady of the circumstance before the chest was allowed to leave the fortress. Misled by previous information, she directed its removal unexamined. Grotius was conveyed

In safety to the house of exiled at Geneva. Microscopic unceasing information of humanity, received where she had done, in consequence of which she was at first detained in close custody, but a petition to the states-general protested her innocence. Grotius sought an asylum at Paris, and obtained the protection of the French king, Louis XIII who bestowed on him a pension of three thousand livres. While in France he composed his treatise entitled "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which was finished and published at Paris, in 1625. His literary reputation is in a great degree founded on this production, which became the object of general admiration, and was commented on, criticised and translated into several languages, becoming a general text-book for lectures on international policy. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, Grotius was solicited to engage actively in the service of France, and his refusal offending that powerful statesman, his situation became unpleasant, and he determined on removing elsewhere. The stadholder Henry Frederick, who had succeeded his brother prince Maurice in 1625 had not consoled in the persecution of the Arminians, and was believed to be favourably disposed towards the illustrious exile who after waiting in vain for a recall from banishment at length resolved to brave all danger and he returned to Holland without permission. Towards the close of the year 1631 he went to Rotterdam, and then to Amsterdam; but his enemies were still so powerful and his friends so cold or timid that he found it prudent to retreat and accordingly removed to Hamburg, where he resided about two years. At length becoming acquainted with Salvius, vice-chancellor of Sweden he was recommended by him to the prime minister of that country count Oxenstiern, who invited him to a conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The result of this meeting was the appointment of Grotius to the post of Swedish ambassador to the court of France, with the title of counsellor to Christina, queen of Sweden. He set out on his embassy in the beginning of 1635, and soon reached Paris, where he made his public entry the second of March after having over come some obstacles arising from the opposition of cardinal Richelieu to his reception. He continued to exercise his diplomatic function with credit to himself, and advantage to the government he represented, till the spring of the year 1645, when he was recalled at his own request. Being disappointed in his expectation of obtaining some new employment of importance, and finding that his health suffered from the severity of the climate of Sweden, he determined to go to Lubec. After an audience of the queen, who presented him with a considerable sum of money and a month's plate, he embarked on board a vessel provided for his voyage. A violent storm obliged him to go on shore near Dantzig whence he set off for Lubec in an open wagon. The bad weather continuing, he was so much impeded when he arrived at Rostock, that he could proceed no further. His illness

increased so rapidly as to deprive him of his recovery and he died August 20, 1645. His remains were removed to Delft and interred in the family vault. Besides his literary works already mentioned, he was the author of two "Dissertations on the Origin of the Ancient Nations;" "A History of the Goths, Vandals and Lombards;" "Anals of the Affairs of Religion;" all in Latin and the last-mentioned published posthumously. He likewise distinguished himself by his Commentary on the Old and New Testament, and published an edition of Lucas's Pharsalia, and the works of Tacitus exclusive of less important productions. He left three sons, two of whom adopted the profession of arms, but the second, PERSE was tried to the law and became pensionary of Amsterdam and deputy to the states-general.—His brother WILLIAM Grotius, was likewise a lawyer and a man of learning and abilities.—*De Burigny's Life of Grotius.* *Adair's Gen. Biog.*

GROUCHY (SOPHIE) sister of marshal Grouchy and widow of Condorcet, was carefully educated and cultivated literature with success. She was the translator of two works of Smith into French viz "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," and "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages." The latter also contains eight Letters on Sympathy, in which Madame Condorcet supplies numerous annotations of the author whom she considers indefinite, and often combats. Her translation is remarkable for the elegance and purity of its style the ideas and severity of philosophical language. This lady composed a treatise for the education of her daughter which remains unpublished.—She died in 1822 universally regretted.—*Bug Uss des Contemporains.*

GROVE (HAWRY) a learned nonconformist divine and eminent tutor was born at Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1663. He was educated by the reverend Mr Warren of Taunton, a nonconformist, and completed his theological studies under the rev Mr Rowe in London. After passing two years in London he entered the ministry at the age of twenty two and upon the death of Mr Warren in 1706 he was chosen to succeed him as tutor in the academy of Taunton. He also officiated to two small congregations in the neighbourhood of Taunton, and had several invitations to places of note, but from his love of retirement and independence he declined them all and his extreme moderation exposed him to the censure of some of his brethren, who represented him as being insufficient to the truths of the gospel. He however made no change in his conduct, and he gave his reasons and convictions in "An Essay on the terms of Christian Communion." Mr Grove died in 1737-8 of a fever. He was the author of a great number of sermons, essays, treatises, &c. and of a "System of Moral Philosophy," all of which were much esteemed.—*Biog. Brit.* *Adair's G. Biog.*

GRUTER or GRUPERUS (JANUS) the son of a burgomaster of Antwerp where he was born in 1566. His father being banished for

among the scholastic pretenders the duchess of Bourgogne brought him up, took him to England, and at the court of King Edward IV he was admitted to the Inner Temple. His education was however completed at Leyden, where circumstances admitted of his passing summing to the Constantine. Having graduated as LL.D. he went first to the Inner City but quitted it again propterius to the Hague 1564 and having filled successively a professor's chair at Haarlem and Delft, and declined another offered him at Padua, settled finally at Heidelberg where he died after an illness of only ten days duration September 10, 1567 and was buried at St Peter's church in Heidelberg. The most celebrated of his works is a large and valuable collection of Roman inscriptions, published originally in two folio volumes, but afterwards enlarged to four and dedicated to the emperor Rodolph II, who distinguished the author with his favour and even entertained an intention of conferring on him a patent of nobility. His other writings are—
Florilegium magnum seu Polyantica, fol.
"Deicorum Pustorum Gallorum Italorum Bellicorum 8vo, 9 vols., *Chronicon Chronorum* 8vo, and *Thesaurus Cronicus* 6 vols., 8vo, reprinted in 7 vols. He also published some annotations on the Latin histories and an edition of the works of Cicero in two folio volumes.

GRYMUS (SIMON) a divine and philosophical writer of the sixteenth century who was a native of Silesia. He studied at Pforzheim, where he became acquainted with Melanchthon and afterwards at Vienna, in which city he became professor of Greek. He next removed to Buda in Hungary and for some years filled the office of rector of the seminary in that capital. Having adopted the doctrines of Luther he was persecuted and imprisoned at the instigation of the monks, but at length obtaining his liberty he returned to Wittenberg. In 1533 the elector palatine made him Greek professor at the university of Heidelberg, whence he removed in 1539 to undertake the professorship of theology at Basel. In 1531 he visited England for the purpose of examining the libraries, and was much noticed by sir Thomas More to whom he had been recommended by Erasmus. In 1540 he assisted with Melanchthon Bucer Calvin and others, at the famous conferences at Worms. He died of the plague at Basel the following year aged forty-eight. His publications consist of the *Almagest of Ptolemy* in Greek, 1530; *Euchd.* 1533; *Plato with the Commentaries of Proclus* 1534; *Commentaries on the Topics of Aristotle*, the *Lies of Chosippus* &c.—*Bagle. Mowbr.*

GRYNEUS (JOHN JAMES) grand-nephew of the preceding, was born at Bern in Switzerland, in 1540. He was instructed in classical literature by his father after which he studied at Basel, and then at Tübingen, where he took the degree of DD in 1564. The next year he succeeded his father as pastor of Reichenau, and while in that situation was engaged in superintending editions of the

Bible, and other works published at Basel where he obtained a professorship in 1565. He afterwards spent two years at Heidelberg, as professor of history and moral literature, but returned to Basel in 1566, having been chosen principal minister of the city, and professor of history and theology in the university. He died in 1617. His writings include notes on the works of Origen, Irenaeus, and Eusebius, expositions of the Scriptures, an ecclesiastical history &c.—*Melch. Adam. Mowbr.*

GRYPHIUS (ANDREW) a German dramatic poet, who was born at Glogau in 1616. He studied at Fraustadt and Danzig, after which he became tutor to a nobleman's children. In 1633 he went to Leyden, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Salmasius and Heinsius. After refusing invitations to become professor at Heidelberg Frankfort-on-the-Oder and in Sweden he at length accepted the post of syndic to the senate of Glogau. In 1664 he was appointed co-deputy to the fiscal council when he died the 16th of July that year. His tragedies which have been preferred to those of any contemporary German writers, were published with other poetical pieces at Breslau 1698 8vo. He also wrote comedies which are much esteemed by his countrymen who have termed him the German Corneille and Moliere.—*Sieben Introd. zu Hist. Lat. Novis. Duct. Hist.*

GRYPHIUS (CHRISTIAN) son of Andrew was born at Fraustadt in 1649. After prosecuting his earlier studies at Glogau and other places he finished his education at Jena and Strasburg. He then became professor of rhetoric at Breslau in 1674 principal and professor at the Magdalene college in that city in 1686 and afterwards librarian to the university. He published poems and orations in the German language and wrote dramas which were not printed. His classical acquirements were very considerable and he was intimately acquainted with the Greek language. His works exclusive of those just noticed are—a *History of the Orders of Knighthood*. The *German Language formed by Degrees, or a Treatise on the Origin and Progress of that Language*.

Apparatus, see *Dissertatio Logagogica de Scriptioribus Historiarum Sec. xvi. illustratae, &c.* He also wrote in the Leipzig Journal. His death took place March 6, 1706 owing to apoplexy just after he had delivered a sacred ode of his own composition set to music, to be performed in his chamber.—*Idem.*

GUARINI (BATTISTA) a celebrated Italian poet was born at Ferrara in 1587, and was descended from the ancient family of Guarini or Guarini. He was for some years professor of Italian letters in the university of Ferrara. At the age of thirty he entered the service of Alfonso II duke of Ferrara, who created him a cavalier and employed him in various embassies, and in 1613 he nominated him his secretary. He died at Venice in 1622. His fame rests principally upon his famous dramatic pastoral, the "*Pastor Fido*," which stands fast in that class of Italian comedy.

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and it followed much time and trouble about it, and it was first represented at Turin in 1603, by despatch of the nephews of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy with Catherine of Austria. It was printed two years afterwards, and editions multiplied throughout Italy. It is still regarded as one of the standard productions of Italian poetry. He was also the author of "Il Segretario, or the Art of Letter Writing," a comedy entitled "Idiopio Latin oaths, letters, poems, &c.—Moreri. Firenzuoli.

GUARINO surnamed Veronese was born at Verona about 1370 and learned the Latin language from John of Ravenna; but he went to Constantinople to learn Greek of Manuel Chrysolorus. On his return to Italy he taught at Florence Bologna, Padua, Trent, Verona, Venice and Ferrara. His last and longest residence was at Ferrara where in 1439 he was invited as preceptor to Leonello d'Este son of the marquis Niccolò III and in 1436 he was appointed professor of the learned languages. He died there in 1460. He had many distinguished scholars and to him may be attributed in great part the restoration of ancient elegance in the Greek and Latin languages in the fifteenth century. He employed himself in translating the ancient Greek authors into Latin; he gave versions of many of Plutarch's Lives and at the command of pope Niccolò V he translated the first ten books of Strabo's geography. His other works consist of grammatical treatises on the Greek and Latin languages, commentaries upon ancient authors' orations, Latin poems, letters, &c. He was the first discoverer of the poems of Catullus and at least he corrected them so as to be read.—His son, Battista wrote comments upon Lucan, Catullus and Cicero's Epistles and was the author of several translations from the Greek. He died after 1494.—Firenzuoli. Trithemius.

GUERCINO an eminent painter whose proper name was John Francis Barberi was born at Cento in the duchy of Ferrara, in 1590. He acquired the principles of his art from Cremesini and Gennari, but adopted two or three styles in succession the best of which is grounded on that of Caravaggio improved by a consultation of the schools of Venice, Bologna, and Rome. Guercino was invited to the latter capital by Gregory XV and after spending two years there returned home whence he could not be withdrawn by the solicitations of the monarchs of France and England. Christina, queen of Sweden in passing through Bologna, sought in vain to induce him to leave Italy. As an artist he is less distinguished for ideal beauty than by a vigour or brilliancy of colouring. He received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Mantua; and died a bachelor in 1666, very rich, notwithstanding his expenditure of large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals and other acts of charity and devotion. The most celebrated pictures of Guercino are his St. Petronilla, his Aurora, his St. Philip of Neri, and a fine picture of the Resurrection

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the most celebrated figure painting in the highest perfection in the great dome of Florence. He painted with extraordinary facility, having executed one hundred and six other pieces for churches, and one hundred and forty-four historical pieces, besides his performances in fresco.—D'Argenville's *Vies des Peint. Bryen.*

GUERICKE or GUERNICHE (Otto or Orno) a natural philosopher of the seventeenth century famous as the inventor of the air pump. He was born in 1602, and after pursuing his studies at Leipzig, Helmstadt, Jena, and Leyden, he travelled in France and England. He then settled at Magdeburgh, and after filling various public situations he became council or burgomaster of the city, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg. He died during a visit which he made to Hamburg in 1686. His researches concerning pneumatics, particularly in relation to the pressure of the atmosphere are contained in a work entitled *Experiments Magdeburgicae*, which he published in 1672. He was the author of several other philosophical treatises, which show him to have been a man of an ingenuous and speculative disposition.—Stella in *Hist. Lit. Hutton's Mod. Diet.*

GUEVARA (ANTONY DE) a Spanish writer was born in the province of Alaba, towards the end of the fifteenth century and was brought up at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. After the death of the latter he became a Franciscan monk and subsequently preacher and historiographer to Charles V who made him bishop successively of Grasda and Mondosedo. He died in 1548. Guevara was much admired for his eloquence and parts, but his style is extravagantly figurative, and in writing history he vindicated the propensity of falsifying what he pleased which licence he curiously exemplified in his famous "Hall of Princes or Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus" which is a work of mere fiction although translated into most of the languages of Europe. He was also the author of *Epantes* which have been much admired, although greatly deprecated by Montaigne. Many of Guevara's remarks have been borrowed and given in a different form among which is the celebrated saying that Hell is paved with good intentions. —Moreri. Antono Babb. Hist.

GUEVARA (see VELAS)

GUIBERT (JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE) a distinguished French officer and writer on military subjects, was born at Montauban in 1743 and was the son of an officer of rank. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his father to the war in Germany and obtained the rank of colonel for his services in the action of Poste Nuovo in Corsica. In 1770 he published his "Essai Général de Tactique" a work generally admired but which procured him enmity from its concealed style and sweeping censures. After making a tour in Hungary and Germany he returned to France, and produced a tragedy entitled "Le Comte de Bourbes;" and afterwards two others, "The Gracchi," and "Anne Bullion." He also composed numerous catalogues of Ca-

and the Minister of War, and the Duke of Parma." He was next appointed a member of the council of war, formed by Charles V. to advise him in the French army, and prepared a new code, but his opposition failed, and attacked and opposed him from all quarters. At the commencement of the Revolution sheltering himself under the assumed name of Raynal he published a work entitled "De la Force Publique considérée sous tous ses Rapports," in which he maintained the principle of a concurrence of the legislative and executive powers in deciding upon war and peace, and pointed out the means of securing the constitution against the influence of the army. He died in 1790. The regiment of Neustria, which he commanded fourteen years, gave a handsome testimony of their esteem in a letter to his widow who published his "German Tour" in 1803.—*Let's prefer to his German Tour*

GUICCIARDINI (FRANCIS) an eminent Italian historian was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence in 1482. After finishing his studies at Pisa, Bologna, and other universities, he was engaged at the age of three-and-twenty to read lectures on the Institutes in his native city. A few years afterwards he quitted the chair and engaging in political life, was sent ambassador from Florence to Ferdinand the Catholic. In 1518 he was deputed to meet pope Leo X at Cortona, whom that pontiff was so impressed with his talents, that he committed to him the government of Modena and Reggio then under ecclesiastical dominion. He was afterwards made governor of Parma, which city as well as that of Reggio he successfully defended against the French. In 1523 pope Clement VII conferred upon him the presidency of all Romagna, and afterwards made him lieutenant-general of the papal army. From 1531 to 1534 he was governor of Bologna, and during that time strenuously exerted himself to restore the Medicis in Florence. On the death of Clement VII he returned to Florence and was made a counsellor of state to duke Alexander, after whose death he applied himself to ensure the succession of Cosmo but not deeming himself sufficiently considered by that prince, he retired to his villa of Arcetri and employed himself in the composition of his celebrated history which he had nearly concluded when he was interrupted by death in May 1540 in the fifty ninth year of his age. Guicciardini was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanour and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice in the administration of the important offices still entrusted to him. His great work the "History of Italy during his own Time" did not appear until many years after his death, in consequence of the severity of his strictures upon several persons of powerful families still living. In 1563 the first sixteen books were published by his nephew, Agnolo, but it did not till the Italian edition, various parts were omitted, until that of Friburg, 4 vols., 1616, 1735, printed from the author's own

MS. in the Magliabechian Library at Florence. The history of Guicciardini, although accurate and poetical, is generally allowed to be one of the most valuable productions of its own class in that age. His practical tact, both in style and narrative, is, however, discredited. Guicciardini also wrote poetry, and some of his verses are preserved by Cesarechi.—*Movet, Tribussoni.*

GUICCIARDINI (LEWIS) nephew of the preceding was born at Florence in 1521 and was learnedly educated. For what reason it is not known he took up his residence in the Low Countries and resided chiefly at Antwerp until his death in 1589. He wrote various works in Italian of which the most valuable is "A Description of the Low Countries," Antwerp, 1567—1588. His other works are—

Commentaries on the Affairs of Europe from 1529 to 1560; "Remarkable Words and Actions of Princes," Hours of Amusement, and a collection of the proverbs and maxims of his eminent kinsman.—*Ibid.*

GUIDO RENI, a very celebrated painter was born at Bologna in 1575 where his father was an eminent musician. Displaying an early taste for design he was placed in the first instance with Calvart but in his twentieth year he became a student in the school of Ludovico Carracci being at that time so handsome that his master made him the model of his angels. The strong manner of Caravaggio was then in vogue but being advised that a reputation might be obtained by adopting one directly the reverse he took up the clear and delicate manner of imitating the beautiful in nature and acquired that grace elevation and facility of touch by which his works are so much distinguished. He accompanied Albani to Rome, and notwithstanding the opposition and jealousy of Caravaggio and others soon established his reputation. Pope Paul V chose him to paint his private chapel of Monte Cavallo and often came to see him work which he was accustomed to do splendidly habited, and served by his disciples who ranged round him in respectful silence. No artist held higher notions either of the art or of himself than Guido, he returned no visits paid him by the great which he received as intended only to his talents. Discontented with the pope's treasures while painting his chapel he secretly withdrew to Bologna and when persuaded to return the cardinals sent their coaches to meet him, as if he had been an ambassador. He might have accumulated wealth as well as fame but for an unfortunate propensity to gambling which dissipitated his magnificent remuneration as rapidly as he received it. Owing to this pernicious habit, in his advanced years he was reduced to paint for his immediate wants, whence the great inferiority of his later performances. He lived to see out his friends and patrons, and died in a melancholy condition at Bologna in 1642, in his sixty-seventh year. This great painter read little, and wrote less, his sole amusement being his harpsichord. Few names in the art stand higher than that of Guido, while

and the expression is clearness and picturesqueness and beauty they are contemplated, and according to some connoisseurs they want strength and expressiveness. The beau ideal of Guido, in respect to sacred subjects, was admirable, and the religious character so peculiarly impressed on his figures, strongly attests his genius. The works of this great painter have employed the gravers of the ablest masters.—*D'Argenville Vie de Peint.*

GUIGNES (JOSEPH DE) an eminent Oriental scholar who lived in the last century. He was born at Pontouze in France in 1721. The learned Orientalist, Stephen Fourmont, assisted him in his studies at Paris in which he made so much progress, that in 1741 he received the appointment of royal interpreter. In 1753 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and in 1757 he distinguished himself by the publication of an erudit work entitled *Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs des Mongols et des autres Tartares Orientaux*, 5 vols. 4to. He was likewise the author of

Abrégé de la Vie d'Etienne Fourmont, 4to. *Essai historique sur la Typographie Orientale et Grecque* 4to., besides papers in the *Journal des Savans*, and in the *Mémoirs of the Academy* of which he was a member. He suffered in his finances during the revolutionary troubles in France and died at Paris in 1800.—His son who cultivated the same branches of literature distinguished himself as a Chinese scholar and published besides other works *Voyages à Péking Manille et l'Isle de France faits dans l'inter valle de 1784 à 1801* 3 vols. 8vo Paris 1808.—*Nous Diet Hui Biog Univ.*

GILLIM (Joey) an English herald born in Herefordshire of a Welsh family in 1565. He received his education at Brasenose college Oxford, and became a member of the Herald's college in which he obtained the appointment of rouge croix pourvaire in 1617. For the possession of this situation he is generally considered to have been indebted to a work published under his name in 1610 entitled the 'Display of Heraldry'. There are however strong grounds for believing that he only corrected the treatise in question, which was in reality the composition of dean Barkham. It went through a number of editions and in 1679 captain Loggan published a supplement to the fifth under the title of 'A Treatise of Honour Civil and Military'. A sixth appeared in 1724. Gillim died in 1621.—*Biog Brit.*

GUISSCHARD (CHARLES GOTTLIEB) an able writer on military tactics was a native of Magdeburg. After studying at the universities of Halle, Marburg and Leyden he entered into the service of Holland and while thus employed found leisure to prepare materials for his *Mémoires Militaires sur les Armées et les Romains* which appeared in 1757 in 2 vols. 4to, and met with great a popularity. The same year he entered a volunteer into the allied army, and acquired the esteem of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who recommended

him to the king of Prussia. Frederick chose him near his person in order to instruct him on the art of war, and bestowed upon him the name of Quentus Icilius, the commander of Caesar's tenth legion in compliment to his military knowledge. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of *Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs points d'Antiquité militaire*, 4 vols. 8vo upon which work Gibbon bestows very high encomiums. Gusschard died in 1775.—*Nous Diet Hui Biog Univ.*

GUNTER (EDWARD) an English mathematician born in Herefordshire in 1581. He was sent to Westminster school whence at the age of eighteen he was elected a scholar of Christchurch college Oxford where he took his degree in arts, and having entered into holy orders, proceeded BD in 1615. Before this time he invented the sector a mathematical instrument of which he wrote a Latin description never published. In 1615 he contrived a small portable quadrant for astronomical purposes and his reputation becoming established in 1619 he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college London. The next year he published his

Canon Triangulorum, exhibiting a table of the Logarithms of the Sines and Tangents of all the degrees and minutes of the quadrant serving greatly to facilitate mathematical computations. In 1622 he discovered that the declination of the magnetic needle or variation of the compass is not constant or regular, as was previously supposed which important phenomenon was afterwards further elucidated by Gellibrand who succeeded Gunter as Gresham professor. The latter next invented his famous 'Rule of Proportion,' which affords an easy method of combining arithmetic and geometry admirably adapted for popular use and this invention has perpetuated his name as in its mechanical form it is styled 'Gunter's Rule or Scale'. Of this and his other improvements he published an account in 1624 under the title of 'The Cross-Staff in three Books' 4to. In the same year appeared a tract containing the Description and Use of his Majesty's Dials in Whitehall Garden 4to in the construction of which he had been employed by order of James I. He died 10th December 1636 at Gresham college and was buried in the church of St Peter le Poor in Broad-street. His works have been repeatedly published.—*Wer's Lives of Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog Philos. Aikins's Gen. Biog.*

GUSTAVUS VASA or **GUSTAVUS I** KING of Sweden was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm allied to the royal family and was born in 1490. He was distinguished in his youth for his courage and accomplishments, and Sweden being under the dominion of the Danes, Christian II of Denmark in 1518, took Gustavus and other nobles to Copenhagen as hostages for the peace of the country. Christian failing in his endeavours to attach Vasa to his cause committed him to prison, and afterwards to the guardianship of

a Danish adventurer, who treated him with great severity, impeded, however, by a wish to free his country from a foreign yoke, Gustavus made his escape from his keeper, and assisted the Swedish province of Södermanland in victory. His first attempts to excite the spirit of patriotism among the Swedes were unsuccessful, and he himself narrowly escaped destruction. At length he took refuge among the nations of Dalecarlia, where, after securing fresh dangers, he roused the people to action and overthrowing the descendants of Christian in the northern provinces, he assembled the states of Sweden at Vadstena, and was unanimously elected administrator of the kingdom. In 1563 he was raised to the crown, and soon after obtaining possession of Stockholm, he restored peace to the country. In his endeavours to relieve his subjects from the accumulated burdens produced by a long period of usurpation and anarchy, Gustavus was opposed by the clergy who were by no means willing to submit their benefits to that equalized taxation which the king proposed to establish. Hence sprang the Reformation in Sweden, where the Lutheran religion was established and the church freed from its dependence on the Pope. This may be considered as the principal measure in which Gustavus was concerned after he attained the sovereign power. Having reigned in prosperity thirty-seven years, he died in 1596 leaving the crown to his eldest son, Eric. *Med. Univ. History.*—**GUSTAVUS ANOLEFRAE**, grandson of the preceding and son of Charles IX., whom he succeeded in 1611 at the age of eighteen when he had already acquired some military reputation. Having chosen for his prime minister the chancellor Oxenstiern, he assembled the states in the beginning of 1613 and resumed all crown grants to provide funds for the war in which Sweden was involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. His contests with those powers were terminated to his own advantage and after a few years of warfare he strengthened his own dominions by judicious government and external conquests, and established his fame as a successful general and a wise and politic prince. The emperor of Germany Ferdinand II. having offended him, by giving aid to his enemies, the Poles and in other respects shown a hostile disposition, he resolved on the bold scheme of invading the dominions of that prince. He was supported by the co-operation of the protestant princes of Germany who looked up to him as the champion of their cause, and by the friendship of England and France. Thus instructed, he embarked on this great enterprise in June 1630 with an army of sixty thousand men and a fleet of seventy sail. He speedily took the isle of Usedom and passing through Pomerania and Mecklenburg penetrated into Saxony, baffling all opposition by the boldness and promptitude of his operations. His splendid career belongs to the history of antiquity rather than to the memoirs of his successor as a talented individual. Success

generally, though not uniformly, attended his proceedings. He gained the battle of Lützen, September 7, 1631; against count Tilly, who was defeated and killed in a subsequent engagement. He was then opposed by Wallenstein, who commanded the imperial army, in an action which took place on the plain of Jena, November 16th, 1632, when the Swedes were victorious, but their heroic sovereign fell in the field. He left by his queen the daughter of the elector of Brandenburg one child the celebrated Christina, what became her successor.—*Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus Gen. Biog.*

GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden the son of Adolphus Frederick, born January 24, 1746. He was educated under count Tessin whose published letters to his pupil are highly creditable to his talents. In 1771 he succeeded his father, being then on his travels at Paris. The royal authority was at that period very limited, the kingdom was divided into two political parties or factions one of which, denominated the bonnet, was supported by the influence of Russia and England, exerted through their ambassadors, and the other, called the hat, by that of France. The former having the ascendancy in the national diet, expelled the latter and attempted to set narrower bounds to the king's power. Gustavus with great coolness and prudence contrived to counteract their designs and produce a revolution in his own favour. Captain Helladius, a military officer in concert with the young monarch by a pretended revolt, afforded him a pretext for assembling his troops. On the 19th of August, 1770 Gustavus having secured by his eloquence the fidelity of the guards and the soldiery brought to Stockholm by the states, had the chief of the senate arrested, proceeded to the assembly of the states and caused an act to be passed abolishing all the laws made since 1680 to fetter the regal power and procured the transfer of sovereignty to himself as king, with the command of all the forces of the realm. The legislative powers alone, and the right of making war or peace were still vested in the states conjointly with the king. During the reign of Gustavus the army rose to greater consideration in Sweden than before, the population of the country increased, the national character was improved, and arts, sciences, and commerce flourished under his auspices. When the French Revolution occurred, the Swedish monarch was one of the first who took the alarm, and in 1791 he went to Spa, as it is asserted, with a design to head an army for the deliverance of Louis XVI. In the beginning of 1793 he attempted, without success, to raise ten millions for the execution of his purpose. He was adopting arbitrary measures, when he became the victim of a political conspiracy, falling by the hand of an assassin, March 25, 1792.—[See *Ackermann in Appendix.*]—This prince possessed considerable learning and talent. He published, in the Swedish language several dramatic pieces, which, as well as his speeches to the diets, and his

which have been translated into French, and printed at Stockholm, in 5 vols. 8vo. He also wrote a manuscript history of his own times, which was preserved at Upsal, with directions that it should be published fifty years after his death.—*New Dict. Hist.* *Abbe's G. Bag.*

GUTHRIE (WILLIAM). There were two of this name, both natives of Angus, at which county the elder was born in 1620, at Fifeburgh. He was educated at the Scotch Kirk, in the university of St Andrews, and in 1644 was placed as minister in the parish of Forres, but after holding his preferment twenty years was ejected as a nonconformist. His zeal in defence of the presbyterian cause placed him in the production of a treatise entitled *The Christian's great Interest*, which is still held in great esteem by those of the persuasion. His death took place in 1665. The second was born at Breichien in the same county in 1708 or as some say in 1701, and after passing through a course of classical study at Aberdeen, quitted his native country in consequence of a disappointment of a tender nature and came to London. Here he commenced author by profession and published a *History of England* in 3 vols. folio; "A Translation of Quintilian in 2 vols. 8vo; as also one of some of Cicero's works. *The Friends*, a novel, 3 vols. and *Remarks on English Tragedy* 8vo., the popular *Geographical Grammar* which goes under his name is said to have been compiled by Knox a bookseller in the Strand. A "History of Scotland" in ten volumes, a

History of the Peerage 4to, and a *Universal History* in 23 vols., are also generally ascribed to him but he is considered to have had but little share in their composition and only to have lent his name to them. Mr Guthrie obtained a pension from the government and was in the commission of the peace for Middlesex but it is believed never acted as magistrate. His death took place in 1770.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GUTTENBERG (JOHN). The reputed inventor of the art of printing was born at Meutz, of noble and wealthy parents, in 1400. In 1427 he resided at Strasburgh as a merchant but returned to Meutz in 1430 and between that time and 1439 (as is inferred from the proceedings in a process between him and one to whom he had promised to communicate the secret) he proceeded to make some trials of the art of printing with metal types. Some authors however doubt if these types were of metal. It was in 1446 that he entered into partnership with Fust the result of which was the publication of the celebrated bible of six hundred and thirty-seven leaves, the first important specimen of printing with metal types. Gutenberg died in 1467.—*Dilke's Typographical Antiquities.*

GUY (THOMAS). The founder of Guy's hospital was the son of a lighterman in Southwark and born in 1644. He was brought up a bookseller, and kept a shop in the angle formed by Cornhill and Lombard-street. His death largely in the importation of bibles from

Holland, and afterwards contracted with the king for these printed at that university, left his principal gains even from the disproporionate purchase of several prime-dickens, in Queen Anne's war and by South Sea stock, in 1712. By these speculations and practices, aided by the most prodigious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling of which he spent about 200,000*l.* in the building and endowing his hospital in Southwark. He also erected almshouses at Tavistock, and benefited Christ's hospital and various other charities, leaving 80,000*l.* to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. He died in December 1726, in his eighty-first year after having dedicated more to charitable purposes than any private man in English record.—*Nichols's Ann.*

GUYON (JEAN MARIE BOUVIERE DE LA MORTE). a celebrated female enthusiast, was born of a good family at Montargis in 1642. She married a native of the same place of the name of Guyon but became widow with three children at the age of twenty-eight. Instead however of bringing up her family she relinquished a large part of her fortune for the support of her children and gave herself up to the cultivation of mystical devotion which has obtained the name of Quietism, the leading distinction of which is a passive abandonment to what are deemed divine impulses, and a complete renunciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions. The fame of her conversions and doctrines having reached Paris, calumny made such a representation of her conduct, that in 1688 she was shut up by the king's order in a convent. Through the intercession of Madame Maintenon, who became her friend, if not her disciple she soon obtained her liberty and even appeared at Versailles and St Cyr. Such were the attractions of her insinuating eloquence and tender and ardent devotion that several of the first ladies of the court began to profess her opinions, and she ended in the conquest of the illustrious Fenelon (see his article). His patronage however could not protect her from the rigid ecclesiastics headed by Bossuet, who caused thirty-four articles to be drawn up in condemnation of the system of Quietism, which in 1695 she was obliged to sign in her retreat at the monastery at Meaux. She however returned to Paris where her zeal again leading her to make proselytes, she was finally confined in the Bastille from which she was liberated in 1702 and retired to Blois, where she passed the rest of her life in the private exercise of a devotion which, although the result of a heated imagination was certainly sincere. Her works are—*Cantiques Spirituels, ou Emblemes sur l'Amour Divin,* five volumes, twenty volumes of the Old and New Testament, with *Reflections et Expositions concernant la Vie intérieure*. *Discours Chrétiens*, 2 vols., *Letters to several Persons*, 4 vols., "Her Life," written by herself in 3 vols., "Visitations," 2 vols., "Opuscules," 2 vols. The first in the language

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ing list is the name of Gouy, interwoven in a mystic chain. He died in 1717. Some of her poems have been translated by the gifted Bretonney of Chatelet, and appear in the 4th edition of his *Vermes*. (Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.)

GOUY (Pierre Averaere) a French writer and merchant, was born at Marseille in 1710. By trading to the Levant he obtained a considerable knowledge of the modern Greeks, and conceived the idea of comparing the ancient and modern nation. Accordingly he made frequent excursions from Constantine through Asia Minor to Greece with Homer in his head, and the fruit of his observations appeared in a work entitled "Voyage littéraire de la Grèce;" for which the modern Greeks showed their gratitude by giving him a diploma as citizen of Athens. This is his chief work; he however wrote a "Relation Abrégée de son Voyage en Italie et dans le Nord;" a translation in verse of the elegies of Tibullus; an essay upon the antiquities of Marseille; and the elogue of Duquau Trouin.

—*Dart's Hist.*

GUYTON MORVEAU (Lewis Bazeaux) a celebrated French chemist. He was the son of a lawyer, and was born at Dijon in 1737. Adopting the same profession, he became advocate-general in the parliament of Dijon, and attorney-general of the Côte d'Or Previously to the Revolution in France, he distinguished himself by the study of chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1777 he engaged in a mineralogical tour in the province of Burgundy, in the course of which he discovered a valuable lead mine. He was a contributor of articles on chemistry to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* and he had a share in the researches which led to the foundation of the atomic theory of chemistry; was one of the authors of the reformed chemical nomenclature, and by his individual discoveries he promoted the improvement of science. He relinquished his office of advocate-general, after having published his pleadings at the bar. At the commencement of political disturbances he joined the revolutionary party; and in September 1791 he was sent as a deputy from the department of Côte d'Or to the Legislative Assembly, and was afterwards a member of the National Convention. He seized all opportunities to display his enmity to the royalists, the king's ministers, the clergy, and the emigrants; and in September 1792 he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He figured in the committee of public safety, nominated at the commencement of April 1793, and in that formed after the fall of Robespierre. He subsequently proceeded so far as to accuse the abbé Sieyès of moderation and royalism. Being a member of the council of five hundred, he left it in May 1797. Buonaparte made him a member of the legion of honour, and a baron of the empire. He was likewise one of the first members of the National Institute, a director of the polytechnic school, and admiral of the mint. He died December 21, 1803. Amongst the works already noticed, he

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published "Éléments de Chimie, éléments de physique," Dijon, 1777, 3 vols. 8vo. "Discours Académique, ou Rapport sur quelques Soins de l'Académie Châlonnaise," M. 1781; and Mémoires in the *Annales de Châlons* and other periodical works.—*Dart's Hist. of H. M. in 1803. S. Journal of the Royal Society.*

GWINNE, MD (MATTESON) a physician of some eminence in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, born in London of Welsh parents, and educated at Merchant Taylors school, whence he proceeded on a foundation fellowship to St. John's college, Oxford. He was the first professor of medicine at Sir Thomas Gresham's foundation; and acquired the favour of James the First as well by his masque of "Vertumnus," performed before that monarch at Oxford, as by his essay against tobacco. He also wrote another play, entitled "Nero;" an "Elegy on the Death of Henry Earl of Derby;" "Aurum non Aurum," some poems, travels, orations, &c. and died in 1627.—*Ward's Greek Professors.*

GWYLYM (DAVID AP) one of the most famous Welch bards, was born at Brogyain in Cardiganshire, in 1340. He was brought up in the family of Llewelyn ap Gruffyd Fychan, lord of Cardigan, at Elinyn, and afterwards he became steward and private tutor in the family of Iorveth. He visited different parts of Wales, and was generally known by the name of David of Gwylmogen, and the nightingale of Towy vale, in Cardiganshire. He died about 1400. His poems consist chiefly of lively descriptions of nature, written in pure Welsh, and were published in 1792, by Mr Owen Jones, and Mr William Owen, who think, that in harmony, elegance of language, and invention, he has not been excelled by any of his successors.—*Life prefixed to his Poems.*

GYLLENBORGB (CHARLES, count) a Swedish nobleman, who resided for several years in England as ambassador from the court of Sweden. In 1716, Charles XII, irritated against George I for purchasing Bremen and Verden from Denmark, formed a project for invading Scotland from Gottingen, and placing the pretender on the throne of Great Britain. This plan was concerted with the English malcontents by Count Gyllenborg; but the ministry intercepting the correspondence, that nobleman was arrested in 1717, and sent out of the kingdom under a suspension of the habeas corpus act. On his return home he was taken into great favour, and finally became high chancellor of Sweden. He died in 1746, leaving behind him the character of a great connoisseur of learning. His valuable cabinet of natural history was remarkable for a great number of amphibia productions and corals, which have been described by Linnaeus under the title of *Ampibilia Gyllenborgiana*. Count Gyllenborg translated Sherlock on Death into the Swedish language, as also some English comedies; and was concerned in a periodical paper entitled *The Argus*.—*Steeves's Log of Linnaeus.*

HAWNER (M.) a native of Holland, who died in Amsterdam, in 1622. After his death, was published a Work entitled "Voyages dans le Peninsula Orientale et les Plaines et dans Plaine de Ceylon," 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1811, which publications attracted notice for a sprightliness not usually expected from Dutch authors.—*Bibliotheek Brussel.*

HAAK (Tobias) a learned German, born at Worms, in the Palatinate, A. D. 1565, and who died 1620. He is author of Dutch Annotations upon the Bible, London, 1567, 11 vols. fol. the Translation of the Bible ordered by the Synod of Dort, and first published in 1637; several books of practical English Divinity, and a part of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He is said to have suggested the weekly meetings of the Royal Society of London, and to have been one of its first members.—*Ibid.*

HAAREN (WILLIAM VAN) a Dutch nobleman, born in the province of Frisia, in 1700. He distinguished himself by his services to the state but he is chiefly known as a poet. He published a poem, entitled "Leontidas;" and an epic "The Adventures of Franco King of the Gangarides and the Praesutes," of which last a French prose translation appeared in 1751, 2 vols. 8vo. Van Haaren, in his heroics, imitated the Henrionde Voltaire, who complimented the Batavian bard in a copy of verses commencing with the line

"Démocrité au conseil, et l'Inde au
Parnasse."

Van Haaren died in 1763.—*Nouvel Dict Hist Clement Les Cinq Années Littéraires*

HAAREN (ONNO ZWIJK VAN) a noble Frisian, of the same family with the subject of the last article. He filled several honourable situations in the service of his country; but notwithstanding his virtues and integrity he was subjected to the most virulent accusations, which were supposed to have originated with the field-marshal, the duke of Brunswick, who procured the exclusion of Van Haaren from the assembly of the states-general, of which he was a member. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled "The Beggars' besides tragedies, and other poetical productions. He also wrote some pieces in prose one of which, relative to the state of Christianity in Japan, was translated into French, and is said to afford some very curious details. He died in 1779 aged sixty-six.—*Nouvel Dict Hist Belgique*

HAAS (WILLIAM) an ingenious letter-founder at Basel, where he died in 1800. He improved the art of printing by many useful inventions; such as a balance-press, systematic sets of lines and spaces; a method of printing geographical charts and maps with moveable types, &c. The last-mentioned discovery however is ascribed to Breitkopf, a printer of Leipzig. Haas published a description of his printing press.—*Nouvel Dict Hist*

HABERCORN (Peter) a learned Ger-

man Lutheran divine, born in Wittenberg, 1563, and became professor at Göttingen, where he died in 1676. He was author of many voluminous controversial works much esteemed by those of his communions.—*Bibliotheek Brussel.*

HABERLIN (Marcus Dominus) a learned German antiquary and historian of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Strasburg, and became professor of history at Hohenstadt, where he died in 1787. His most valuable production, "The History of the German Empire," 24 vols. 8vo, was left imperfect, in consequence of his death.—**HANOVER** (CHARLES FREDERICK) son of the preceding, was a celebrated civilian. He held the office of professor of jurisprudence in the university of Hohenstadt, and published several works on the public law of Germany. He died in 1808.—*Nouvel Dict Hist*

HABERT (Gaston) a French poet of the seventeenth century, was abbot of Notre Dame de Corne, and one of the first members of the French Academy. He died in 1653, leaving several poems, the most admired of which is entitled "Métamorphose des Yeux d'Ins changés en Astres," 1639, 8vo. He also wrote the "Life of Cardinal de Bérulle," 1646, 4to, and paraphrased some of the Psalms.—His brother PHILIP HABERT killed at the siege of Kummerich, in 1637, was also one of the first members of the academy, and wrote an elegiac poem, called "The Temple of Death, which was once much admired.—There was also a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, canon and theologian of Paris, named ISAAC HABERT, who distinguished himself by several controversial works on Grace, in confirmation of Jansenius, and by his Latin poetry. He was made bishop of Valence in 1645, and died in 1668.—**Louis HABERT**, another French ecclesiastic of note, and also a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1637 and died in 1718. He is author of a "Complete Body of History," in Latin, 7 vols. 12mo, 1706, which being accused of Jansenism, produced a violent controversy.—*Moreri Neapol. Dict Hist*

HABINGTON (Thomas) a gentleman possessed of landed property in Worcester-shire, who employed himself in collecting materials for a topographical history of that county in the early part of the seventeenth century. His manuscript, which remained unpublished, formed the basis of the history of Worcestershire, by Dr. Tredaway Nash. The subject of this article is however chiefly remarkable for having been engaged in political controversies against the government of his country, without suffering the penalty of his detected treason. Mr. Gough says, that Thomas Habington of Abington, esq. of Haugh, in Worcestershire, was implicated in the designs of Buckingham, and the earl of Essex against queen Elizabeth, and in the Gunpowder plot, and convicted, but reprieved, by condition of confining himself in the castle of Worcester, in consequence of his having

how the policies of queen Elizabeth. His sonington, who was succeeded to lord Hunsdon, failed to have written the expressives letters to that nobleman which led to the discovery of the Babington conspiracy, and to the circumstances may be attributed the tenay assault of towards her father Hunsdon died in 1647, at the age of eighty seven, and was buried at Hemip—*Gough's British Topographer*.

HABINGTON (WILLIAM) son of the preceding, eminent as an historian and a poet. He was born in Worcestershire, probably at Headip, in 1605 the memorable year of the gunpowder plot. After having studied at the college of St Omer's, he completed his education among the jesuits at Paris. Returning to England, he married the daughter of lord Powis whom he has celebrated in his poetical compositions. He died in 1654. His works consist of "The Queen of Aragon" a tragedy—"Observations on History" history of Edward the Fourth," 1640, folio, and "Castara," a collection of poems first published in 1635, which, after having been twice repriested during the author's life were republished with notes and a biographical memoir, by Mr Elton, Bristol 1812, 12mo. Sir Egerton Bridges says, that the poems of Habington, entitled "Castara," possess much elegance, much poetical fancy, and are almost every where tinged with a deep moral cast, which ought to have made their fame permanent.—*Campbell's Spec. of Brit. Poet.*

HACKETT (Dr JOHN) bishop of Lichfield, a learned and magnificent English prelate of the seventeenth century, born in London, September 1, 1592. He received at Westminster school the rudiments of an education which he completed at Trinity college Cambridge. He was chaplain in succession to bishops Andrews and Williams, and afterwards, through the patronage of the latter to James I. In 1623 he was presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, a piece of preferment which was in a short time followed by the valuable livings of Chichester in Surrey, and St Andrews Holborn together with the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1641 he exchanged his stall at Lincoln for a rectoryship of St. Paul's, but on the success of the parliamentarian party he was compelled to consult his personal safety by adopting a life of the strictest retirement at Chichester. On the re-establishment of the royal family he again emerged from obscurity, and received the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. The cathedral belonging to his diocese having suffered considerable dilapidation from the effects of puritan zeal the new bishop applied himself earnestly to restoring it, and expended upwards of £20,000, nearly the whole of which he gave up with great liberality from the revenues of his see. He was also a liberal benefactor to the college of which he had been a member and died October 21, 1676. Of his writings the principal are a life of his patron, Williams, archbishop of York; and some time lord keeper, "A history of Burghs," and "Loyalt," a

comedy written in Latin, which was often performed at the university before James I. His handsome monument was erected to memory by his son in Lichfield cathedral, where he lies buried.—*Bug. Brit.*

HACQUET (BALTHASAR) an eminent naturalist, born at Conques, in Biscay, in 1740. When young he left France for the states of Austria, whence he travelled, penetrating into the most remote parts of the country. He then became professor of zoology at the Lyceum of Laybach, in Carniola, adjoint-secretary of the Imperial Society of Agriculture and the Arts in that city. In 1788 the emperor of Germany made him professor of natural history at the university of Lemberg and member of the council of mines at Vienna. He died in 1815. He produced several works containing much curious information relating to natural history and the state of the countries he explored. Besides travels in the Alps and Carpathian Mountains, and a great number of memoirs in periodical works, he was the author of *Oryctographia Carniolica* or the Physical Geography of Carniola, Istria, and parts of the neighbouring countries, Leipzig 1778—1789 4 vols. 4to.—*Bug. Univ.*

HADDICK (ANDREW COUNT DE) a military officer who was a native of Hungary and who rose to the rank of field-marshal in the service of the emperor of Germany. He distinguished himself much during the seven years war with Prussia; and his high reputation occasioned his appointment, in February 1789 to the chief command of the Austrian forces against the Turks. He joined the grand army in May but his advanced age and declining health obliged him almost immediately to give in his resignation. He died at Vienna in 1790, in his eightieth year. He was renowned no less for courage than for military skill, and was never seen to more advantage than when leading the onset. As a commander of cavalry he had but few equals.—*Dict des H. M. du 19me S. Bug. Univ.*

HADDON LL.D (WALTER) an eminent English lawyer of the sixteenth century a native of Buckinghamshire born 1516. He was educated at Eton whence he removed to King's college Cambridge on the foundation, and having duly graduated obtained the professorship of civil law in that university. On the deprivation of Gardiner bishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity hall, king Edward selected him as a staunch supporter of protestantism, to fill the vacant situation, which he held till 1556, when he resigned it for the presidency of Magdalen college Oxford. Under Mary he was compelled in his turn to submit to a degradation from office and found it convenient to hide himself in obscurity during the whole of her reign. The succession of Elizabeth once more restored him to court favour and he obtained from her a mastership of the Court of Requests and a seat on the bench, as judge of the prerogative Court. In 1556 a treaty of peace was being then on foot between England

to and the Netherlands. Dr Hadley was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges to arrange the terms of the negotiation. On his return to England he was principally concerned in drawing up the noted ecclesiastical code, which was published in 1571 in 4to, under the superintendence of John Fox. It is written in the Latin language and bears the title of "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." His other works are, a defence of queen Elizabeth against the attacks of Orson; a variety of poems composed in Latin and a collection of miscellaneous pieces printed in 1567, in 1 vol 4to, under the title of "Lecubrations." His Latin is much admired for its purity and elegance, qualities for which it is mainly indebted to his incessant study of the works of Caesar, on whose model he endeavoured successfully to form his style. His decease took place in 1572.—*Bog Brit.*

HADLEY (—) an English engineer who was a man of talent in the last century. He made many improvements in the machinery of the water works at London Bridge lately removed, preparatory to the demolition of the structure itself. He likewise contrivred an instrument for taking observations at sea, and Marland styles him a great master of hydrostatics. The time of his death is not known but he appears to have been alive in 1763.—*Maitland's History of London*—See Monzares (Peter).

HAEN (ANTHONY DE) or Van Haen professor of medicine in the university of Vienna, was a native of Leyden where he studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. After having graduated he settled as a physician at the Hague and practised with great success for several years. At length baron Van Swieten induced him to remove to Vienna, that he might co-operate in a plan which the baron had projected for reforming the medical faculty of that metropolis. He became medical professor at Vienna in 1754, and died there in 1776 aged seventy two. Grauer in his Medical Almanack for 1782 speaks highly of Van Haen as a man of great learning and professional experience but he censures him for his opposition to new opinions, particularly in his disputes with Haller on sensibility and irritability, with Tralles on inoculation, and baron Von Stoerck on the use of vegetable poisons in medicine. He also showed his proclivity for popular notions in a treatise on Magic, and another on Miracles, in which he appears as the advocate of vulgar superstition. His medical works however are numerous and valuable.—*dictio. Gen. Biog. Neue Diet. Hist. Biog. Unis.*

HAFEEZ (KHODJA SCHAMSEDDEIN MOHAMMED) the most popular of the Persian poets. He flourished in the fourteenth century, and resided chiefly at Schiraz. His poetry consists chiefly of lines or songs which mingle levity with love and sentiment, in the spirit of Ariosto, and now and then of Horace. His practice was in the spirit of his theory, as he recited the invocations of the sultan Ahmed, who earnestly pressed him to visit Bagdad.

"Two affectionate friends," dictio. *Adventures of Harpoone*, two glasses of old wine, a tranquil indolence a book and a shady grove, are blessings which I would not sacrifice for all the happiness of this world or the next." He died at Schiraz, where a sepulchral monument was erected for him, which has been often described by travellers. In October 1622 an earthquake happened at Schiraz which overthrew many of the public buildings in that city and destroyed the celebrated tombs of Hafes and his countryman Sadi, another famous Oriental votary of the muse. The date of the death of Hafes has been differently stated, but it most probably may be fixed in 1389. Some idea of his style and sentiments may be found through the medium of translatresses. Sir William Jones presented to the public two of his odes in an English dress which are extremely beautiful. Besides which may be noticed Note: "Select Odes of Hafes translated into English verse, with the original text, 1757 4to, and Hindley's Persian Lynch, from the Divan—I. Hafes with Paraphrases in verse and prose 1800 8vo. The sprightly ease and Anacreonic festivity of the bard of Schiraz have for more than five hundred years been the delight and pride of his countrymen.—*Bog Umo. Della Valle's and Nebuh's Travels*

HAGEDORN (FRIEDRICH) an eminent German poet who was a native of Hamburg. His father was Danish minister for the circle of Lower Saxony and he was born in 1708. He received a good education and displayed talents for poetry when young but becoming an orphan at the age of fourteen he found himself dependent on his own exertions for support. He however continued studying in the Gymnasium at Hamburg till 1725, when he removed to the university of Jena as a law student. In 1729 he published a small collection of poems, and the same year he went to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador baron Von Solenthal with whom he resided till 1731. He obtained in 1733, the appointment of secretary to the English factory at Hamburg, which placed him in easy circumstances. Soon after he married the daughter of an English tailor a lady who was neither young nor handsome and whose fortune disappointed his expectations. It was not till 1736 that he again appeared before the public as an author when he printed the first book of his Fables, which were much admired. In 1740 he published The Man of Letters, and in 1743 his celebrated poem on "Happiness," which established his reputation as a moral writer. The second book of his "Fables" appeared in 1750, and he afterwards produced many lyric pieces in the style of Prior. He died of dropsy in 1754. Hagedorn was the first of the German poets who aimed at correctness and elegance of expression, whence Wieland, in the preface to his poetical works, terms him the German Homer.—*dictio. Gen. Biog.*

HAGEDORN (CHRISTIAN LEWIS) brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1717. He held the rank of counsellor of leg-

ties, and was director-general of the universities in the duchy of Savoy. As a connoisseur of the fine arts he manifested considerable merit, and distinguished himself by the publication of "Researches on Painting," 2 vols. 8vo. A Letter from an Amateur of Painting, for His died at Dresden in 1780.—*Asar. Diet. Hist.*

HÄGER (Johann von) a learned German scholar who was professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Pavia. He first distinguished himself in the literary world by the discovery of the fraud of a Sicilian monk, who had attempted to impose on the court of Palermo by some forged documents relative to the history of Sicily. Häger left Palermo for England, where he in vain endeavoured to excite the attention of the public in favour of his researches concerning Chinese literature. His pretensions as an Oriental scholar were questioned by Dr Antonio Montucci, an Italian resident in this country who was engaged in similar pursuits. Häger published

"An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Symbols and Hieroglyphics" London 1801 folio and "A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions" 1801 4to. He then went to Paris, where he produced the following works— "The Monument of Yu the most ancient inscription in China to which are added the thirty two forms of ancient Chinese characters with remarks on the inscription and the characters," 1802 fol., "A Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France preceded by an Essay on Chinese numismatics and observations on the Commerce of the Greeks with China, and on the precious Vases of that country" 1805 4to, "The Chinese Pantheon, or a comparison of the Religious Rites of the Greeks with those of the Chinese with additional evidence to prove that China was known to the Greeks and that the Serica of Classical Authors is China," 1806 4to. From Paris Häger removed to Milan where he published in Italian "Illustrations of an Oriental Zodiac preserved in the Cabinet of Metals at Paris, and which was discovered near the site of ancient Babylon" 1812 folio. He died at Milan, June 27th 1820.—*Watt's Biblio. Brit. Eng. & des Contempn.*

HAGUE Miss. Doct. (CHARLES) an eminent musician born at Lancaster, Lancashire, in 1709. At ten years old having manifested a talent for music, he was sent to Cambridge, where his brother then resided, for the purpose of instruction, and became the pupil of Martin and the elder Holland. In 1728, he proceeded to London, where he had the benefit of Salmon's instructions, as well as those of Dr Cooke, and in 1739 having taken the degree of Mus. Doc. four years previously he succeeded Dr Handel in the professorship of music at Cambridge. In this capacity he set up the professor of modern history a chair for the instruction of H. H. the Duke of Cambridge as chancellor of the university. His other compositions consist of an anthem—"By

the Waters of Babylon," and a great variety of glee, &c., all evincing for the quality of their harmony and the pleasing simplicity of their style. He is also known as the musical instructor of Dr Croxall. Mr Hague died June 18, 1821.—*Eng. Diet. of Mus.*

HAILLANT (Hervard de Lapeyre, Bézeno) a native of Bourgogne born 1515. He devoted himself at an early age to literature and published several poems, the principal of which is his "Vision of the Prince." In his twenty-first year he accompanied the French embassy to London as the capacity of secretary and on his return applied himself seriously to the study of the history and antiquities of his country. The fruits of this new direction which he had given to his studies soon appeared in a valuable treatise "On the State of France," which procured him the personal notice of Charles IX who conferred on him in 1571 the appointment of historiographer royal. Five years afterwards he produced the first complete history of France which had ever appeared in the language of that country commencing with the reign of Pharamond and bringing down the narrative to the close of that of Charles VII. Although this work procured him the favour of Henry III who gave him substantial proofs of his regard at yet excited considerable enmity among the French literati who were not sparing of their censures, while the author replied with no little acrimony. Henry IV extorted a promise from him that he would confine his work down to the latest possible period but a dread of giving offence finally induced him to shrink from his engagement. A supplement was however afterwards added by other hands continuing the history to the year 1627. This book is generally esteemed for its impartiality and accuracy although both the sentiment and the language are occasionally too inflated a cast. The other works of this writer are translations of Ciceron's Offices, Euterpus, and Ennius Probus. Though bred a Calvinist he followed the fashion of the court in renouncing the reformed religion and died at Paris November 23 1610.—*Notes. Diet. Hist.*

HAINES (Joseph) a theatrical performer towards the close of the seventeenth century. He was of obscure descent, but appearing to possess talents which deserved cultivation some friends raised contributions to enable him to study at the university. He was accordingly sent to Queen's college Oxford, where his pleasant manners gained him the friendship of sir Joseph Williamson afterwards secretary of state. His patron being appointed British minister at Ryswick took Haines with him as Latin secretary. This situation he forfeited by his imprudence in betraying some political secrets. His chance of preferment being thus terminated he went to pursue his studies at Cambridge whence he eloped to join a company of strolling players at Stamfordshire. He was now in his element, and immediately avenged past insults by an engagement at Drury lane theatre, he "or soon this delighted the town by his drollery and humour in low comic

unconscious. He afterwards went to Flanders in the habit of an English minstrel, and it is probable he did acquire the sobriquet of Saint Haines, by which he was familiarly known. He again returned to the stage and dying in 1701 was interred in the church of St Paul Covent-garden.—*Lamprays's Union Biog.*

HAKEM RAMBLILAH a sovereign remarkable for his extravagancies was the third of the Fatimite caliphs of Egypt, and succeeded his father Ans in the year 996 at the age of eleven. It is reasonable to suppose that a number of the frantic acts which distinguished his reign were the result of occasional insanity. This is the more probable as after founding mosques and colleges, and affecting an extraordinary seal for the propagation of the Koran, a fancy seized him of establishing a religion of his own. He styled himself the visible image of God upon earth claimed the honours of adoration to his person, and caused the mysteries of his worship to be performed on a mountain near Cairo. What is still more curious this absurd religion struck root and the Druses of Mount Lebanon, to the present day retain a conviction of the existence and divinity of the caliph Hakem. Under the character of God's vicegerent, he persecuted the Jews and Christians, both in Egypt and Palestine, and demolished the famous church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem although in a fit of repentance he rebuilt it, and allowed the liberty of worship as before. He undertook the far more dangerous task of reforming Mahometanism and suppressed pilgrimages to Mecca, and the fast of Ramadan. This impiety proved his destruction and he perished in a conspiracy of his subjects, headed by his sister in 1020.—*D Herklot. Gibson.*

HAKEWILL (Gozzez) a learned English divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Exeter, and after being educated at a grammar-school in that city he entered as a commoner at Alban hall Oxford whence he was elected a fellow of Exeter college. Having taken his degree in arts, he entered into holy orders, and in 1611 he was admitted DD. He was next appointed chaplain to prince, afterwards Charles I and also made archdeacon of Surrey. He lost his chaplaincy in consequence of writing a tract against the marriage projected between the prince and the Infanta of Spain, which gave great offence to the king or rather to his favourite the duke of Buckingham. Some time after he obtained the rectory of Heytesbury, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and in 1641 he was chosen rector of Exeter college. He died in 1649 when about seventy years of age. His works, relating to theology and ecclesiastical history exhibit to advantage his learning and liberality of sentiment, but those are still more conspicuous in a treatise entitled "An Apology, or Declaration of the Power and Privileges of God in the Government of the World, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books," 1627 folio, of

which an enlarged edition appeared in 1648. Dr Whinewill in this production exhibits an opinion prevalent among his contemporaries that a general deterioration was taking place in the physical and moral world, and he reasons on the principles of inductive philosophy, in a manner not unworthy of a follower of his great countryman, Lord Bacon.—*Wood's Attest. Oxon. Prover's Worthies of Devon.*

HAULKYNT (RICHARD) one of the earliest English collectors of voyages and maritime history, was born in 1553, and commenced his education at Westminster school. While there he acquired a taste for maritime history and geography by visiting his cousin, Richard Hacklbyt, of Ryton in Herefordshire, then a student at the Temple who occupied himself much with such pursuits. Removing to Christchurch college Oxford he became so eminent for his acquaintance with cosmography that he was appointed public lecturer on that science. In 1582 he published a small Collection of Voyages and Discoveries which formed the basis of a subsequent work on a larger scale. About 1588 he went to Paris, as chaplain to the English ambassador sir R. Stafford and stayed there five years. During his absence he was nominated to a prebend at Bristol cathedral and after his return home he was chosen by sir Walter Raleigh, a member of the corporation of counsellors assistants and adventurers to whom he assigned his patent for the prosecution of discoveries in America. In consequence of this appointment he prepared for the press his grand work a collection of "The principal Navigations Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation made by Sea, or overland within the compass of these 1500 years." The first volume in folio was published in 1598 and the third and last in 1600. Besides narratives of nearly two hundred and twenty voyages these volumes comprise patents letters instructions and other documents, not readily to be found elsewhere. In 1605 Haklynt was promoted to a prebend at Westmuntor which with the rectory of Wetherington in Suffolk was his only ecclesiastical preferment. He died in 1616, and was interred in Westminster abbey. He published several geographical works besides those already mentioned among them are—Virginia richly valued by the Description of Florida London 1609, 4to a tract which is both scarce and curious a Histone of the West Indies, translated from Peter Martyr, a translation of Leo's Description of Africa and Antonio Galvano's History of Discoveries from the Portuguese. The manuscript papers of Hacklynt, were used by Purchas another geographical collector. The name of our author has been perpetuated by a contemptuous navigator, Henry Hudson who gave the name of Haklynt's Headland to a promontory on the coast of Greenland.—*Micay Brit.*

HALDE (JOHN BAPTISTE DE) a learned Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674. He wa

decorated by his order with the title of collector and arranging the letters sent by the society's members, from the various parts of the world. He was also secretary to father Le Tellier, predecessor to Louis XIV. He died in 1719, much esteemed for his mildness, tact, and patient industry. He is usually known as the editor of the *Lettres adresses à l'Amour*, "from the ninth to the twenty sixth collections" to which he wrote useful prefaces, and also for his compilation entitled *De Description Historique Géographique et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise*, 4 vols. folio Paris, 1735. The latter work which with some retouchments has been translated into English is deemed the most complete general account of that vast empire which has appeared in Europe.—*Nous Diet Hist.*

HALE (MR MATTHEW) an English judge and constitutional lawyer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Alderley near Wootton Underedge, in Gloucestershire in 1609. His father, who had been a barrister, had quitted the profession on account of some conscientious scruples and retired to a small estate which he had at Alderley where he died in 1614. The son received his early education under a puritanical clergyman and afterwards became a student at Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence he removed, in his twenty first year to Lincoln s-inn. So unremitting was his application to literary pursuits, that he is said to have studied sixteen hours daily, attending his researches to natural philosophy, mathematics, history and divinity as well as the sciences more immediately connected with his profession. His assiduity and intelligence procured him the friendship of the learned Sheldon, who made him his executor. He was called to the bar previously to the commencement of the civil war, and in the conflict of parties which took place, his conduct was marked by a tempering kind of policy which accommodated as it was by personal integrity and skill in his profession secured him the esteem of both royalists and parliamentarians in his own time, whatever may be thought of it at present. Imitating Atticus rather than Cato he adhered to the triumphant faction in the state and scrupled not to take the covenant, or become a lay-member of the famous ecclesiastical assembly at Westminster yet he acted as counsel for the accused on the trials of the earl of Strafford, archbishop Laud, and even of the king himself. In 1653 he was placed on the committee appointed to consider of the propriety of reforming the law. In 1654 he became a judge of the common bench, (the former king's bench,) in which station he displayed firmness of principle and learnt to give offence to the Protector; and failing he could not retain his office with honour, he refused to preside again on criminal trials. After the death of Oliver Cromwell his political foresight induced him to refuse a new commission from his son and successor. He was a member of the parliament which overthrew Charles II, and he was one of the

members most active in passing the bill of indemnity. In November 1660 he was knighted, and made chief justice of the court of exchequer. While in this post he was visited by a nobleman of high rank, who had a suit pending before him, relative to the merits of which he wished to enlighten the judge by some private information; when sir Matthew unscrupulously told him, that he never intended to give parts statements, and that he should therefore decline all communication on the subject. The nobleman was offended and complained to the king, who could praise the virtue he was incapable of imitating and bade the courtier rest satisfied, for he had no doubt the judge would have treated him in the same manner if he had made a similar application. The sentiments of humanity and uprightness by which he was amanuently actuated, were however stifled in his breast by the prejudices of education and habit, when he presided at the condemnation of some persons arraigned for witchcraft, at Bury St Edmunds in 1664, and he possessed the ignominious distinction of having been the last English judge who sanctioned the conviction of culprits for that imaginary crime. He was raised to the chief justiceship of the king's bench, in 1671 where he sat till 1675, towards the end of which year he died of infirmities of the chest. The only professional work published by sir Matthew Hale was a tract entitled *London's Liberties* but after his death appeared his more important productions, "The History of the Pleas of the Crown," "The Jurisdiction of the Lord's House," and "The History of the Common Law of England," of which there have been repeated editions improved by the comments of succeeding lawyers. He left a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn. sir Matthew Hale wrote on a variety of subjects besides law. The following pieces proceeded from his pen. An *Essay touching the Gravitation of Fluid Bodies*, 1674, "Deficiens Natura, or Observations concerning the Torricellian Experiment, &c." 1674, "Observations touching the Principles of Natural Motion &c." 1677, "The primitive Origination of Mankind considered," 1677, and *Contemplations moral and divine with Directions touching keeping the Lord s-day and poems on Christmas-day* 1676—79. Several of his religious publications also appeared posthumously.—*Life by Bishop Burnet*. *British Biography*.

HÄLES (ALEXANDER DE) was a celebrated "Irrefragable Doctor," an English ecclesiastic, celebrated among the controversialists of the thirteenth century. The honor of having given him birth is disputed by the counties of Norfolk and Gloucester. He studied at the universities of Oxford and Paris, in which latter city he took the vows as a Franciscan, and died there in 1245. A great variety of Peculiar traits are ascribed to him, but all on doubtful authority, with the exception of a *Commentary on the Proverbs*, an edition of

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which was printed in 1628, at Newbury.

HALLE (John) a learned English Scholar and divine, who was born at Ruth in 1594. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D., and distinguished himself, especially by his proficiency in Greek literature. In 1605 he was elected a fellow of Merton college, through the influence of the warden, sir Henry Savile whom he assisted in preparing for the press his edition of the works of St Chrysostom. In 1613 he was appointed professor of Greek at Oxford, having previously delivered lectures on that language. He pronounced the funeral oration for sir Thomas Bodley in 1615, and the same year he was made a fellow of Eton college. In 1618 he went to the Hague as chaplain to the English ambassador, sir Dudley Carleton. While in Holland he attended the sessions of the Synod of Dort of the proceedings of which assembly he wrote an account. The debates which he witnessed occasioned his conversion from Calvinism to Arminianism, as appears from a letter of his friend, Mr Anthony Fawcett, who says, 'that in his younger days he was a Calvinist, and even then when he was employed in that Synod, and at the well pressing of St John III 16 by Episcopate there he had John Calvin good night, as he has often told me.' In 1639 he was made a canon of Windsor but he held the office only till the beginning of the civil war in 1642. He afterwards remained for some time in seclusion in private lodgings at Eton, and having in 1646 been deprived of his fellowship because he refused to subscribe to the covenant, or take the oath of engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth then established, he was obliged to sell his library to obtain the means of subsistence, and according to some accounts was afterwards reduced to great distress. This latter circumstance however is not reconcilable with the fact of his having made considerable bequests in his will, dated the day of his death May 19 1656. He published nothing of importance during his life, but in 1659 a collection of his writings appeared entitled "Golden Remains of the ever memorable Mr John Hales, of Eton college," &c. which shows him to have been a liberal and enlightened scholar.—*Aikew's G. B.
Bog.*

HALES (Dr STEPHEN) an English clergyman, grandson of the first baronet of that name, eminent as a botanist, chemist, and experimental philosopher. He was a native of Bekenbourn, Kent, born 1677, and received his education at Corpus Christi college (Bengt's) Cambridge of which society he was chosen fellow in 1703. Here he became acquainted with Dr Stukely, and in conjunction with that gentleman applied himself with great interest to the study of natural philosophy in its various branches. About the same time he invented a machine of brass similar in its effect to that afterwards constructed by Mr Bradley, under the name of an Orrery for the purpose of demonstrating the planetary mo-

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tions. In 1723 his doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. In 1741, having been previously elected a fellow of the Royal Society, he communicated to that body his method for clearing prisons, ships, &c. of foul air by means of ventilation; and several other useful projects and inventions of his are to be found among the Philosophical Transactions of the society. Frederick, prince of Wales, distinguished him by his favour, and on the decease of that prince the princess dowager made him her chamber and clerk of the closet. Under such patronage Dr Hales might have looked forward with confidence to the highest dignities in the church, his moderation however induced him to decline a canonry of Windsor which was offered to his acceptance, and to content himself with the living of Teddington Middlesex which he held with that of Farningdon in Hampshire. He died January 4 1761. Besides the writings already alluded to, he was the author of four volumes of *Statistical Essays*, a treatise on the ill consequence of drinking spurious liquors, "Vegetable Statics," and *Vegetable Essays*, 8vo, 2 vols. A handsome monument is erected to the memory of Dr Hales, in Westminster abbey.—*Eleg. B.
Bog.*

HALI BRIGH, first dragoman or interpreter at the court of the grand Seraglio, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Poland, whose original name was Bobowski but being taken a prisoner very young by some Tartar in a predatory excursion into Poland, he was sold to the Turks who educated him a Mathematician in the Seraglio. He had an extraordinary talent for the acquirement of languages and could converse in eighteen different tongues. At the request of Dr Smith chaplain to the English embassy at the Porte, he wrote a curious treatise concerning the literature of the Turks of which a Latin version was published by Dr Hyde, in the appendix to Penitoli's *Itinerarium Mundi*. At the desire of Mr Baillie in 1653, he translated the Liturgy of the church of England into the Turkish language and some time after the whole of the bible which was sent to Leyden to be printed, but remains still unprinted among the MSS. in the library of that University. Sir Paul Rycaut's "Present State of the Ottoman Empire," was much indebted to him and he furnished Messrs Neustell and Galland with a "Treatise on the Seraglio," composed in Italian and with various other MSS. among which was a considerable portion of the book of Psalms in Turkish verse with musical notes. It was his intention to have returned to the profession of Christianity but he died before he could fulfil this intention.—*Bog.*

HALIFAX (SAMUEL) bishop of St Asaph the eldest son of an apothecary of Chesterfield, was born January 18, 1733, at Mansfield, Derbyshire. From Jesus college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as first medal list of his year, he removed on a fellowship to Trinity hall, in the same university. In

HALL had graduated in 1603, and seven years later obtained the professorship of *Ancient*, which in 1670, he resigned for that of civil law. In 1673 he was admitted to the rectory of *Worle*, in *Gloucestershire*, on which occasion he took the degree of doctor of divinity by mandate, and was made king's chaplain. In 1701 he gave up all his preferments, being raised to the see of *Gloucester*. In 1709 he was translated to the more valuable diocese of *St Asaph*, which he held till his death in March 1790. Bishop Hallifax was a prelate of deep erudition and much esteemed for the benevolence of his disposition and the general amity of his manners. He published a variety of sermons printed singly or in octavo volume containing twelve on the prophecies. His other works are—an *Annius of Butler's Analogy* in 4to, and another of the Civil Code of the *Rosam* in 8vo. He also superintended the publication of an edition of Ogden's works.—*Nichols's Letters*.

HALS. The name of two brothers and eminent in a different branch of the art of painting, natives of *Mechlin*. Francis the elder, was born in 1584, and as a portrait-painter was considered inferior only to *Vandyke*. An anecdote is told of a visit paid by the latter to Hals incognito, whom after viewing his performances, the disguised artist requested the use of his palette for a moment, as he was convinced he could paint as well himself. Hals accommodated him, but was so struck with the rapidity and truth with which his own portrait was in a few minutes sketched by his guest that he at once detected him as *Vandyke*. An intimacy ensued between them and *Vandyke* endeavoured to prevail on his friend to accompany him to England but without success. His death took place in 1666. **Tobias** or **Durk** as he is more commonly called, the younger was born in 1589. He excelled in humorous pieces, something in the style of *Teniers*, and died in 1656.—*Pilkington*.

HALL (ANTHONY) an English clergyman and antiquary of the last century. He was a native of *Cumberland* and studied at Queen's college, Oxford where he took the degree of *B.A.* in 1704, and obtained a fellowship in 1706. He was presented to the living of *Hawthorn Poyle*, in *Oxfordshire*, and proceeded *D.D.* in 1726. His death took place in 1753. Hall is known in the literary world as the editor of *Leland's work*, *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*; and *Travers's Annales sex Regum Angliae*. He also wrote the account of *Berkshire*, in the *Magna Britannia*.—*Gent. Mag.*

HALL (JOHN) a poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at *Durham* in 1627,卒于1658年。他生性急躁，不善交际，但有诗才。他曾学法律，但未获律师执照，后在 Gray's Inn 受训并成为律师。他的诗作以政治讽刺见长，如《对暴政的哀歌》等。

He was descended from "Hans Vacve, or Eastye,"¹ a *Peasant*'s translation of *Longinus* on the *Saints* and member of the *Community of *Havelock** or the *Golden Verses of Pythagoras*.—*Cambridge Spec of Brit Poets*.

HALL (JOHN) a learned divine of the church of England who was born at *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* in *Leicestershire*, in 1574. His father held an office under Henry, earl of Huntington president of the north, who had a seat near that town. This son became a scholar and afterwards a fellow of *Eton* college Cambridge where he took the degree of *B.A.* and read lectures on rhetoric. He was ordained and when he had resided six years at the university, he was presented to the rectory of *Halsted* in *Suffolk*. Previously to this period in 1597 he published his *Vergi deuarium* or a Gathering of Rods in six books first three of toothless satyrs poetical, academical and moral and in the following year the three last books of biting satyrs reprinted together in 1599. These productions display wit and strength of sentiment and expression but are like those of his contemporary Dr Donne deficient in the lighter graces of composition. He represents himself as the *earliest English satyr poe* a claim which is not strictly correct though he appears to have been the first writer of professed satires, not of a personal nature. A new edition of Hall's Satyres was published by Warton at Oxford in 1753, and another by Mr. S. W. Storer in 1824 from the Chiswick press. Our author in 1605 went to *Spa* with Edmund Bacon, where he held a conference with a jesuit, and distinguished himself as a protestant champion. Some time after he returned home he was made chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, and in 1612 was presented to the living of *Waltham* in *Essex* about which time he had the degree of *DD.* In 1616 he was appointed chaplain to lord Doncaster English ambassador at *Paris* and while there he was promoted to the deanery of *Worcester*. Next year he waited on the king as chaplain during the royal visit to *Scotland*. In 1618 he was one of the English divines deputed to the synod of *Dort* before which body he delivered a Latin sermon and was presented with a valuable gold medal. He refused the bishopric of *Gloucester* offered him in 1624 but in 1627 was induced to accept that of *Exeter*. In his new station he experienced much vexation from the overbearing influence of archbishop *Laud* whose violent measures against the puritans he refused to adopt in his diocese. On other occasions he acted as a conscientious advocate for episcopacy. In 1641 he was translated to *Norwich*. He joined with several of his brethren in the protest of December 30th of that year, against the validity of laws made during their forced absence from the houses of *Lord*. For this, he, with other protestants, was committed to the Tower; but he was released on bail in June 1642. He subsequently suffered imprisonment as a royalist, and after experiencing various injuries

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and antiquities, he resided from the bishopric up to his marriage near Norwich, where he owned a small estate. He died there September 25, 1666. His theological books, which are much valued, consist of contemplations, epistles, sermons, paraphrases of the Scriptures, &c. which have been often published collectively and separately. The style and manner of his composition have procured him the title of the English Seneca.—*Actor's G. Bag. Eng. Brit.*

HALL, M.D. (ROBERT) an army surgeon of great talent and skill in his profession descended from the ancient family of the Halls of Houghhead in Roxburghshire at which place he was born in 1763. After passing the usual number of years in the acquirement of classical literature at the grammar school of Jedburgh and having duly qualified himself for the medical department of the navy he sailed as first mate of the Ruby seventy four to the West Indies and at the conclusion of the war returned to England acting surgeon on board a frigate. The solicitations of an uncle then induced him to quit the service, and to repair to Edinburgh where he graduated as M.D. and took up his abode in London where he distinguished himself both as a contributor to several periodical works connected with medicine and as the editor of others till the injury which his pecuniary affairs received by a breach of confidence induced him once again to turn his attention to the service as a means of provision and to obtain the situation of an army surgeon. In this capacity his duties occupied his time almost exclusively for about twelve years when the expedition by land and sea, for the exploration of the Niger which cost so many lives being determined on Dr Hall was appointed to accompany the military division as the medical officer. Unfortunately an injury sustained by an accidental fall into the hold of the vessel while outward bound, acted in conjunction with the unhealthiness of the climate of Senegal so strongly on his constitution, that after a few weeks he was compelled to be sent to Middens as the sole chance of preserving his life. Dr Hall returned to Europe but his health was never fully re-established, and his death took place in the year 1824. He was the author of a great variety of medical tracts, the principal of which are—"An Essay on Pemping", another "On Insanity" in which he recommends the application of cold water to the head of the patient, with translations of Spallanzani's work on the circulation of the blood and Guyton Moreau's on the means of purifying infected air and arresting contagion. His other works are—treatises

On the Cow Pox On the Plague and Pestilential Fevers; On Hydrocephalus; another on the same subject, with a translation of Sebastian's Cases On the Chicken Pox; "A Vindication of Dr Johnston's Claim to the discovery of Medical Acad Fumigations," with various other papers published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the years 1800 and 1810, translations

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of Colletier on "Tubercles," and "Inflammation on Respiration," with an introduction to the study of the Linnaean system. He also left behind him several useful manuscripts, among which are some valuable remarks on the medical geography of Senegal.—*Gent. Mag.*

HALL or HALL (EDWARD) an English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Hesiod and Stow. He was a native of London, and was a lawyer by profession, having attained the rank of a serjeant and the office of a judge in the sheriff's court. He had a seat in the house of Commons and was a zealous catholic though he lived at the period of the Reformation. His death took place in 1547. Hall's "Chronicle" was published in 1548 by Richard Grafton who is reported to have written the latter part of it.—[See GRAFTON]—The work is curious, as affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of our ancestors.—*Chas. Bag. Eng. Diet. Duden*

HALLER (ALBERT VON) a celebrated Swiss physician distinguished not only for his acquaintance with the physical sciences but also for his general knowledge of literature, and his talents as a poet. His father Nicholas von Haller was an advocate and citizen of Berne where the son was born in October 1708. The early display of his abilities was most extraordinary, and it is related, that when but ten years old he could translate from the Greek, that he compiled a Chaldee grammar and a Greek and Hebrew dictionary for his own use and gave other proofs of his devotion to literary studies. He was sent to a public school after his father's death in 1721 and in 1723 he was removed to the house of a physician at Basme for the study of philosophy. Here he pursued a somewhat desultory course of reading and exercised himself in poetical composition. However at the close of the year last mentioned, having chosen the medical profession, he went to the university of Tübingen where he studied comparative anatomy under Duvernoi, and in 1725 he removed to Leyden then the first medical school in Europe Boerhaave and Albinus being among the professors. He took his degree at Tübingen, whether he went for that purpose and sustained a thesis De Ductu Salivari Cochlearia, which topic he farther pursued in another thesis at Leyden in 1727. That year he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with sir Hans Sloane Cheseilid, Dr James Douglass, and other eminent men. Thence he went to Paris, and dissected under Le Dran but he was obliged to leave that metropolis rather prematurely in consequence of having procured subjects for dissection to be brought to his lodgings, a piece of indiscretion which attracted the notice of the police. He then went to Basle, to study mathematics under James Bernoulli, continuing at the same time his anatomical investigations. Here he first exhibited a thesis for botany and laid the plan of a work which he long after published on the plants of Switzerland. Here too he indulged his predilection for poetry, and in the

and, however, continued his speculations on the properties of nerves, pain, sensibility and irritability, and on the propagation of motion, which he had previously made in Germany, and which still remained to his native city, and entered on his professional career as a public teacher of anatomy. He did not, however, always escape his constituents that encouraged him, which, as talents deserved, owing, in some measure, to a natural spirit, which conspicuously displayed itself in his poetical compositions. In 1736 he made botanical excursions among the mountains of Jura and the Alps, and in the marshes of Switzerland, in the course of which he also applied himself to the study of mineralogy and zoology. Soon after he was invited by George II. of England, to accept the professorship of anatomy, surgery and botany in the newly founded university of Gottingen, in his majesty's electoral dominions. He accepted this offer, but his removal to Hanover was attended with a domestic misfortune, the death of his wife whom he had married in 1731 and to whom he was much attached. He endeavoured to alleviate his sorrow by close application to scientific pursuits. Through his instigation, the university was enriched with a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a school for midwifery and a college of surgery. His own researches in physiology alone were enough to immortalise his name. After the death of his master Boerhaave, in 1738 Heller published his "Prælectio[n]es with much original matter in six volumes, which appeared successively from 1739 to 1745. But his own discoveries and improvements tended to render this work obsolete, and in 1747 appeared the first edition of his *Præcis Linæa Physiologica*, a synopsis of his own system of that important branch of medical science as subsequently developed in a larger work. This is a truly valuable production, which long after the death of the author was used as a text-book in schools of medicine, and has only been superseded since the extraordinary scientific discoveries of our philosophical contemporaries. In 1752 he first advanced his opinions on the properties of sensibility and irritability as existing in the nervous and muscular fibres of animal bodies, doctrines which attracted much attention and excited great controversies in the medical world. He was, in 1748 elected a member of the royal society of Stockholm, and of that of London in the following year. He had also bestowed on him the title of physician and counsellor to king George II., at whose request Francis I gave him a patent of nobility, as a baron of the German empire. After seventeen years' residence at Gottingen he was seized with that inclination for home, which seems to be a characteristic passion of the Swiss nation. In 1753 he took a journey to Bern, where his countrymen received him with all the respect due to his great fame and talents. He studied again among them, and soon after was elected a member of the sovereign council of the state, he soon obtained by lot one of the magistracies, and entered with

much on the side of violence. He often risked his scientific popularity. In 1770 he resided at Lausanne, or "Fribourg" (which he wrote with facility) — some minister to hospitality and sociability, and on the motion of the blood. In consequence probably of these publications, however, he died in 1776, one of the foreign associates of the Parisian academy of Sciences. In 1758 he accepted of the appointment of director of the public works at Bex and Aigle with a salary of 3000 francs per annum, whence it may be supposed his fortune had not kept pace with his fame. He resided six years at La Roche; and in the course of his superintendence he introduced many improvements in the manufacture of salt. While thus engaged, he began the publication of his "Elementa Physiologiae Corporis Humanæ" the first volume of which made its appearance at Lausanne in 1757 and the last in 1766. His next important literary labours were the "Bibliotheca, containing chronological catalogues of works of every age country and language, relative to subjects connected with medical science, with concise analyses and notices of peculiar and important facts and opinions. These libraries of professional knowledge were published in the following order: "Bibliotheca Botanica," 1771, 2 vols. 4to, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," 1774, 2 vols. 4to, "Bibliotheca Chirurgica," 1774, 2 vols. 4to, "Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae" 1776—1788, 4 vols. 4to, the last two volumes having appeared posthumously. On his return from La Roche, he was chosen member of the chamber of appeal for the German district, of the council of finance and of other committees, and also perpetual assessor of the council of health. His various duties as a statesman a physician and a medical teacher occupied his attention till his death, which happened December 19th 1777. He had previously suffered much from illness, but his last moments were peculiarly tranquil. Placing his finger on his wrist, to observe the motion of the artery he suddenly exclaimed to his physician, "My friend I am dying my pulse stops," and he immediately expired. The professional character of Heller may be estimated from his labours, the most important of which have been noticed; but independent of his medical talents, he enjoyed high literary reputation. He is reckoned one of the greatest German poets of the eighteenth century. His philosophical and descriptive poems display depth of thought and richness of imagination. He had to contend with a language which was then imperfect, and to the polishing of which his writings contributed. His style is not however wholly faultless, for in aiming at conciseness and compression he sometimes becomes obscure. He wrote, in prose, three philosophico-political romances, "Utopia," "Alfred the Great;" and "Julius and Cato," designed to exhibit the respective advantages of different forms of government. His "Letters to his Daughters, on the Truth of the Christian Religion," were translated into English, and he also wrote

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letter on the subject, designed to elicit the judgment of French theological philosophers, who had received arguments in favor of their opinions from the physiological theory of Helvetius. *Philos. Med. et Phys. Gen. Phys. Biog. Univ.*

HÄDLER (CONRAD) MARCH 1720. VON son-of-the foregoing, born at Nyon in the canton of Berne in 1720. He devoted himself to the study of numismatics and of the history of his native country. His principal publications are a "Library of the History of Switzerland and of every thing relating to it, systematically arranged, and in chronological order." Berne 1785-97 6 vols. 8vo to which was added an Index-revised in 1788, and a "Cabinet of Swiss Coins and Medals." He also wrote articles for the Encyclopedie, published at Yverdon, and for other works. He held the office of bailiff of Nyon, and died in 1786.—*Aden s-G Biog. Nouv. Duct. Hist.*

HALLEY (EDWARD) a mathematician and astronomer of the first rank in the eighteenth century. He was born at Haggerston in the parish of St Leonard Shoreatch, now a part of London in the year 1656. His father being a person in affluent circumstances, he was sent for education first to St Paul's school and then to Queen's college Oxford, of which he became a commoner in his seventeenth year. He had then acquired not only a competent knowledge of classical literature, but was also well skilled in the sciences in which he was destined to excel. Before he was nineteen he published "A direct and Geometrical Method of finding the Aphelia and Eccentricity of Planets" which supplied a defect in the Keplerian theory of planetary motion. He made some curious observations on an eclipse of the moon June 17 1675, and still more important observations on a spot which appeared on the sun's disk in July and August, 1676 by means of which he established the certainty of the motion of the sun round its own axis, a phenomenon which was not before fully ascertained. August 21st the same year he fixed the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope by his observation of the occultation of Mars by the moon. Immediately after he went to St Helena, where he staid till 1678 making observations on the fixed stars of the southern hemisphere, which he formed into constellations. Having returned to England he was made M.A. at Oxford by mandate and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1679 he published "Catalogus Stellarum Australium, sive Supplementum Catalogi Tychoi, &c." which procured him the appellation of the southern Tycho. He then went to Denmark to adjust a dispute between the English philosopher Hooke and the famous Horologian relative to the use of optical instruments in astronomical researches deciding in favor of the latter. In 1680 he set off on a continental tour in company with Nelson, so eminent for his piety who had been his school master. Between Cesis and Paris Halley first saw the remarkable comet which appeared that year. At Paris he made acquaintance

with Celsius; and after visiting Italy in 1681 he returned to England. Having married in 1683 the daughter of Mr Tolles, author of the Encyclopaedia, he settled at Islington where he fitted up an observatory for his astronomical researches. In 1685 he published his "Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass;" in which he endeavours to account for that phenomenon by the supposition of the whole globe of the earth being one great magnet, having four circulating magnetical poles, or points of attraction. His theory though unsatisfactory in common with those of later enquirers is at least very ingenious. The doctrine of Kepler relative to the motions of the planets next engaged his attention, and finding himself frustrated in his endeavours to obtain information on the subject from Hooke and sir Christopher Wren he went to Cambridge where Newton, then mathematical professor satisfied all his enquiries. To this interplay the world is indebted for the publication of the Principia Mathematica Philosophiae Naturalis which appeared in 1686 with a preliminary discourse and an elegant copy of Latin verses from the pen of Halley. Previously to this in 1682 he had been chosen assistant secretary to the Royal Society. In 1691 he was a candidate for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford which however was obtained by Dr David Gregory. According to Whiston he lost this office in consequence of his character as an infidel in religion. In 1692 he resigned his appointment of assistant secretary to the Royal Society and in 1696 on the establishment of five mints for the re-coining of the silver currency he was made comptroller of the mint at Chester where he resided two years. One of his grand undertakings was a voyage to make farther observations relative to the variation of the compass. For this purpose he was appointed in 1696 commander of the Paramour pack a vessel fitted out by government in which he embarked in November but was obliged to return home in June 1699 in consequence of a dispute with his lieutenant, and the insubordination of his men. Not disengaged he set sail again about three months after and having traversed both hemispheres of the globe he touched in his way home at St Helena and many other places, and arrived in England in September 1700. On the spot at St Helena where he erected a tent for making astronomical observations, a telegraph was placed some years since, and the eminence is distinguished by the appellation of "Halley's Mount." As the result of his researches, he published a general chart showing at one view the variation of the compass in all those seas where the English navigators were acquainted. He was next employed to observe the course of the tides in the English channel, with the longitudes and latitudes of the principal headlands, in consequence of which he published a large map of the channel. In 1703 he was engaged by the emperor of Germany to survey the coast of Dalmatia; and returning to England in November that year

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he had elected Savilian professor of geometry in the death of Dr Whiston, and he was also honoured with the degree of LL.D. He subsequently published a Latin translation from the Arabic of a treatise of Apollonius Pergeus, a Greek geometer to which he made additions to supply the place of what was lost. He soon assisted his colleague Dr Gregory, in preparing for the press Apollonius on conic sections. In 1713 he succeeded Sloane as secretary of the Royal Society, and Flamsteed dying in 1720 he received the appointment of astronomer royal at Greenwich where he afterwards chiefly resided. He resigned the secretaryship to the Royal Society that he might devote his time to a favourite object completing the theory of the motion of the moon, which, notwithstanding his age, (for he was then sixty three) he pursued with enthusiasm and ardour. In 1721 he began his observations and for the space of eighteen years he scarcely ever missed taking a meridian view of the moon when the weather was not unfavourable. On the accession of George II he obtained the particular notice and patronage of queen Caroline who procured him half pay as a captain in the navy. In 1729 he was chosen a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His health was almost uninterruptedly good till about 1737 when he had a paralytic attack, from which he recovered sufficiently to pursue his studies and it was not till the end of 1739 that he closed his Lunar Observations. His death took place January 14th 1741—2 at Greenwich and he was interred at the church of Lee in Kent where an inscription was placed to his memory. He possessed, says Fontenelle "all the qualifications necessary for the astro nomer the naturalist the scholar and the philosopher abundantly sufficient to merit the approbation of princes and the applause of the learned. To his great extent of knowledge was added constant presence of mind and a freedom of expression at once pertinac jacious and sincere. He was naturally of an ardent temper and a generous disposition open and punctual in his transactions, candid in his judgment, simple and blameless in his manners affable communicative and disinterested." In 1732 appeared his "Astro nomic Tables with Precepts both in English and Latin for computing the Places of the Sun Moon Planets and Comets" 4to and he was the author of a vast multitude of papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—Martin's Biggs *Philos. Eng. Brit. Atkin's G. Biggs*

HAILORAN (SYLVESTER O') an Irish antiquary of considerable eminence. He was born in 1728, and was educated for the profession of chirurgery which he studied both at Paris and London. After completing his education he became surgeon to the county hospital at Limerick, and he was subsequently chosen a member of the physico-chirurgical society of Dublin besides which he was a fellow of the royal college of surgeons. He died at Cork in 1807. He was the author of a treatise on the cataract, or glaucoma,

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another on goutstone and sphacelosis, with a new method of amputation, besides various surgical papers in periodical works which are creditable to his professional character. But he is chiefly known in the Republic of letters as a Hibernian antiquary and historian. In 1773 he published "An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland" &c, which was followed by a "General History of Ireland" 3 vols. Mr. O'Halloran was a member of the royal Irish academy in whose Transactions he published an ancient Erse poem with a translation and notes.—*Biggs Univ.*

HAMBERGER. There were two German of this name father and son, both eminent scholars and men of science. The elder, George Albert, was a native of Bayreuth in Franconia, born 1662. He studied at various German universities, and gained great reputation for his skill in mathematics of which science he became eventually professor at Jena as well as of natural philosophy. He was the author of some valuable treatises on hydraulics, optics &c &c and dying in 1726 was succeeded in his mathematical professorship by his son GEORGE EDWARD. The latter soon after resigned that chair for that of Medicine in the same university where his character for skill and erudition equalled that acquired by his father. He published a variety of works, chiefly on professional subjects among the principal of which are his treatises on Venescion and Respiration another on the Structure of the Human Frame, two on Medical Physiology. The Elements of Physic; The Art of Healing &c &c. His death took place in 1753.—*Moxon's Cyclop.*

HAMFL (JEAN BAPTISTE DU) a French ecclesiastic curé of Neuilly sur Marne. He was a native of Vire in Lower Normandy born about the year 1624 and applied himself early in life to the study of mathematics with great success. Having completed his studies at Caen and Paris he took orders and remained for ten years attached to the congregation of the oratory until he at length obtained the benefice above mentioned. On the establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1666 Colbert recommended him to the king as secretary to that society. He afterwards visited England in the suite of the French ambassador and availed himself of the opportunity to commence an acquaintance with Boyle, Willis Ray and other philosophers of the period. On his return he obtained the appointment of regius professor of philosophy in the Mazarine college a post in which he was succeeded by Père Varignon. Among his works, which are mostly written in Latin and are much admired for the purity and classical elegance of their style are "Astronomia Phisica," "Philosophia vetus et nova," 1678 4 vols. 17mo, reprinted 1681 in 6 vols., "Regis Scientiarum Academie Historia," 4to, and an edition of the Vulgate Bible with notes, selected from the works of the ancient commentators and tables chronological and geographical which he published in 1704.

His death took place at Paris in the August of the same year, at a very advanced age.—

HAMEL DU MONCEAU (1688-1752) was a eminent French agriculturist and natural philosopher. He was born at Paris in 1701 and died in the same city in 1752. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science and from the year 1728 he distinguished himself by his writings in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member as he likewise was of the Royal Society of London, and other literary associations. He was as remarkable for his modesty as for the extent of his acquirements. A young officer having once asked him an embarrassing question he simply replied to it, "I do not know." "Of what use then said the young man, is it to be a member of the Academy?" Soon after the officer displayed his own ignorance, by talking at random. "You may now see," retorted the philosopher, "what is the use of being an academician, it prevents a man from talking of what he does not understand." Du Hamel held the office of inspector of the marine and was, at the time of his death, dean of the Academy. His works are extremely numerous including "Traité de la Culture des Terres" 6 vols 12mo; "Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine terre" 2 vols. 4to; "La Physique des Arbres" 2 vols. 4to; "De l'Exploitation des Bois" 2 vols. 4to; "Traité des Arbres Fraîchis" 2 vols. 4to; "Éléments de l'Architecture Navale" 4to and "Traité des Pêches Maritimes, &c." Besides which he wrote descriptions of a multitude of arts and manufactures.—*Amer. Diet Hist. Biog. Amer.*

HAMILTON (ALEXANDER) an ingenious physician and professor of midwifery at Edinburgh. He published "Elements of the Practice of Midwifery" 1776 8vo and a "Treatise on Midwifery" 1781 which last was translated into German by J. P. Fehling. Besides another elementary work he edited

William Smellie's "Anatomical Tables with Explanations and an Abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery" 1787 folio. He was also the author of "Select Cases in Midwifery" 1793 8vo and a treatise "On the Complaints of Females" 1797 8vo. Dr Hamilton who was a fellow of the Royal Society and long eminent as an obstetrical lecturer at Edinburgh died in 1802.—*Rees's Reg. of Eng. Auth.* A D H

HAMILTON (ARTHUR) count a poet coarster, and man of letters in the seventeenth century. He was descended from a younger branch of the family of the dukes of Hamilton in Scotland but was born in Ireland about 1640 his mother being a sister of the duke of Ormonde. His parents were catholics and royalists in consequence of which they removed to France after the death of Charles I and young Hamilton became domiciled in that country. He however made frequent visits to England in the reign of Charles II. His sister, who was one of the ornaments of

that gay monarch's court, was married to count Grammont. It is said that the count, after having paid his addresses to the lady who was accepted, changed his mind, and set sail from London for the continent. Her brother followed the recreant lover and overtaking him at Dover, asked him if he had not forgotten something to be done previously to his leaving England? "O yes," replied Grammont, "I forgot to marry your sister" and he immediately returned and fulfilled his engagement. When James II was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland, he gave count Hamilton a regiment of infantry and made him governor of Limerick, but on the run of the royal cause he accompanied James to France where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles, where he was generally esteemed for his agreeable manners and amiable disposition. He died at St Germain in 1720. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his "Mémoirs of Count Grammont" a lively and sprightly production exhibiting a free and in the general outline a faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. The count's other works are—

Poems and "Fairy Tales," which as well as the Mémoirs, are in French and display elegance of style and fertility of invention.—*Amer. C. Biog. Amer. Diet Hist.*

HAMILTON (CHARLES) a native of Ireland who became an officer in the service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment and was distinguished for his acquaintance with the laws and literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, in whose researches he published a description of the Mahawh or Maduca tree. He was the author of an "Historical Relation of the Origin Progress and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afghans in the northern provinces of Hindostan, from a Persian MS" 1787 8vo. The directors of the East India Company subsequently employed him in editing the "Hedava" or Guide a commentary on the Mussulman Law printed in 1791. He died in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

HAMILTON (ELIZABETH) a lady of considerable literary attainments, a native of Ireland being born at Belfast in that country 23rd July 1708. Having become an orphan at an early age she was brought up under the care of her uncle who resided near Stirling in Scotland, and during her residence in his family made herself intimately acquainted with those national peculiarities which she afterwards delineated so admirably in her "Contagions of Glenbervie." Besides this little work which attracted much attention she was the authoress of "The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," 2 vols. 8vo, "The Life of Agrippina," 3 vols. 8vo and "Mémoirs of Modern Philosophers" works which under the popular form of novels are replete with sound sense and information. Her other writings are "Hints for Public Schools" "Popular Essays," 2 vols. 8vo, "Rules of

the Society of Friends, &c., & "Essays on Human Knowledge," 12 vols., "Letters on the Promotion of the Religious and Moral Principle," 2 vols.; and "On the Elementary Principles of Education." Miss Haughton was never married, but enjoyed an extensive acquaintance, especially among the talents of her own sex, one of whom, Miss Bangor, when her fortune, prestid a solicitor from her correspondence, with a promissory note of her life and habits. Her death took place at Margate in Yorkshire, July 23, 1846.—*Memoirs by Miss Bangor.*

HAMILTON (Paracelsus) a Scotch ecclesiastic of the Aton family through which he was connected with the blood-royal of the kingdom. He was born in 1503, and after going through the usual course of education at the university of Edinburgh, travelled on the continent, when he became a convert to the opinions of Luther. On his return to Scotland, James V made him superior of the abbey of Fome in Ross-shire but on his fearlessly asserting the truths which he had learned, stored cardinal Beaton then archbishop of St. Andrew's, caused him to be apprehended and tried upon a charge of heresy. Far from yielding to the storm, Haughton defended the reformed religion with great courage and constancy and fell the first Scotch martyr to Lutheranism, being brought to the stake in front of the college of St. Salvador in the twenty third year of his age. He exhibited the most unshaken fortitude while undergoing his sentence, which was carried into execution on the 1st of March 1537. After his death John Fyfe published his Confession of Faith, together with a treatise written by him, and entitled, "Patrick's Pictures," the latter of which is to be found in Fox's *Martyrology*.—*Fox's Acta and Nov. Mart.*

HAMILTON (WILLIAM) a Scotch poet, usually designated Hamilton of Bangour from the place of his birth Bangour in Ayrshire where his family had an estate. He was one of the Caledonian party who joined in the last attempt to restore to the throne the family of Stuart; and he was present at the battle of Culloden, after which he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He then became an exile from his native country but was at length reprieved. His death took place in France, in 1754, aged fifty. As a poet, Hamilton displays vividness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment, but no great elevation of style or manner, so that he may without injustice be reckoned as one of "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." His poems were published by Foulis, at Glasgow, in 1758, 12mo, and also at Edinburgh, in 1760.—*Chalmers' Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMILTON (Sir WILLIAM) K.B. was born in Scotland in 1731. His mother having been sister to George III, that prince, before his accession to the throne, extended his patronage to young Hamilton, and made him his equerry. In 1756 he received the appointment of ambassador to the court of Naples, where he remained during the long period of thirty-six years,

extending to August 1800. A considerable part of this time was comparatively free from political topics, during which his chiefest function of the British envoy was less very important. He devoted his leisure to science, making a number of observations on Vesuvius, Etna, and other volcanic mountans of the Mediterranean, and the result of his researches is detailed in papers in the Philosophical Transactions and in his "Camp Philaeus, or Observations on the Volcanoes of the Two Sicilies," 2 vols. folio. His communications to the Royal Society were also well published, with notes, in 1772 8vo. He drew up a curious account of the discoveries made in the subterranean city of Pompeii printed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, and he collected a valuable cabinet of antiquities, of which a descriptive account was published by d' Hancarville. The occurrence of the French Revolution interrupted the repose of Europe and gave rise to a treaty of alliance between his Britannic majesty and the king of the two Sicilies, which was signed by sir W. Hamilton as minister plenipotentiary of that country July 12 1793. By this treaty the Neapolitans engaged to furnish 6000 troops, four ships of the line &c. for war against France in the Mediterranean, but Ferdinand IV made peace with the French republic in 1796 without having taken any active part in the contest. On this occasion and in the subsequent events of 1798 and 1799 when the court emigrated to Sicily sir William appears to have acted but a secondary part as a political agent, and he was recalled not long after. He died in London April 6th, 1803. He presented to the British Museum many books, manuscripts, and geological curiosities and after his death his unrivalled collection of antique vases was purchased by parliament for the same national institution.—*Gen. Mag. Ans. Reg.*

HAMILTON (WILLIAM GERRARD) a statesman and parliamentary orator of the last century who on account of the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost the only speech he ever delivered in the English house of Commons, obtained the appellation of Single Speech Hamilton. His father was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was born in 1729. He was sent to Winchester school, whence he removed to Oriel college, Oxford, and then studied at Lincoln's Inn, but was never called to the bar. In 1754 he obtained a seat in parliament, when he made his memorable speech, and he subsequently was made one of the lords of trade and plantations. On the appointment of lord Halifax to the vice-royalty of Ireland, Hamilton went thither as his secretary and he was accompanied by the celebrated Edmund Burke as his own secretary. In the Irish parliament he supported the reputation he had previously gained as an orator; and for many years he held the office of chancellor of the exchequer in that kingdom. He relinquished that post in 1786, and spent the latter part of his life in literary retirement. His death took place

in 1796. A posthumous publication of his works, including a tract entitled ' Parliament and Liberty,' &c., appeared in 1808. The Letters of James have been attributed to this gentleman, but no probable arguments were adduced in support of the conjecture.—*Life prefixed to his Works.* Edinburgh Review.

HAMPOND (Haway DD.) a learned and eloquent divine of the seventeenth century born August 12, 1605 at Chertsey Surrey and christened after his Godfather Henry prince of Wales, (son to king James I.) in whose household his father held the situation of first physician. Being intended for the church, he was sent at an early age to Eton, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, and became a fellow of that society in 1625. In 1633 the then earl of Leicester presented him to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, where he resided till 1645, having graduated as DD in the interval. Being nominated archdeacon of Chichester, and soon named to attend the assembly of divines his predilection for the royal cause induced him positively to refuse his presence. This open avowal of his opinions occasioned his proscription by the parliamentarian party who offered 100£ for his apprehension notwithstanding which he contrived to escape in disguise to Oxford, where the following year under the sanction of Dr Potter he published his 'Practical Catechism.' At the treaty of Uxbridge, Charles I deputed him to attend on his part, when he distinguished himself in an active contest with Richard Vane. For his services on that occasion he obtained a canonry of Christchurch in 1645 and was soon after chosen public orator. During the captivity of the unfortunate Charles he attended in the capacity of chaplain at Woburn, Hampton, and Cansbrook castle, till his compulsory dismissal in 1647 when he again retired to Oxford. The following year he was himself ordered into confinement by the parliamentarian visitors, who deprived him of all his preferments. After enduring an imprisonment of some months he obtained his liberty and took up his residence at Westwood park Worcestershire the seat of sir John Packwood who protected him till the re-establishment of monarchy again introduced him to court favour. In 1660 he was called in to assist in restoring the church establishment, and was nominated by Charles II to the bishopric of Worcester but died before his consecration of a fit of the stone on the 25th of April in the same year. Beside the treatise already mentioned he was the author of a paraphrase of the New Testament with notes and had finished the Book of Psalms with a view to the public cause of a similar illustration of the Old Testament, when death hindered the completion of his design. His works were collected after his decease, and printed in four folio volumes.—*Life by Bishop Fell.*

HAMPOND (James) an English eloquent poet of considerable reputation. He was the son of Anthony Hampsone, esq; of Somer-

shire place, in Nottinghamshire, who attained some eminence in the early part of the last century as a statesman, and a man of leisure; though, after having had a seat in parliament, and been a commander of the navy he died a prisoner in the Fleet in 1739. His son born in 1710 received his education at Westminster school, where he formed an intimacy with lord Cobham, Chesterfield, and Lyttelton, and others afterwards distinguished in literature. He was appointed usher to Frederick prince of Wales, and in 1741 was chosen MP for Truro. He died the following year at Stowe, the seat of lord Cobham, his health, if not his intellects having been disordered by an unfortunate attachment to a young lady who rejected his addresses. Not long after his death a small volume of his

Love Elegies was published with a preface by lord Chesterfield. They are chiefly imitations of Tibullus, and are obviously the fruits of a highly cultivated taste and warm imagination in one or two of his compositions the author displays more originality of sentiment. In spite of the depreciating armed versions of Dr Johnson these elegies have been generally read, and much admired.—*dicta s; G. Bigg Campbell's Spec. of Brit Poets.*

HAMPDEN (John) celebrated for his patriotic opposition to taxation by prerogative, was descended from an ancient family settled at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire. He was born in London in 1594 and at an early age was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college Oxford. On leaving the university he took chambers in one of the inns of court, in order to study law but the death of his father putting him in possession of an ample estate he indulged in the usual unrestrained career of country gentlemen until the aspect of the times and the natural weight of his connexions and character produced greater strictness of conduct without any abatement of his cheerfulness and affability. Being cousin-german by the mother's side to Oliver Cromwell he like his kinsman attached himself to the party in opposition to the court. He entered into parliament in 1628, and soon after married a lady of the Foljamby family. Although for some years a uniform opposer of the arbitrary practices in church and state, and one of those who in 1637 had engaged a ship to carry them to New England, he acted no very distinguished part in parliament. Hume whose partiality in respect to the transactions of this period has long ceased to mislead, speaks at the motives to this intended emigration, as merely perfidious, but the conduct of Hampden in regard to the demand for ship-money, which immediately followed the prohibition to deport the kingdom, forms a conclusive answer to this assertion. His resistance to that illegal impost, to use the language of lord Clarendon "made him the argument of all tongues" especially as it was after the decision of the judges, in favor of the king's right to levy ship money that Hampden resolved to pay it. Being prosecuted in the

most of audacious, he himself, aided by his adherents, got the side against the crown supporters for twelve days, before the twelve judges; and although it was decided against him by eight of them to four, the victory in a popular sense was in his favor. From this time he received the title of the patriot Hampden; and his temper and his modesty on that great occasion acquired him as much credit for his courage and perseverance. Henceforward he took a prominent lead in the great contest between the crown and the parliament and was one of the five members whom the king so impudently attempted in person, to seize in the house of commons. When the appeal was to the sword, Hampden acted with his usual decision by accepting the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army under the earl of Essex. His military career was however short, and only allowed time to prove that his courage in the field because his general character Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops, near Thame in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and in the skirmish that ensued, received a shot in the shoulder which broke the bone, and after much suffering his wound proved fatal six days after its infliction on the 26th June, 1643. It is said that the king testified his respect for him by sending his own physician to attend him. His death was a great subject of rejoicing to the royal party and of grief to his own. That the joy of the former was misplaced there is now much reason to believe as he would have proved a powerful check upon the unprincipled ambition of his relative, Oliver Cromwell sums up an elaborate character of this eminent leader by a sentence implying that, like Catiline "he had a head to contrive a tongue to persuade and a hand to execute any mischief." This language divested of party spirit, merely implies that acting upon his own theory he was a man of extraordinary talents and vigour. No doubt he went to the extreme in his opposition to prerogative, but his character and conduct, from first to last, avince his conscientiousness and he has taken his rank by acclamation on the one side, and tacitly on the other very high in that list of genuine English patriots, the mention of whose names excites involuntary respect.—Clerendon. *Hans. Eng. Brit.*

HAMZAH, the principal founder of the sect of the Druses, under the infatuated Caliph Hakem [see his article] in the eleventh century. The number of Hakem, as already shown, did not extinguish his sect, which flourished under the direction of Hamzah, and still exists. One of its fundamental principles is the incarnation of the Devil in the person of the caliph Hakem; and in other respects the doctrine seems to be a compound of Mahometanism, gnostic Christianity, and absurd and licentious notions of mysticism. The work held in the highest respect among them, was composed of 12 volumes, and is entitled "The Book of the Initiates to the Mysteries of the Gentry,"

a copy of which was found in the house of Narending, one of the chief priests of the Druses, towards the close of the eleventh century, and lodged in the king's library at Paris. A French version of this book was published by M. Petre de la Croix.—D'Herbelot. *Mores.*

HANCARVILLE (PIERRE FRANCOIS HUARD) a French writer on philology and classical antiquities. He was a native of Nancy, and died at Paris in 1798. Besides a Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Cabinet of sir W Hamilton he published a work entitled "Recherches sur l'histoire, l'origine, l'esprit, et les progrés des Arts de la Grèce," 3 vols. the last part of which has been translated into English.—*Nous. Diet. Hist.*

HANDEL or HAENDEL (GEORGE FARNACE) this celebrated composer was a native of Halle in the duchy of Magdeburg in Lower Saxony where his father practised with considerable reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was the offspring of a second marriage and was born February 23, 1684. His father in tendering him for the law discouraged as much as possible the strong passion which he evinced early in life for the science of music, and even forbade him to practice. But although no instrument was allowed to be in the house, the young musician contrived to secrete a small clavichord in a garret, where he amused himself during great part of the night after the rest of the family had retired to rest and made such progress, that on paying a visit to the court of Saxe Weissenfels, where his brother held a subordinate situation in the household, he seized the opportunity to play on the church organ, with such power and effect, that the duke, who accidentally witnessed his performance, used his influence successfully with his father to permit him to follow the bent of his inclination. He was accordingly placed under the tuition of Zachau, organist of the cathedral, and at the age of nine was so far advanced in the practical part of the science, as to be able to officiate occasionally as deputy to his instructor while his theoretical proficiency actually enabled him to compose a service or Spiritual Cantata, weekly for nearly three years. On the death of his father in 1703 he repaired to Hamburg, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement in the orchestra at the opera there. At this period of his life he commenced an acquaintance with Mattheson the composer, which though untoward in its commencement, ripened into a strict friendship. A breach of etiquette during the performance of the latter's opera of Cleopatra on the 4th of December 1704 produced a quarrel between the young men, which terminated in a duel. Fortunately Mattheson's sword broke against one of Handel's buttons, which ended the recontre, and reconciliation took place. On the 30th of the same month Handel brought out his first opera, "Alcina," which in the February following was succeeded by his "Nero," Mattheson performing the principal character in each. Having at length

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sured enough to warrant him in making a journey to Italy, he proceeded in succession to Florence Vessna, Naples, and Rome, in which latter capital he formed an acquaintance with Corelli at the house of cardinal Ottoboni. On his return to Germany in 1710 he entered the service of the elector of Hanover afterwards George I of England as chapel master, but having received pressing invitations from several of the British nobility to visit London he with the permission of that prince, set out for England where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception which he met with in this country induced him to break his continental engagement in violation of a positive promise which he had given to return within a specified time and he was in consequence on the accession of his royal patron to the throne of these realms in much disgrace till the good offices of baron Kilmessenge not only restored him to favour but procured him an increase of the pension of £200 granted him by queen Anne to double that amount. From 1715 to 1718 Handel resided with the earl of Burlington, and then quitted that nobleman for the service of the duke of Chandos who entertained him as maestro di capella to the splendid choir which he had established at his seat at Cannons. For the service of this magnificent chapel Handel produced those anthems and organ fugues which alone would have been sufficient to immortalise him. After two years dedicated to this munificent patron the Royal Academy of Music was instituted and this great composer whose fame had now reached its height, was placed at its head, and this for a short period may be considered as the most splendid era of music in England. The warmth of his own temper however called into action by the arrogance and caprice of Carestini Cuzzoni and others of his principal Italian singers gave birth to many violent quarrels and public opinion becoming to a certain extent enlisted in favour of his opponents his popularity began to wane and after ten years' duration the operas under his direction were abandoned. In 1741 he brought out his *chef d'œuvre* the oratorio of the Messiah. This sublime composition was not however duly appreciated at its first representation a circumstance which may be accounted for by the offence which its author had just given in refusing to compose for Senesino who had insulted him. Disgusted at its reception Handel set out for Ireland towards the close of the same year where it was much more successful. Mrs Cibber's execution of the song He was despised eliciting especially a very strong sensation and when after an absence of nine months which had turned out most profitably both to his purse and fame he returned to London the hostility against him had much abated and his oratorios were constantly received at Covent-garden theatre with the greatest approbation by overflowing audiences the Messiah in particular increased yearly in reputation. Some time previously to his decease he

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was afflicted by that most serious among human calamities total blindness but this misfortune had little effect on his spirits, and he continued not only to perform in publick but even to compose. His own air however from the oratorio of Samson Total Eclipse is said always to have infected and agitated him extremely after this melancholy privation. On the 6th of April 1759 he was as usual at his post in the orchestra, but expired after a very short illness on the 13th of the same month. His habits of life were regular and although in his contests with the nobility he lost at one time the whole of his savings amounting to 10,000*£* yet he afterwards recovered himself and left 20,000*£* at his decease. His appetites were coarse his person large and ungainly his manners rough and his temper even violent but his heart was humane and his disposition liberal. His early and assiduous attention to his profession prevented him from acquiring much literary information but he spoke several modern languages. His musical powers it is scarcely possible to estimate too highly he was never exceeded in the strength and boldness of his style, and while fugue contrivance and full score were more generally revered than at present was unrivalled. Although his vocal melodies may not be more polished and graceful than those of his countryman Hasse or his rivals Bononcini and Porpora his instrumental compositions exhibit a combination of vigour spirit and invention which has never been exceeded and his choruses in grandeur and sublimity have not been equalled since the invention of counterpoint. A very honourable tribute of applause was given to Handel in 1785 by a musical commemoration at Westminster abbey in which pieces selected exclusively from his works were performed by a band of 500 instruments in the presence of their late majesties and family and the principal nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms. This great composer who never married was buried in Westminster abbey where a monument by Roubiliac is erected to his memory.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Eng. Diet.*

HANGER (GEORGE) lord Coleraine better known by the title of Colonel Hanger distinguished alike by his talents and his eccentricities. Being a younger son of a noble family he was destined for the army and a commission was procured for him at an early period of life. He served in America during the whole of the war with the United States but he was never afterwards able to obtain employment as a military man. The highest rank he reached was that of major of the British legion of cavalry. In 1789 he published An Address to the Army in reply to strictures by Rodene Mackenzie on Trelatton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781. "Svo." Though accustomed to mingle much in gay and fashionable society and in indulge in convivial pleasures and general dissipation he contrived to devote much of his time to reading and was usually well prepared

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with topics for conversation, so as to be a very agreeable companion. Free in his manners, he was yet never disposed to give intemperance of fence, and the peculiarity of his behaviour and apparent naivete of disposition disarmed resentment, so that mirth rather than anger was the common result of his most extravagant mirths. On the death of his elder brother in 1814, he succeeded to his title which however he refused to assume, and when addressed by it he was not at all pleased with the compliment. He died at his house near the Regent's-park in 1824 aged seventy three. Among a considerable number of publications which proceeded from his pen, the most interesting and amusing is his *Life Adventures, and Opinions 1801* 2 vols. 8vo. If any proof of his eccentricity were required, it might be found in the fact, that in one of his books he introduced a portrait of himself suspended *a la lanterne*.—*Anec. Reg.*

HAMMER (or THOMAS) son to a younger brother of sir John Hammer a Shropshire baronet, was born in 1676 and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hammer in the above-named county. He was removed from Westminster school to Christ-church, Oxford, and having completed his education in that university entered parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk in 1713 in despite of opposition, and intimate acquaintance with the forms of the house procured him to be chosen speaker. This distinguished office he filled during the remainder of a parliamentary career of more than thirty years duration from its commencement. Towards the close of his life he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature, the fruits of which succession appeared in a corrected edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works, which he published in six quarto volumes, illustrated and ornamented with engravings. The copyright of the work he liberally presented to the university of Oxford where it was printed in 1744. Sir Thomas survived its publication little more than a year, dying at his seat in Suffolk in 1746.—*Biog. Brit.*

HANNEMAN (ADRIAN) an historical and portrait painter was born at the Hague in 1611. He formed his taste and style by copying the works of Vandyke in such a manner that many of his copies pass for originals. Although usually employed as a portrait painter he sometimes designed historical and allegorical subjects of which a large picture, representing peace as a beautiful woman seated on a throne and holding a dove on her knee in the hall of the States of Holland, is much admired. He came to England in the reign of Charles II where he remained for sixteen years, and on his return to Holland, became the favourite painter of the princesses of Orange afterwards queen Mary II. There are portraits by Hanneman at Windsor, Woburn, and other places.—*Walpole's Anecd.*

HANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian leader, the son of Hamilcar, and one of the

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most famous generals recorded in ancient history was born in the year of Rome 236, and BC 230. At the age of eight years his father caused him to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. He acquired the art of war in Spain under Hamilcar and at the age of twenty two commanded the cavalry in the army of his brother-in-law, Asdrubal. On the death of that leader he was nominated his successor by the acclamation of the troops, and proceeded on the plan of his predecessor to extend the Carthaginian dominions in Spain and contrary to treaty laid siege to Saguntum. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he planned the invasion of Italy and in the fulfilment of that daring scheme ascended the formidable ridge of the Alps, which had perhaps never before been crossed by a regular army. Having defeated Cornelius Scipio Sempronius and Flaminius in the celebrated battles of Ticinus, Trebia, and in the ambuscade near the lake Thrasimene he was at length checked by Fabius. The famous victory of Cannae over the consuls Varro and Aemilius Paullus BC 216 being the most disastrous defeat ever endured by the Romans carried his fortune to its greatest height. The immediate consequence of this battle was the defection of most of the Roman allies in that part of Italy and the surrender of the opulent city of Capua. Weakened however by his victory he was obliged to remain for some time inactive during which interval the Romans recovered from their panic and when the Carthaginians were at length encamped before Rome BC 211 their appearance excited no alarm. Perceiving the hopelessness of the attempt, Hannibal marched back as far as Rhegium and Capua again fell into the hands of the Romans. From this time the sole theatre of the exploits of Hannibal in Italy was confined to the southern extremity of it, where he maintained the war with fluctuating success until the complete defeat of his brother Asdrubal by the consul Claudius, quite crippled the Carthaginian. This disaster added to the fact of the invasion of Africa by Scipio obliged Hannibal reluctantly to quit Italy in the seventeenth year after entering it and his departure was celebrated at Rome by public rejoicings. His arrival in Africa induced the Carthaginians to violate a truce which they had made with Scipio and gave a temporary revival to their interests, yet so sensible was he of the impending danger that he made proposals of accommodation to the Roman leader, which were rejected. The famous battle of Zama BC 202 terminated the contest, he was obliged to fly from a field covered with slaughtered troops, and declaring to the Carthaginian senate that peace was necessary on any terms, the first Punic war terminated. He did not however lose his credit with his countrymen, and although precluded by the conditions of the peace from remaining at the head of the army he was chosen praetor and displayed great abilities in the rectification of affairs, until the Romans found it convenient to accuse him of

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encountering hostilities against them with king Antiochus. Under these circumstances he deemed it necessary to withdraw from the storm and quitting the city in disguise he joined Antiochus, with whom he held many conferences concerning his meditated war against the Romans. On learning this event, the Romans sent ambassadors to Antiochus who endeavoured to render Hannibal suspected, whose plans were otherwise rendered abortive by the weak presumption of the Syrian king and the jealousy of his ministers. When Antiochus was driven to make peace with the Romans, one of their leading conditions was that Hannibal should be given up to them. Foreseeing thus result, he first retired to Crete and subsequently according to some writers, to Armenia. His last asylum was in the court of Prusias king of Bithynia who preparing to give him up on the demand of the Romans he swallowed poison which he always carried about him against such an emergency and died BC 163 at the age of sixty three. Thus perished a man accounted by the ancients one of the most consummate masters of the art of war. The Romans have loaded his memory with every imputation of cruelty and perfidy but although profuse of human blood and unscrupulous as to the manner in which he obtained his ends he could scarcely be more so than many of the Roman leaders themselves, and it appears from several instances, that he was not incapable of generosity of sentiment. It speaks highly of the talents of Hannibal that he nearly balanced the fortunes of Carthage and Rome and inflicted wounds upon the latter to which its poets and historians never allude without horror.—*Polybius Livy Corn Nepos.*

HANNO a Carthaginian naval and military commander famous for his maritime discoveries. He is supposed to have lived about 445 BC and he is said by Pliny to have been employed by the republic in the circumnavigation of Africa, which he completed from the straits of Gibraltar to those of Babehmandel at the mouth of the Red Sea. He drew up an account of his voyage in the Punic language which was translated into Greek and probably served as the basis of a treatise styled the *Periplus of Hanno*, still extant. The authenticity of this tract has been doubted but Dr Robertson and others have shown that some of the most singular circumstances contained in it are supported by the testimony of later voyagers. The *Periplus* has been repeatedly published and an English translation of it, by Falconer, appeared in 1797 8vo.—*Vetus Maris.*

HANRIOT or HENRIT (FRANCIS) one of the most unprincipled among the French revolutionary leaders under the despotism of Robespierre. He was born at Nantes about 1761, and, after having been a manual servant and a custom house officer in both which situations he is said to have behaved with dishonesty he became a spy for the police. The revolution afforded ample scope for his talents, and attaching himself to the Jacobin

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party he first distinguished himself in plotting and directing the massacres, which took place in the Parisian prisons September 2nd 1793. Continuing his career of cruelty, he was appointed commander of the national guards. Instructed by the prevailing faction, and seconded by Marat on the 2d of June, 1793 he surrounded the Convention with an armed force and obliged the members who would have closed their sitting to return and pass decrees of accusation against the Girondists. He acted on all occasions as a faithful partisan of Robespierre whom he in vain endeavoured to support, when accused in the Convention in July 1794. Hanot deserted by his troops when he would have led them against the national representatives, was arrested and suffered with his chief under the axe of the guillotine July 29th 1794. Unlike his pusillanimous accomplices, he displayed on the scaffold a courage worthy of a better cause.—*Dict des H. M. du 18me. S. Bag Unit.*

HANVILL (JOHN) a monk belonging to the abbey of St Albans in the twelfth century who distinguished himself as a writer of Latin poetry. According to some accounts he studied at the university of Oxford and after having travelled over a great part of Europe and resided a long time at Paris, he returned to England, and entered into the order of St Benedict. His principal production is a kind of mock heroic poem in which he describes the travels of his hero Archrenius, and satirizes the vices and follies of the world. This work which is much superior in point of elegance to most contemporary compositions, was published at Paris in 1517 but the book is of rare occurrence. Some specimens of Hanvill's poems were also published in Waterton's history of English poetry Epistles, epigrams, &c. by the same author are preserved in MS. in the Bodleian library.—*Leland de Script Br. Berkshir 1a Bag 1a*

HANWAY (JONAS) a merchant and traveller distinguished for his active benevolence, was born at Portsmouth in 1712. At an early age he was apprenticed to a merchant at Lisbon and in 1743 became a partner in the English house of Dingley at Petersburgh. The concerns of the partnership rendering a journey into Persia desirable it was gladly undertaken by Mr Hanway, who went to Astrabad with a cargo of English goods, which were lost, in consequence of the English factory being plundered in a rebellion against Nadur Shah. He underwent much fatigue in his exertions to obtain restitution but was thereby enabled to acquire a knowledge of the manners and events of Persia, an account of which he published in 1753 in a work entitled *An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea &c. with the particular history of the great usurper Nadur Kouhi.* 4 vols. 4to. This performance abounds with curious and instructive matter but is somewhat prolix in style and moral reflection. In the same year he engaged in the controversy concerning the naturalization

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of the Jews, and published "A Review of the proposed Naturalization; by Merchant," a third edition of which appeared the same year. From this time Mr. Heywood continued publishing on a variety of topics, all relating to points of public good, or schemes of charity and utility. He was the principal instigator of the Marine society, and the Magdalen charity first planned by his partner Mr. Dingley was much indebted to his activity for its establishment. He had some concern in the institution of Sunday schools, and he also did all in his power to alleviate the condition of the poor chimney sweepers. His fellow citizens entertained such a sense of his merits, that a deputation of the principal merchants of London waited upon lord Bute to request that some public mark of favour might be conferred upon a man who had done so much service to the community at the expense of his private fortune. He was in consequence made a commissioner of the navy which post he held for twenty years and on resignation was allowed to retain the salary for life. He died in 1786 and a monument was erected to him by subscription. He was a man of some harmless peculiarities in dress and manners, but eminently upright, sincere and phalanx tropical. His knowledge was extensive and his numerous writings were highly useful although rating low as literary compositions. A list of them may be found in our authority.—*Pugh's Life of Heywood*

HARDBERG (CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE) an eminent modern statesman was born at Hanover in 1750. He received his education at Göttingen and afterwards resided some years in England. He subsequently took a share in the administrations of Hanover and of Anspach, and finally composed a part of that of Berlin. In 1795 he opened the negotiations at Basle and signed the treaty of peace between Prussia and the French republic. In 1804 he became minister of foreign affairs and advocated a system of great energy but was not duly supported. He retired after the battles of Jena, but resumed his functions on the resignation of Zastrow. He was again obliged to retire after the battle of Friedland being disagreeable to Napoleon when he took up his residence at Haga whence he emerged on the change of that warrior's fortune and as the prime minister of Prussia had the satisfaction of signing the treaty of Paris in 1814. He visited London with his sovereign the same year, previous to which he was created a prince. He afterwards acted for Prussia in the congress for arrangement of the affairs of Europe and died at Genoa November 26 1822. Prince Hardenberg was the author and patron of some very salutary reforms in the domestic government of Prussia although falling far short of the promised introduction of an adequate system of representation into that kingdom.—*Cont. Mag.*

HARDI (ALEXANDER) a French dramatic poet, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He has been reckoned the father of

the French stage, and previous to the appearance of Corneille he was considered the best tragic writer of his time. He also wrote comedies, in which he seems to have taken for his model the works of the Spanish dramatists, his pieces displaying fertility of invention but abundance of magnificence and extravagance. He rivalled Lope de Vega in the number of his plays, amounting to six hundred. A selection from the dramas of Hardi was published in 6 vols. 8vo 1682. He died at Paris in 1630.—*Moreri's Note Dict. Hist.*

HARDICANUTE, king of England and Denmark was the son of Canute by Emma daughter of Richard duke of Normandy. He succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1038, and at the same time laid claim to that of England which had devolved to his elder and half brother Harold. A compromise was effected by which the southern part of the kingdom was for a while held in his name by his mother Emma and on the death of his brother he succeeded to the whole. His government was violent and tyrannical, he revived the odious tax of Danegelt, and punished with great severity the insurrections which it occasioned. The death of this despotic prince in consequence of intemperance at the nuptials of a Danish nobleman brought his reign to an early termination, to the great joy of his subjects in 1041.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HARDING (THOMAS) an English ecclesiastic, a native of Combe-Martin, Devonshire, where he was born in 1512. He was educated in the Romish faith at Winchester school, whence he removed in due course to New-college Oxford on the foundation and became fellow of that society in 1536. Six years afterwards he was chosen Hebrew professor and being appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Suffolk that nobleman employed him to superintend the education of his daughter the lady Jane Grey. At this period Hardinge was a staunch protestant, and instructed his pupil in all the doctrines of the reformed church but on the accession of queen Mary he abjured his former tenets, and embraced the religion of the court to the great dissatisfaction of lady Jane who remonstrated with him on this abrupt change of opinion. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was deprived of his stall at Winchester and the treasurership of the chapter at Salisbury to which valuable appointment he had succeeded in the preceding reign. He now found it convenient to return to Lowayne where he entered into a long polemical controversy with bishop Jewel against whom he wrote seven treatises in defence of the religion he had embraced. His death took place in 1572 or as others say 1572.—*Wood's Princes & Worthies*

HARDING or HARDING (JONIE) a learned esquire of the north of England, in the fifteenth century. He was in the service of the famous Henry Percy called Hotspur, whom he accompanied in his scismatic expedi-

HATTON. In 1415 he attended Henry V to the siege of Harfleur, and he afterwards was with the duke of Bedford, in his engagement with the duke of the Burgundy. He is said to have encountered great personal hazard to procure for the king certain records from the archives of Scotland. He wrote a chronicle of English history, in verse which is absolutely destitute of poetical merit, but possesses some value as a register of former times and manners. If, as is supposed, he was employed by Edward III it is not probable that he was living so late as 1481 the alleged date of his death.—*Andrew's Hist. of Gr. Brit.*

HARDINGE (NICKOLAS) an English gentleman, educated as a lawyer and who held some political situations, but was most distinguished for the cultivation of the belles lettres. He studied at Eton and Cambridge after which he kept his terms at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1731 he obtained the office of chief clerk to the house of Commons, in 1752 he was made joint secretary of the Treasury, and he was twice elected MP for the borough of Eye in Suffolk. He died in 1758 aged fifty-seven. His published works consist of some English poetry and a volume of Latin poems.—
HARRISON (GEORGE) son of the preceding born in 1744. After finishing his preparatory studies at Eton school he went to Trinity college Cambridge where Dr Watson afterwards bishop of Llandaff was his tutor. In 1769 he was created by mandate master of arts and he was called to the bar the same year having like his father been a student of the Temple. The interest of his mother's brother lord Camden procured him the rank of sergeant-at-law and he subsequently was appointed solicitor-general to her majesty queen Charlotte. In 1787 he was made a Welch judge and two years after the queen's attorney-general. He died in the execution of his judicial duties, at Presteign, in Radnorshire April 26th 1816. He was a man of cultivated talents, possessing much wit and humour as well as good sense and knowledge of the world. His speeches in parliament and in the courts of law have been published as well as several contributions to miscellaneous literature including three sermons. These have been collected and printed with his letters, and an account of his life by Mr John Nichols.—*Lit. Anec. Illustrations of Literature.*

HARDION (JAMES) a native of Tours born 1686. His literary attainments which were considerable obtained him the situation of royal librarian at Paris, and a seat in the Academy of Inscriptions, among the transactions of which society are to be found many interesting papers from his pen. He was also the author of an universal history in eighteen duodecimo volumes and a work entitled "Histoire Poétique" in three volumes 17m. His death took place in 1766.—*Noz. Dist. Hist.*

HARDOUIN (JOUIN) a learned French Jesuit, less celebrated for his intimate

acquaintance with the classical authors of antiquity, than remarkable for the singularity of his opinions respecting the authenticity of their writings. He was born in 1647, at Quimper in Brittany and died at Paris September 3, 1729. The work by which he is principally known is his *Chronologie ex nummis antiquis restituens prolatione de maxima Heracliodum* in which he supports the extraordinary hypothesis, that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians are the spurious productions of the thirteenth century. His exceptions to this sweeping denunciation of the antinomians are scarcely less curious, as he admits the genuineness of the works of Cicero and Pliny as well as of some of those attributed to Horace and Virgil contending at the same time that the two latter are allegorical writers who under the names of Lalage and *Aeneas* have represented the Christian religion and the life of its founder. This singular treatise which appeared in 1693 printed in two quarto volumes not only produced able refutations from the pens of Le Clerc and La Croze but excited the animadversion of his clerical superiors, who condemned and proscribed the book. The author was also called upon for a public recantation of his errors, which in fact he made but probably with no great degree of sincerity as he afterwards repeated his offence in other publications. His other works are—*Nummi Antiqui populi romani et urbium illustris* 1684 an edition of Themistius folio produced in the same year, one of Pliny's natural history in usus Delphini, 5 vols. 4to 1685, and another in twelve folio volumes of "The Councils" 1705. On this latter work he expended a great deal of time and labour but when completed it proved obnoxious to the parliament, which ordered its immediate suppression. A selection from father Hardouin's works comprising most of those which had fallen under the censure of the Romish church, appeared in 1700 at Amsterdam, and a folio volume containing some of his posthumous writings on miscellaneous subjects was printed at Paris about the year 1731 under the title *Johannes Hardouin Opuscula*. De Boza in describing the character of this extraordinary man speaks of him as being in credulity a child in sincerity a youth and in mental delicacy an old man.—*Moreri.*

HARDT (HERMAN VON DER) one of the most learned philological writers Germany ever produced. He was born in 1660 at Melle in Westphalia, where his father was director of the mint to count Tecklenbourg. He prosecuted his studies at Jena and at Leipzig where he distinguished himself by the extraordinary strength of his memory and attached himself chiefly to the acquisition of the Oriental languages. He established at Leipzig a Philological Academy for the express cultivation of sacred literature, but he was prevented from co-operating long with the institution in consequence of the duke of Brunswick having made him his librarian. In 1640

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he was chosen professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Helmstadt, to which academy of learning he induced the dukes to present his library. In 1709 he was elected rector of the gymnasium of Marburg where he employed every moment he could spare from the duties of his station in preparing for the press those learned works which have established his reputation. Among these are—*Autographia Lutheri aboriorum celebriorum virorum ab anno 1517 ad annum 1546 reformatiōis statim et historiam egrēpū ilustrant, 3 vola. 8vo.*, *Magnum Concilium Constantiense de universalis Ecclesiae reformatiōis unione et fide 1697 3 vola. fol.* 1700—1742 6 vola. fol. undertaken by order of the duke of Brunswick, *Memorabiliis Bibliothecae novae Rodolphini Historia literaria Reformationis, 1717 5 vols. folio.*

Tomus primus in Jacobo Historiam populū Israëlis in Assyriaco exilio Samaria overat et regna extincto illustrans Helmstadt 1728 folio the remainder of this work was never published. He died in 1746 leaving in MS a History of the Reformation and other eruditæ collections.—*Dug Uss*

HARE (FRANCIS) bishop of Chichester an English prelate in the reign of Anne a native of London. He was elected from Eton school to a fellowship at King's college Cambridge on the foundation where he distinguished himself by his literary attainments, and was selected to superintend the education of the first marquis of Blandford, son of John Churchill the great duke of Marlborough. Under the patronage of this noble family his rise in the church was rapid. The interest of the duke who was then at the head of the army first procured him the appointment of chaplain general to the forces and afterwards in succession the deaneries of Worcester in 1708 St Paul's 1726 and the bishopric of St Asaph 1727 whence he was translated to the more valuable see of Chichester in 1731 still retaining his deanship of the metropolitan church. A short time previous to the death of the queen, he published a remarkable pamphlet under the title of “The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures in the way of private Judgment.” The object of this treatise is to prove the indispensable duty of Christian communities to remove such discouragements but the levity of style with which the bishop has conducted his argument, has given occasion to some of his opponents to charge him with scepticism. In the celebrated Bangorian controversy he expressed the side of the question opposed to that which was maintained by Hoadley who became the main object of his attack. His other works are a quarto edition of Ference with annotations critical and explanatory and a treatise on Hebraical rhythm in which he professes to have restored the original metre to the Book of Psalms. In both these works his economy as a critic is strongly impeached, in the first by his old antagonist in polemics Bentley, and in the second by bishop Lowth, whose refutation of his positions is generally

considered to be complete. Bishop Hare's death took place in 1740.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

HARDBECK (FRANCIS) an eminent literary lawyer king's counsel, and member of the Society of Lincoln's-inn. He was also recorder of Liverpool but distinguished himself more as a consulting counsel than as a pleader. He is the author of several legal works which are in high esteem the principal of them are—*The Case of Somerett the Negro*, “Collection of State Trials” 11 vols. folio, *Argument in Defence of Literary Property*, “Collection of Law Trials,” 2 vols. folio, *The Jurisdiction of the Lords House of Parliament* by Judge Hale with a Preface “Judicial Arguments and Collections &c.” In 1813, Parliament, in compliance with a proposal from himself passed a vote for the purchase of his library for the sum of 8000*l.* the whole of which has been added to that of Lincoln's-inn. He died 21st of August, 1821 in his eighty first year—*See Biog.*

HARINGTON (Sir JOHN) an English courtier poet and man of letters in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was descended from a respectable family settled at Kelston near Bath and was born about 1561. His father had been imprisoned in the reign of queen Mary for holding a correspondence with her sister Elizabeth on whose accession to the crown he was naturally regarded with favour and she stood sponsor for the son at the baptismal font. He was educated at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge where he took the degree of MA. Making his appearance at court he distinguished himself not only by his satirical and sprightly wit displayed in jests and epigrams but also by a translation of the tale of Alcina and Rugiero from the Orlando Furioso. This poetical effort reached the eye of the madam queen who fearing herself offended at the hoen tuneness of the story imposed on Harrington the task of translating the whole poem. This he executed to her majesty's satisfaction and published the work in 1591. But that peasant did not check the prurient imagination and satirical temper of the young courtier. In 1596 he published two tracts entitled *A new Discourse on a stale subject called the Metamorphosis of Ajax*, and *An Apologie for Ajax*. These pieces are said to be the first specimens of the Rabelaisian satire of which our literature could boast they are replete with that kind of humour which distinguishes the writings of the French Lucian and partake of their grossness. The extreme rarity of these once popular trifles renders it doubtful whether Swift or Sterne were acquainted with them, though there are passages in the writings of both those authors which render it probable that they had seen Harrington's volumes. The indecency of the ideas which serve as the basis of these satires probably accorded too well with the taste of the age to have given offence but the personal ridicule in which the satirist indulged, started up a

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host of esteemed among his contemporaries, and to the partiality of the queen he owed his escape from a Starchamber prosecution though it is said he had not spared even her favourite Leicester. In 1599 Hervington accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland and received from him the honour of knighthood a circumstance which gave offence to the queen. This probably induced him to retire from court to his seat near Bath. On the accession of James I he was made a knight of the Bath and he was favoured with the correspondence of that learned monarch, though it does not appear that he obtained any more substantial marks of favour of which he stood in need, having through the carelessness of his disposition considerably lessened his estate. He died in 1612. A volume of his Most elegant and witty Epigrams was published in 1625, and other pieces of his including A brief View of the Church of England to the year 1608 were printed in the *Nugae Antiquae*. —*Warren's Hist. of Bath.* *Atlas: G. Brog.*

HARINGTON (HARVY) a descendant of the preceding an eminent physician at Bath. He was born in 1723 and after previous tuition he went to Queen's college Oxford where he took the degree of Master of Arts. He then engaged in a course of medical study with a view to professional practice and in 1762 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Physic. Leaving the university he settled at Wells whence he subsequently removed to Bath. There he distinguished himself not only by his medical talents but also by the cultivation of general literature and by his fondness for music and his skill both as a performer and a composer. He instituted a musical meeting at Bath styled the Harmonic Society for which he wrote many glee's and other compositions which have been much admired. He also composed anthems of extraordinary merit. While at Oxford in 1769 Dr Harrington published the first volume of the interesting work entitled *Nugae Antiquae* a collection of original Papers, written in the Reigns of Henry VIII queens Mary Elizabeth &c. A second volume appeared in 1775 and the collection was republished in 3 vols. 1779. Among the other productions of Dr Harrington are — An Ode to Harmony an Ode to Discord, the Witch of Wokey a Ballad, and he was also the author of The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity. He died January 10th 1816.—*Bretton's Hist. of Bath Abbey Ann. Reg.*

HARIBI (AUB MOHAMMED AL CAASIM) a celebrated Arabian writer of the twelfth century. He composed a work which is regarded among his countrymen as a model of literary taste and eloquence. It consists of fifty discourses on moral subjects illustrated by apposite narratives, in the Oriental taste — *D'Herbelot.*

HARLES (THEOPHILUS CHRISTOPHERUS) an eminent Greek scholar and critic who was a native of Culmbach in Swabia. In 1764 he

was appointed adjunct of the faculty of philosophy at Erlangen and the following year he obtained the chair of Greek and Oratatio literature in the gymnasium of Cobourg. In 1770 he returned to the university of Erlangen with the title of director of the philosophical seminary librarian and professor of rhetoric and poetry. His first publication was an essay De Frisoconam apud Gracios officio 1764 which was followed by his dissertations De Pedantismo philologico Cobourg, 1765, and De Galantissimo aesthetico et philologico 1768. He also wrote the lives of eminent philologists in Latin an interesting work of which the second edition was published at Bremen 1770 72. Besides editions of several of the Greek and Roman classics, he produced a Greek and a Latin poetical anthology and introductions to the history of Greek and Latin literature. But the most important of his labours is the second edition of the *Bibliotheca Graeca* of Fabrianus published at Hamburg 1790—1809 12 vols. 4to. He also edited many dissertations and tracts of other learned men and wrote many pieces which appeared in periodical journals. His death took place November 2 1814 at the age of seventy-six. —*Bigg Univ.*

HARLEY (ROBERT) earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer a distinguished minister of state in the reign of queen Anne. He was born in London in 1661, and was the son of sir Edward Harley a Herefordshire gentleman, who had been an active partisan of the parliament during the civil war. The subject of this article though of a presbyterian family adopted Tory principles in politics and joined the high church party. After the Revolution he sat in parliament for the borough of Tragway and in the reign of William III he seems to have acted with the Whigs, for in 1694 he had the charge of bringing in a bill for the frequent meeting of parliaments. But after the accession of Anne he as well as his more celebrated colleague St John afterwards lord Bolingbroke deserted the party with which they had acted and became leaders of the Tories. Harley was chosen speaker of the house of Commons in 1702 and afterwards was secretary of state. He resigned his post in 1708. The cabals of their political opponents having effected the removal of the duke of Marlborough and his friends from office Harley was nominated a commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1710. In the following year he narrowly escaped losing his life by the hand of an assassin. The marquis of Guiscard, a French catholic who had been taken up on suspicion of designs against the state while undergoing an examination before the privy council at Whitehall stabbed Mr Harley with a penknife. The man was sent to Newgate where he died shortly after, and an act of parliament was passed making it felony to attempt the life of a privy counsellor engaged in his official duties. In 1711 Harley was raised to the peerage and constituted lord high treasurer. After the peace of Utrecht in

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1711, the Whig statesmen, having no longer any apprehensions of danger from abroad began to quarrel among themselves, and the two chief, Oxford and Bokngbroke especially appear to have become personal and political foes, actuated by different views and sentiments. The former resigned the treasurary just before the death of the queen in 1714. Whatever projects may have been formed by others of the party there seems to be no ground for believing that lord Oxford had engaged in any measures to interrupt the protestant succession. Early in the reign of George I he was however impeached of high treason by the house of Commons and was thereupon committed to the Tower. He remained in confinement till June 1717 when at his own petition he was brought before the house of Peers and, after a public trial acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge. The rest of his life was spent in comparative seclusion, and in adding to the literary stores in the collection of which he expended a considerable portion of the wealth which his public employments had enabled him to accumulate. He died May 21st, 1724. His patronage was extended to Swift Pope and other literary men who repaid his favours with their eulogies. Pope thus celebrates him "A soul supreme in each hard instance tried Above all pain all anger and all pride The rage of power the blast of public breath, The lust of lucre and the dread of death" Lord Oxford was himself an author having published— A Letter to Swift for correcting and improving the English Tongue, An Essay on Public Credit, An Essay upon Losses, and A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England —He was succeeded in his titles by his son Edward who augmented the collection of printed books and manuscripts formed by his father. On the death of the second earl of Oxford in 1741 the library of printed books was sold to Osborne a bookseller who published a catalogue of them, compiled by William Oldys and Samuel Johnson 4 vols. 8vo 1743 The MSS are preserved in the British Museum, where they form the Bibliotheque Harleiana.—*Collins's Lives of the Earls of Oxford.*

HARMAR (John) a learned English clergyman of the seventeenth century born at Chelchidown, Gloucestershire, 1594 and educated at Winchester grammar school of which foundation his father, of the same name was warden. Having completed his education at Magdalen college Oxford where he graduated in 1617 he accepted the head mastership of the foundation school at St Albans, but in 1650 was chosen professor of Greek in the university of which he still continued a member. Nine years afterwards he obtained the living of Ewhurst Hants, but having distinguished himself during the progress of the civil wars and the protectorate by his adherence to the republican party he was deprived, on the restoration of monarchy of his benefice as well as of his professorship. He was an elegant writer, and remarkable for

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the purity of his Latinity of his works the principal are— "Jama Lingarum;" "Pistic Grammatica, 8vo, a Latin translation of some cantos of Hesiods and an encomium in the same language on Cromwell and his affection. He also published an etymological lexicon of the Greek tongue. His death took place in 1676.—*Wood. Calamy.*

HARMER (Francis) an erudit orientalist, a native of Norwich in which city he was born in 1715. He received his education at a private academy in London but dissenting from the doctrines of the church of England, was of course precluded the benefit of an university education. His progress in the languages of the East was very considerable ample proofs of which are especially evinced in his annotations on Solomon's Song. His other works are An Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection and Observations on divers parts of Scripture illustrated by the accounts of Travellers in the East 4 vols 8vo, a treatise which has gone through several editions since its first publication in 1764. He died minister of a dissenting congregation at Wakesfield Suffolk, in 1788.—*Gent Mag.*

HAROLD I surnamed Harefoot king of England succeeded his father Canute in 1035 notwithstanding a previous agreement that the sovereignty of England should descend to the issue of Canute by his second wife the Norman princess Emma. His countrymen the Danes, maintained him upon the throne against the efforts of earl Godwin, in favour of Hardicanute but Harold gaining over that leader by the promise of marrying his daughter a compromise was effected and they united to effect the murder of prince Alfred son to Etheldred II. After a reign of four years in which nothing memorable occurred, Harold died in 1039.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HAROLD II king of England was the second son of the potent Godwin earl of Kent. He succeeded his father in his government and great offices, and upon the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066 stepped without opposition into the vacant throne without attending to the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling or the asserted bequest of Edward in favour of the duke of Normandy. The latter name directly called upon him to resign the crown and upon his refusal prepared for invasion. He also instigated Harold's brother Tostig who had retired in disgust to Flanders to infest the northern coasts of England in conjunction with the king of Norway. The vast fleet of these chiefs sailed up the Humber and landed a numerous body of men, who defeated the opposing forces of the earl of Northumberland and Mercia but were totally routed by Harold whose brother Tostig fell in the battle. He had scarcely time to breathe after this victory before he heard of the landing of the duke of Normandy at Pevensey, in Sussex. Hastening thither with all the troops he could muster, a general engagement ensued at Hastings October 14, 1066 in which this spirited prince, after ex-

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making every effort of valour and military skill, was slain with an arrow, and the crown of England was the immediate fruit of William's victory.—*Ibid.*

HAROUN or AARON AL RASHID a famous caliph of the Saracens, was the second son of the caliph Mahudi. He succeeded his older brother Hadi, in the caliphate AD 786 and was the most potent prince of his race ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorasan. He obtained the name of Al-Rashid, or the Just but his claim to the title must be regarded with considerable allowance for Eastern notions of despotic justice. One of his noblest qualities was his love of learning and science; he caused many Greek and Latin authors to be translated and dispersed throughout his empire and even made his subjects acquainted with the Iliad and the Odyssey. He eight times invaded the Greek Empire, and on the refusal of the emperor Nicephorus, in 802 to pay tribute addressed to him a singularly arrogant epistle and followed it up by an intrusion into Greece which terminated in the defeat of Nicephorus who was obliged to pay an augmented tribute and agree not to rebuild Heraclea and the other pillaged and dilapidated frontier towns. During these transactions the ruin of the family of the Barmecides exemplified the despotic rigour of Haroun's character. Yusa, the head of it, had superintended his education and of his four sons the eldest was a successful general the second the caliph's prime minister Giaffer and the third and fourth in dignified stations. The generosity munificence and affability of the Barmecides rendered them the delight of all ranks of people and Giaffer was so much in his master's graces, that the caliph in order to enjoy his company in the presence of his sister Abasah to whom he was equally attached formed a marriage between the princess and vizier but with the capricious restriction of their bearing the privileges of such an union. Passion broke through the unjust prohibition [see article ABASAH] and the caliph in his stern revenge publicly executed Giaffer and confiscated the property of the whole family. A decree was even made forbidding all mention of the names or actions of the Barmecides which a grateful old man venturing openly to disobey with the capricious magnanimity of a despot was not only pardoned but rewarded. Haroun attained the summit of worldly power and prosperity and the French historians mention a splendid embassy which he sent to Charlemagne which among other presents, brought a magnificent tent, a water clock, an elephant, and the keys of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, implying a permission for European pilgrims to visit it. Haroun was seized with a mortal distemper while proceeding to march to put down a rebellion in the provinces beyond the Oxus; and retiring to Tous in Khorasan, expired in the forty-seventh year of his age and twenty third of his reign. The popular shape of this caliph is evinced by the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which

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Haroun, his wife Zobeida his vizier Giaffer and chief eunuch Memar are frequent and conspicuous characters.—Morgan's *Hist. of the Caliphs*. Gibbon.

HARPALUS. There were two of this name one a Greek astronomer who corrected the Cycle of Cleostatus, about four hundred and eighty years before the Christian Era. This alteration from a revolution of eight to one of nine years, was in the fourth year of the eighty second Olympiad again improved by Meton who increased the Cycle to a period of sixteen years. The other Harpalus, was one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who being entrusted by that conqueror with the superintendance of the plunder of Babylon absconded with a considerable portion of the treasure.—Fabric. Bibl. Greec. Arc. Univ. His.

HARPE (JEAN FRANCOIS DE LA) a French dramatic poet, critic and philosopher of the last century born at Paris November 20th, 1739. His father a Swiss officer in the French service dying in indigence Assehn president of the college of Harcourt, received him into that seminary where he enjoyed the benefit of an excellent education. A lampoon on his benefactor which was in all probability without foundation attributed to him, occasioned the temporary confinement of the suspected atheist. This circumstance disgusted him with his situation and at a very early age he threw himself on his own talents as an author for support. His first production was the tragedy of Warwick 1763, which was very beneficial to him in a pecuniary point of view as well as in procuring him considerable reputation. Some others which followed from his pen met with less success but a series of odes on Charles V Catinat, Fenelon Voltaire and Henri Quatre (especially the latter) gained him at last an equal degree of credit, though in a different department of literature. On the breaking out of the revolution La Harpe embraced the principles of republicanism but during the reign of terror his moderation rendering him an object of suspicion to those then in power he was thrown into prison in 1793 and while in confinement is said to have owed his conversion to Christianity to the arguments of his fellow-captive the bishop of St Brieux. Though sentenced to deportation the changes of the times finally restored him to liberty and he passed the remainder of his days in literary retirement, till 1803 when he departed this life in his sixty fourth year. His principal work is "Lyceum or a complete course of Literature" five 12 vols., among the rest are—Gustave Van "Timoleon", "Pharamond" and "Philoctetes," tragedies the latter an elegant translation from the Greek of Sophocles; "Tangu et Felune," a poem 1779; Translations of Camoens' Lusand 2 vols. The Psalms of David and the works of Suetonius, 3 vols.; A Commentary on the dramatic works of Racine" 7 vols. &c. The Correspondence of the Czar Paul the First, 4 vols. &c., and a refutation of

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the opinions of Helveticus-Durk. Hist. of
Socys.

HARPOCRATES (VALERIUS) of Alexandria, a rhetorician, the age of whose existence is variously fixed at 180 and 360 years posterior to that of Christianity. A lexicon of his, " Of the ten Orators of Greece," is yet extant. Of that work there are two excellent editions, the Venetian one of 1603, printed by Aldus, in folio, and that by Gruterius, Leyd. Edit. 1696, 4to. The latter is however by far the most valuable — *Fabrius Bel. Grec.*

HARPSFIELD There were two brothers of that name ecclesiastics of the sixteenth century born in London. They were both educated at Winchester school whence in due course they removed on the foundation to fellowships at New college Oxford in 1534. John the elder became chaplain to bishop Bonner who presented him first to the rectory of St Martin Ludgate in the city of London and afterwards to that of Layndon, Essex with the archdeaconry of London. He was subsequently appointed dean of Norwich, but on the restoration of Protestantism under Elizabeth, lost all his preferment, and was committed close prisoner to the Fleet. He was the author of a system of chronology from the deluge down to the year 1559 and of a volume of homilies. He recovered his liberty a short time previous to his death which took place in 1578. Nicholas, the younger of the two, was archdeacon of Canterbury and held a stall in St Paul's cathedral but the same event which deprived his brother of his liberty and preferment operated in a similar way upon his own prospects. He underwent a long imprisonment in Lambeth palace and died in 1579 or as others say in 1583. He published a history of Wickliffe's Heresy an Ecclesiastical History of England, and six dialogues against the impugners of the pope's supremacy &c.—*Wood. Bag. Brit.*

HARRINGTON (JAMES) see Appendix.

HARRIOT (THOMAS) an English mathematician and astronomer of the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was born at Oxford in 1560, and received his education at St Mary Hall, at that university where he took the degree of BA. in 1579. He afterwards became an inmate in the family of sir Walter Raleigh, and his tutor in mathematics. In 1585 he was sent to Virginia by that gentleman, with the colony which went out under sir Richard Grenville to settle the country. He remained there about a year and on his return published at the result of his observations: "A brief and true report of the new found land of Virginia, of the commodities there found and to be raised, &c." 1588, 4to. He was then introduced by sir Walter to the earl of Northumberland, who received him into his family and settled on him a pension of £300. or, according to other accounts, £300. per annum. He passed much of his time with his patron, who, as well as Raleigh, was kept a prisoner in the Tower. Harriot also resided several years at Spyn col-

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lege, where he died in consequence of a cancer in the lip, July 2nd, 1621. Harriot was intimately acquainted with mathematical science, and his knowledge was the subject of general envy among his contemporaries. He was the inventor of the present improved method of algebraical calculation, first made publick in his posthumous work, entitled "Arithmeticae Praxis ad Equeationes Algebraicas novas, expedita, et generali methodo re solvendas" 1631. The improvements in this work were adopted by the celebrated French philosopher Des Cartes and published as his own Dr Wallis, in his treatise on Algebra, vindicated the claims of Harriot, and the same task has been more recently performed by Zach astronomer to the duke of Saxe Gotha, in the Astronomical Ephemeris of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin for 1788. He has also shown that Harriot had much merit as an astronomer. A tract of his on that subject, entitled "Ephemeris Chrysometria," is said to be preserved in the library of Saca college — *Bag. Brit. Ailen's G Bag*

HARRIS (GRANOS) a writer on civil law. He was the son of Dr John Harris bishop of Llandaff and was educated at Orsi college Oxford. In 1750 he took the degree of JUD and was admitted a member of the College of Advocates. He died in 1796. He published a translation of the Four Books of the Institutes of Justinian, with notes, and a preface 4to. The translation says Butler is excellent, and it is much to be lamented that the preface is not longer and the notes more copious. Dr Harris was also the author of Observations on the English Language 8vo—*Cotes's Catalogue of Civilians. Butler's Home Juridice Subsecione*

HARRIS (JAMES) a learned writer on philology and the philosophy of language. He was born at Salisbury in 1709 and was nephew to lord Shaftesbury author of the Characteristics. Having passed through his preliminary studies he entered as a gentleman commoner of Wadham college Oxford at the age of sixteen after which he became a probationer at Lincoln's Inn. The death of his father put him in possession of an independent fortune at the age of twenty three, on which he retired to his native place to dedicate his time to classical literature. In 1744 he published a volume containing three treatises, On Art, on Music and Painting, and on Happiness. This was a prelude to the most celebrated of his productions, "Hermes or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar." This work displays much ingenuity and an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the Greek poets and philosophers, but the author's ignorance of the ancient dialects of the northern nations has caused him to take an imperfect survey of his subject and though on minor topics his illustrations are often happy, his general system is unsatisfactory. In 1761 he was chosen MP for the borough of Christchurch, and the next year he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, which office he exchanged in 1763

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for that of a kind of the treasury. On the change of ministry in 1763, he was obliged to retire, but in 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen in which post he continued during the remainder of his life. Literature still occupied much of his time, and in 1775 he published "Philosophical Arrangements" part of a systematic work which he had projected as an illustration of the Logic of Aristotle. His concluding work "Philological Inquiries" was completed in 1790 but was not published till after his death which event occurred December 22, 1790. A collective edition of his works was published by his son the earl of Malmesbury 2 vols 4to 1801.—*Memoirs original to his Works*

HARRIS (JAMES) see MALMESBURY

HARRIS (JOHN) a natural philosopher of the last century who deserved notice as the compiler of a work which may be considered as the prolific parent of the class of books called Encyclopedias. He was educated at Cambridge for the clerical profession and in 1698 he obtained the degree of D.D. He held at different times several church preferments notwithstanding which he died in as different circumstances in 1719 aged about fifty-two. His principal literary labour was,

Lexicon Technicum or a Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences 2 vols, folio 1708 afterwards augmented to 3 vols. He also compiled a collection of voyages and travels 2 vols folio 1703 and a History of the County of Kent folio 1719 besides several mathematical works.—Rees's Cyclop

HARRIS (WILLIAM) a dissenting clergyman of some note as an historian or biographer. He was a native of Salisbury and was educated at an academy kept by the rev Henry Grove at Taunton. After having officiated as a minister at other places in the west of England he settled at Honiton in Devonshire where he died in 1770. His principal publications are—*An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of James I* 1754 8vo similar accounts of Charles I 1758 8vo, Oliver Cromwell 1762 8vo and of Charles II 1767 2 vols 8vo republished in 5 vols. 8vo 1814. These biographies are written in professed imitation of Bayle, the text being made subservient to the notes. As to politics and religion the principles of the writer approach to republican re-echoing the sentiments of his patron Mr Hinde.—Acton's *G Bag*

HARRISON (JOHN) a most skilful mechanician noted as the inventor of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, and also of the quadrant pendulum. He was born at Foulby near Pontefract in York shire in 1693, and was the son of a carpenter or builder, who brought him up to the same occupation. His education was very confined a circumstance which not improbably strengthened his inventive faculties as an artist. In 1700 he removed with his father to Barrow in Lincolnshire where he acquired some knowledge of mathematics by studying a MS.

copy of professor Savardson's lectures. The bent of his genius led him to devote himself to mechanics and especially to horology. Before he had attained the age of twenty one, he without instruction found out how to clean clocks and watches, and made two clocks, chiefly of wood work. He at length employed himself solely in contriving improvements in chronometry, and in 1728 he visited London with descriptive drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea in expectation of being engaged to make one for the board of longitude. His invention being examined by Graham the celebrated mathematical instrument maker he advised Hornsby to execute his machine before he applied to the board of longitude. He accordingly went home and in 1735 he returned to London with his first machine the merit of which he proved in a voyage to Lisbon. In 1739 he completed a second machine more simple and superior to the former and in 1749 he made a third machine which erred only three or four seconds in a week and which he was disposed to consider as the *ne plus ultra* of accuracy. He then turned his attention to the improvement of pocket watches in which he succeeded so well that he was induced to make a fourth machine or time keeper in that form which he finished in 1759. This chronometer in two voyages having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament of the 12th of Queen Anne Harrison applied for the proposed reward of 20 000*l* which he received. This ingenious artist employed the latter part of his life in constructing a fifth improved time-keeper on the same principle with the preceding one. Thus he executed so well that after a ten weeks trial in the king's private observatory at Richmond in 1772 it was found to have erred only four and half seconds. He died at his house in Red Lion square, London March 24, 1776. He was the author of a tract entitled a Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice & true Measurement of Time 1775 8vo. His unremitting pursuit of an exclusive object prevented him from acquiring literary knowledge, and the disadvantage he thus laboured under is sufficiently obvious in the publication yet it is asserted that in conversation he expressed himself with distinctness and propriety conveying his ideas on professional subjects in a clear and intelligent manner.—Noothouse's *Historical and Classical Dict Histoy's Methode Part 2nd Ann. Rep.*—HARRISON (WILLIAM) FRS son of the foregoing. In early life he was engaged in the same pursuits as his father whom he materially assisted in his chronometrical discoveries. He made two voyages with the time-keeper to Jamaica and Barbadoes in the course of which he incurred great danger from tempestuous weather. He subsequently obtained a seat in parliament for the county of Moamouth for which he served the office of high-sheriff in 1791. He was also for many years an active governor of the Foundling Hospital, and supported the cha-

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rester a useful and public-spirited member of society. He died at an advanced age April 24. 1815. Both father and son were interred in the church-yard of Hampstead.—
Guy.

HARTE (WALTER) an English poet and dramatist was the son of another clergyman of the establishment of the same name who at the revolution relinquished all his preferments rather than take the oath to king William. He was born about 1697 and received his education at the free-school of Marlborough whence he was removed to St Mary's Hall Oxford, where he took his Master's degree in 1730. In 1737 he published a volume of poems, which he dedicated to the earl of Peterborough and among the list of the subscribers to which appears the name of Pope. In 1737 he published his *Essay on Satire* and in 1735 an *Essay on Reason*, in which he was maternally assisted by Pope. He subsequently became vice principal of St Mary's Hall and obtained so much reputation as a tutor that he was recommended by lord Lyttelton to the earl of Chesterfield as a travelling and private preceptor to his natural son with whom he made the tour of Europe from 1746 to 1750. On his return the last mentioned nobleman with some difficulty procured him the canonsry of Windsor. In 1759 he published his *History of Gustavus Adolphus* which although faithful and accurate as to authorities and facts failed chiefly owing to the pedantry and bad taste of the style. His last work was a collection of poems, entitled "The Amaranth" which appeared in 1763, with engravings designed by himself. As a poet he exhibited more information than genius, but is by no means unentitled to attention. He died in 1774, at St Austell in Cornwall of which place he was vicar. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr Harte was author of *Essays on Husbandry —Johnson and Chalmers's English poets*.

HARTLEY (DAVID) an English physician principally celebrated as a writer on metaphysics and morals. He was the son of an episcopal clergyman at Armley near Leeds in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1705. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Jesus college Cambridge, of which he became a fellow after he had taken his degrees in arts. He was intended for the clerical profession but having conceived doubts of the truth of the doctrines contained in the thirty nine articles his scrupulous conscience induced him to relinquish all thoughts of entering on an office in which his profession must have been preceded by subscription to the articles in question. He therefore engaged in the study of medicine and commenced practice as a physician at Newark in Nottinghamshire. Thence he removed to Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk and subsequently to London. When Mrs Stephen, a female empiric professed to have found out a specific for the stone, Dr Hartley patronised her nostrum and contributed greatly towards her obtaining the grant of £1000 from Parliament for her discovery. In

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1736 he published "Observations made on ten Persons, who have taken the Medicament of Mrs Stephen, &cvo; and this pamphlet was followed by others on the same subject. Subsequent experience has not proved favourable to this medicament (which is composed of soap and lime-water) and Dr Hartley himself after having taken as much of it as contained two hundred pounds weight of soap as said to have fallen a sacrifice to the disease for which it was recommended. He spent the latter part of his life at Bath and died there August 28 1757. He wrote in defence of inoculation for the small pox and also some papers which appear in the Philosophical Transactions, but his reputation as a philosopher and a man of letters depends on his work entitled *Observations on Man his Frame his Duty and his Expectations*, in two Parts, 1749 2 vols. 8vo. This treatise exhibits the outlines of connected systems of physiology mental philosophy and theology. His physiology is founded on the untenable hypothesis of nervous vibrations, and is so far quite inconsistent with the inferences to be drawn from modern discoveries in science. As a metaphysical writer he appears to more advantage. The doctrine of association which he has adopted and illustrated tends to elucidate the phenomena of intellectual philosophy and this part of Hartley's work has been published by Dr Priestley in a detached form, under the title of the *Theory of the Human Mind* 8vo. The second part of the Observations, relating to morals and religion has been commented on by Fustonius a German or Polish divine whose remarks are included in the edition of Dr Hartley's book published in 4to, 1791 and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Athenæ G. Blag.*

HARTLEY (DAVID) son of the foregoing distinguished as a politician and an ingenuous projector. He was for some time MP for the town of Kingston upon Hull, and in his conduct as a senator he uniformly displayed liberal and enlightened views, if his sentiments were not very striking or profound. His steady opposition to the war with the American colonies led to his being appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat with Dr Franklin at Paris, and some of his letters on that occasion were published in the correspondence of that statesman in 1817. In the house of Commons Hartley was one of the first promoters of the abolition of the slave trade. His scientific knowledge was exhibited in many useful inventions and particularly in a method of girding buildings from destruction by fire. This benevolent philosopher died at Bath December 19 1813 aged eighty four.—*Bug. Univ.*

HARTLIB (SAMUEL) a learned man, who was of Polish origin, and many of whose ancestors had been privy counsellors to the German emperors and other princes. He came to England about 1650 and in 1661 he published in London a narrative of the attempts made to bring about a religious union among the protestants. During the civil war which fol-

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hewed he was exclusively occupied in scientific pursuits and projects for the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and education. A work relating to the agriculture of Flanders and Brabant, by Robert Child, which he revised and published in 1652 attracted the notice of Cromwell who bestowed on Hardib a pension of 100*l.* a year. He applied himself with ardour to the practice of agriculture which then began to be a subject of general concern. He founded a school for the instruction of gentlemen's sons which probably occasioned Milton to address to him his tractate on Education. He published other works, but neither his writings nor his projects appear to have tended to his own emolument. He was supported by the government and his pension was augmented to 300*l.* But this ceased at the Restoration and Hardib reduced to distress presented a petition to the parliament the result of which is not known neither have any memorials been preserved of the date or circumstances of his death.—Warton's Edit. of Milton's Poems Engg Univ.

HARTMANN (PHILIP JAMES) a German physician of the seventeenth century distinguished for his researches concerning natural history and comparative anatomy. He published *Succini Præstica physica et civits Historia Francof* 1677 8vo and other works relative to the natural history and medical properties of amber. Several interesting papers written by him are extant in the *Miscellanea Curiosorum Naturæ* chiefly relating to the anatomy of animals, but one of them refers to the nature and origin of aérolites or substances projected from the atmosphere a subject then very imperfectly understood. Hartmann's essay is entitled *Exercitatio de generatione Mineralium Vegetabilium et Animalium in Aere occasione Anomiae et Tempestatis delapsae anno 1686 in Curonia.* — Graecus Bab. Regn. Animal. et Lapid.

HARTSOEKER (NICHOLAS) an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher was born at Gouda in Holland in the year 1656. His father a remonstrant divine intended him for the ministry, and discouraged his attention to the heavenly bodies and similar pursuits, by stating the necessity of a due proficiency in the mathematics, in order to succeed in them. Convicted of this truth Hartsoeker saved his boyish allowance and presents of money and applied to a teacher of the mathematics under whom he made a rapid progress and also learned to grind optic glasses. At length, partly by accident he was led to the construction of single microscopes, by the means of which he discovered annuli in semina humano and laid the foundation of a new theory of generation. He subsequently spent some years at Leyden and Amsterdam in the study of the belles-lettres, Greek philosophy and anatomy until 1672 when he resumed his microscopic discoveries which he communicated to Huygens, who published them in the *Journal des Savans.* In 1673 he visited Paris, and proceeded to and glasses of all descriptions, until at

length he constructed one of 600 feet focus with which he would amusest. In 1679 he returned to Holland, and married, but again visited Paris in 1684 where he continued twelve years and in 1694 published his first work under the title of "Essai de Dioptrique" in which he demonstrates the whole theory of that science as far as regards spherical glasses and also proposes the first principles of natural philosophy. Encouraged by the success of this work he two years afterwards published his "Principes de Physique," in which he further explains his theory. In 1699 he was elected a foreign associate of the French Academy and after declining an invitation from Peter the Great to visit Russia in 1704 he went to the court of the elector palatine who appointed him his mathematician and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. Here in 1707 and 8 he published his lectures, under the title of "Conjectures Physiques" in which he embraces the notion of plastic souls. He then set out on a tour through Germany and at Hanover was presented to Leibnitz. In the years 1710 and 1712 he published two volumes entitled "Eclaircissements sur les Conjectures Physiques" containing answers to the objections of that work in which he attacks with indeferable virulence several names of the highest respectability in the scientific world including those of Newton Huygens and Leibnitz. He died at Utrecht in 1725 in the sixty ninth year of his age and after his death his

Course of Natural Philosophy was published at the Hague in one volume 4to. Hartsoeker's theory of plastic souls is not unlike that of Dr Cudworth except that he attributes intelligence to these plastic natures, and endeavours to revive the exploded notions of the ancients by giving them to planets and even to celestial bodies.—Edge by Fontenelle

HARVEST (GEORGE) an English clergyman respectable for his learning and abilities, but more distinguished for the eccentricity of his habits and manners. He received a liberal education and took the degree of MA at the university of Cambridge where he became a fellow of Magdalen college. In this situation he displayed so much inattention or absence of mind in the most common as well as in the most important affairs of life as to render his behaviour whimsical and absurd. Among the many anecdotes of him in circulation is the following.—He paid his addresses to a lady and being accepted the day was fixed for the wedding. Early in the morning he took his rod and line and went to amuse himself with the sport of angling never once thinking of his engagement till it was too late for the marriage to take place. The lady was too much offended to accept his apologies and he lost his bride. He was the author of *The Grounds and Reasons of Temporal Judgments considered* a rebellion sermon 1746 8vo; a *Collection of Sermons*, preached occasionally on various Subjects, 1763, 8vo; and a tract on the reasonableness and necessity of subscription to the thirty-nine articles, 1773,

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Stn. He appears to have had at one time the impugnate rectorcy of Drayton in Middlesex He died in 1776.—*West's Bibl. Brit.*

HARVEY (GARVY) a writer of the sixteenth century principally known at present as the bitter opponent of Robert Greene and Thomas Nash, two profligate wits and satirists of the Elizabethan age and as the friend and panegyrist of the poet Spenser. If Nash's satire is to be credited Harvey was the son of a rope-maker. He was however educated at Cambridge and became a fellow of Trinity hall in that university. He adopted the profession of a civilian and having obtained the degree of doctor at Oxford he practised as an advocate in the prerogative court. He died in 1630. He was the author of *Three proper Letters touching the Earth quake*, *Two Letters touching artificial Verifying*, and some Latin orations and verses. As an English poet his works though few are by no means unimportant. They consist of the well known copy of verses signed

Hobmial prefixed to Spenser's *Faery Queen*, and Sonnets, touching Robert Greene and others in one of which the author's wrath vents itself in a sublimity of expression and sentiment calculated to inspire respect for his abilities. But he sometimes attacked his adversaries with lighter weapons. Nash wrote a tract against him, entitled

Have with you to Saffronwelden or Ga-nell Harvey a Hunt is up. Containing a full Answer to the eldest Sonne of the Halter maker. This appears to have been a reply to Harvey's piece called *Pierces Supererogation or a new Praye of the old Ashe*. A Preparative to certaine larger Discourses in tituled *Nashen S. Fane* 1593 4to Both these are among the rarest of scarce books, each being marked 25*t* in a bookseller's catalogue for 1814.—Gabriel Harvey had two brothers, JOHN and RICHARD who seem to have shared with him the literary enmity of the wits. The former was the author of several tracts on judicial astrology a subject of general attention among the learned in the sixteenth century. Richard Harvey also wrote on the same fashionable science, and he likewise published a book entitled *Philadelphus* or a Defence of Brates and the Brutus His story London 1593 4to.—D'Israeli's *Quar rels of Authors*. Ed.

HARVEY (WILLIAM) an English physician, celebrated as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was of a respectable family and was born at Folkestone, in Kent April 2nd, 1578. He was sent to a grammar school at Canterbury, and in 1593 removed to Caius college Cambridge. At the age of seventeen he went abroad for improvement and after visiting France and Germany he stayed some time at the university at Padua, where Medicina ab Aripendente and other commentaries, were professors of the medical sciences. He took the degree of MD in 1602 and returning to England obtained a similar distinction at Cambridge. Having settled in London in 1606 he was admitted a licentiate

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of the college of physicians, and three years after a fellow. He was also chosen physician to St Bartholomew's hospital. In 1615 he was appointed to read lectures at the college on anatomy and surgery and in the course of thus undertaking he developed the discovery which has immortalized his name. It was not till 1620 that he gave general publicity to his new doctrine of the circulation of blood by committing to the press his treatise entitled

Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus. In a prefixed address to the college of physicians, he observes that he had frequently in his anatomical lectures declared his opinion concerning the motion of the heart and the circulation of the blood and had for more than nine years confirmed and illustrated it by reasons and arguments grounded on ocular demonstration. It speedily excited the attention of anatomists in every European school of medicine, and the theory of Harvey having been triumphantly defended against all objections, attempts were made to invalidate his claim to the discovery. To the famous father Paul of Venice to the Spanish physician Servetus whom Calvin had burnt for heresy and even to Hippocrates, attempts were made to transfer the honour of the discovery. The reputation of our countryman however has not been diminished by such attacks and it is now admitted that whatever hints may be found in the writings of his predecessors, Harvey first clearly demonstrated the system of sanguineous circulation and thus produced one of the greatest revolutions in medical science. The love of singularity or some motive equally frivolous may prompt cavillers to raise objections but it is a curious circumstance that a work was published in 1816 entitled *Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood* by George Kerr 12mo. the design of which was to prove that the arteries, as was supposed before the time of Harvey contain nothing but air or ethereal spirit. Harvey was appointed physician extraordinary to James I and in 1632 physician in ordinary to king Charles by whom he was much esteemed. Adhering to the court party on the occurrence of hostilities, he attended his majesty on his removal from London. He was with him at the battle of Edge Hill, and afterwards at Oxford where, in 1642, he was incorporated MD. In 1645 he was by the royal mandate created warden of Merton college in the place of Dr Brent, who had taken the covenant, and left the university. On the surrenders of Oxford to the parliament in the following year Brent was restored and Harvey returned to the vicinity of London. In 1651 he published his *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, quibus accedit quadruplicis Parte de Membranis ac Humoribus Uteri, et de Conceptione*, 4to. This is a curious work and it would have been still more interesting had not the plunder and destruction of the author's museum by his political adversaries, while he was in the king's service, deprived him of the fruits of some of

his astronomical researches, especially relative to the generation of insects. In 1656 his brethren of the college testified their sense of his merits by erecting his bust in their hall with an inscription recording his discoveries. He in return built for the college a combustion room, library and museum. He was elected to the presidency in 1654, but he declined accepting the office on account of his age and infirm state of health. He gave an additional testimony of his regard for his professional associates by presenting to the college his paternal estate of 561 a year for the institution of an annual festival and other purposes. Hence has originated the Harveian oration. In his old age he was subject to distressing attacks of the gout, which contributed to shorten his existence so much that he is said to have shortened his days with a dose of opium. He survived however to complete his eightieth year and whatever may have been the immediate cause of his dissolution he maintained to the last the esteem and respect of his contemporaries and has secured the admiration of posterity. He died June 3rd 1658, and was interred at Hampstead in Essex his funeral being attended by all the fellows of the college. A splendid edition of his works was published in one volume quarto, in 1766 with a prefixed account of his life from the pen of Dr Lawrence.—*Bug. Brit. Hutchinson's Bug. Med. Aikin's G. Bug.*

HARWOOD (*sur Burse*) an English physician and anatomist who was a native of Newmarket and studied at the university of Cambridge. After having improved himself by attending the hospital practice of the metropolis, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the army with which he went to the East Indies. There he was lucky enough to cure one of the native princes of a dangerous wound, which raised him to fortune and reputation. Returning to England he was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies, and in 1785 he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Cambridge where in 1790 he took the degree of M.D. He was appointed in 1800 professor of medicine at Downing college and he received the honour of knighthood in 1806. He died November 10th 1814. His works are—A Sketch of a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology 1786, 8vo and A System of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology the first part of which only was published.—*Bug. U. S.*

HARWOOD (EDWARD) a dissenting minister and ingenious writer on classical literature. He was born at a village in Lancashire in 1799. After being instructed at grammar schools in the country he was placed in one of the institutions for educating dissenting clergymen which were supported by the bequests of Mr Coward. In this seminary he continued five years, and on quitting it was employed as an usher at Peckham, near London, preaching occasionally at different chapels in the city. During this period he added to his knowledge of classical literature, and he was favoured with the friendly atten-

tions of Benson and Landor, two of the most learned among the dissenting clergy of the metropolis. In 1754 he removed to Congleton in Cheshire where he preached and kept a school and in 1765 he became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Bristol. In 1768 he procured, through the interest of Dr Samuel Chasdier whose daughter he had married, the diploma of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh. After remaining about five years at Bristol he was forced to resign his situation in consequence of the diminution of his audience and his salary owing as he alleged to calumnious accusations of heresy. But he was also charged with immoral conduct, and on this point he never produced any satisfactory exculpation. He then removed to London and endeavoured but in vain to obtain an office in the British museum. He supported himself for some time by writing for the press and by acting as a private tutor. But in 1780 he suffered an attack of palsy which reduced him to so helpless a state that during the remainder of his life he was chiefly supported by the contributions of the benevolent, and he was one of the first individuals to whom the benefits of the Literary Fund were extended. He died in 1794. His principal publications were—An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament 2 vols. 8vo 1767 1771, A liberal Translation of the New Testament 1768 2 vols. 8vo

A View of the principal editions of the Greek and Roman Classics 1775 8vo, which was his principal work, and an edition of the Greek Testament with English notes 1776 2 vols. 8vo, besides which he was the author of some tracts of divinity and other pieces of little importance.—*Aikin's G. Bug.*

HASSAN PACHA a native of Africa who became grand vizier of the Ottoman empire. He served when young in the Algerian navy, and being taken by the Spaniards he was sent prisoner to Naples. Having after a time obtained his liberty he went to Constantinople where he entered into the service of the grand seignior. He was at the memorable battle of Ischemé fought against the Russians, in which he saved himself when his ship was set on fire by throwing himself into the sea, and swimming with his scymtar between his teeth to the shore. He was soon after appointed caputan pacha, or high admiral, in which post he maintained himself some years by his courage and talents. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents, re-established order and tranquillity at Smyrna, in 1775 took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre and beheaded the famous Daher sheik of the latter city who had for years braved the power of the Ottoman empire. After a glorious expedition to Egypt, Hassan returned to Constantinople with immense treasures and high renown. The boys of that country having again revolted, he returned to Egypt in 1786 landed at Alexandria, and gained a signal victory over the rebels. In 1788 war was renewed between the Turks and Russians, and the chief command of the forces by sea and land was entrusted to Hassan.

No want of energy was manifested on his part, but the season was unfavourable for military operations, and bloody battles were fought without any decisive advantage. Okmehow was at length taken by the Russians and this misfortune occasioned the dismissal of the commander-in-chief. He was not however as was customary strangled or disgraced but was sent to Iamali with the rank of a pacha of three tada. Defeat still attended the Ottoman arms, and he alone was thought capable of retrieving their fortunes. He was made grand vizier in 1789 but age had impaired his abilities and his appointment had but little effect. He died in March 1790 at the age of eighty seven.—*Bieg. Nouv des Contemp.*

HASSE (GIOVANNI ADALFO) surnamed Il Sassou a native of Bergedorf near Hamburg born 1699. He was educated in the rudiments of music at Hamburg and eventually became one of the ablest composers as well as most scientific singers of his day. Having completed his professional studies at Naples, under Porpora, he accepted in 1727 the situation of chapel master at Lince where he became acquainted with and ultimately married the celebrated Faustina Bordoni. After a variety of professional tours through the principal cities on the Continent Haase came to London in 1773 where his opera of

Artaserse performed for the debut of the well known Farnesii attained great popularity being represented above forty nights. The schism which distracted the musical world in England at that period, and the disputes then at their height between Handel and the singers soon caused him to return to Germany in disgust. His compositions are numerous consisting of eleven operas besides church and other music all as remarkable for the judgment displayed in them as for the genius of the composer. His wife Faustina, was no less eminent in her way and may be said to have invented a new method of singing by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision. During the latter part of their lives they resided at the court of Dresden where they both died in 1789 the lady having attained to the age of ninety.—*Bieg. Dict of Mus.*

HASSELQUIST (FREDERICK) a Swedish naturalist was one of the most eminent among the disciples of Linnaeus. He was born in the province of Ostrogotha, in 1722. The death of his father who was vicar of a parish leaving him without the means of support, he exerted his faculties and obtained friends by whose assistance he was supplied with the means of instruction. In 1741 he went to the university of Upsal where his talents and industry drew the attention of Linnaeus. In 1747 he published a dissertation *De Viribus Plantarum*. Soon after he engaged in the scheme of making researches on the spot into the natural history of Palestine, and the university having furnished him with pecuniary resources, he embarked for Smyrna in August 1748 and arrived there about the end of No-

ember. After exploring the environs of that city he went to Egypt whence, in March 1751 he took the route to Palestine, as Damietta and Jaffa. He stayed some time at Jerusalem and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna, he brought with him a most noble collection of plants, minerals fishes reptiles, insects, and other natural curiosities. He was about to transport himself and his treasures to Sweden, when he was taken ill and died at Smyrna the 9th of February 1752. The expenses of his travels not having been liquidated his creditors would have seized his collections, but the Swedish queen, Louise Ulrica prevented this injury to science by purchasing the whole of Hasselquist's acquisitions which were deposited in the castle of Drottningholm. There Linnaeus had access to them and from the papers and specimens of natural history collected by his pupil he prepared for the press the *Iter Palastinum*, or Travels in Palestine with Remarks on its Natural History Stockholm 1757 8vo which work has been translated into English and other European languages.—*Bieg. Univ. Aikins Gen. Biog.*

HASTED (EDWARD) historian of Kent was the only son of Edward Hasted esq. of Hawley in that county who descended paternally from the noble family of Clifford. He was born in 1732 and was no doubt liberally educated but no account exists of his early life. At one time he possessed a competent landed property and acted as chairman at the quarter sessions at Canterbury. He subsequently fell into difficulties in consequence of some litigation in regard to his Kentish property and lived obscurely in the neighbourhood of London. A few years before his death he removed to the hospital at Cosham Wiltshire to the mastership of which he had been presented by the earl of Radnor, and soon after by a decree in Chancery recovered his estates in Kent. His laborious *History of Kent* (4 vols folio) employed his attention for upwards of forty years. It exhibits more research than taste and is chiefly valuable as a faithful record of the property of the county and of its genealogical history. He died 14th January 1812.—*Gen. Mag. vol lxxxii*

HASTINGS (WARREN) was born in 1732 or 1733 at the village of Churchill in Oxfordshire where his father was clergyman of the parish. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1750 went out to Bengal as a writer in the East India company's service. After having filled some of the principal offices under the British government and made himself acquainted with Oriental literature and public affairs he returned to England in 1765, with a moderate fortune. At this period he became acquainted with Dr Johnson at whose recommendation he proposed the establishment of a professorship of the Persian language at Oxford but the plan was not carried into execution. In 1768 he received the appointment of second in council at Madras, and in 1771 he was removed to Bengal to the pre-

ministry of which he was dismissed the following year. In 1773 he was appointed by the legislature of Great Britain to the station of governor-general of India. Three years after the minister to whose influence he had owed his promotion wished to displace him, and his deposition was actually voted for by thirteen of the East India directors forming a bare majority of the court, but this vote was rescinded and Mr Hastings remained in authority. In 1778 the commission, by which he held his office expired, but it was renewed first for a single year and in 1781 for ten years longer; lord North who had endeavoured to remove him in 1776 thinking it afterwards desirable to retain him in his post. When the coalition took place between Mr Fox and lord North, the censures of the ministerial party were cast on Mr Hastings for his conduct in his government and especially for his treatment of the native princes and population of Hindostan. Mr Fox brought forward his famous India bill which the friends of Mr Hastings united with Mr Pitt in preventing from being carried, and the measure hastened the overthrow of the coalition ministry. Mr Hastings returned from his government in 1786 to meet an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanours before the first tribunal of his country. Our national histories must be referred to for the particulars of this celebrated trial, in which all the talents and influence of a powerful party were arrayed against the accused. After the proceedings had been protracted through a period of nine years, he was acquitted. He then retired, with the wreck of his fortune and an annuity from the East India company to Daylesford, in Worcestershire where his family had formerly held an estate. He was made a member of the privy council but he interested himself little in public affairs and closed a life, the evening of which had been devoted to literary pursuits August 22 1818. He published some pieces relating to India, Speeches and Papers in defence of his conduct, and some fugitive poetry.—*Ann. Reg. Ann. Boe.*

HATFIELD (THOMAS) bishop of Durham, to which see he was elected in 1346 in consequence of the especial favour of Edward III. He was an able and magnificent prelate and distinguished himself by his abilities in civil affairs. He aided lord Percy to repel the Scots soon after his consecration and acted as commissioner to treat for the ransom of the king of Scotland who fell into the hands of the victors. He was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, which was at first called Durham college. Durham-house in the Strand was also built by bishop Hatfield for himself and successors and he likewise founded a Carmelite friary at North Allerton in Yorkshire. He died in 1381 and was buried in his own cathedral of Durham where his effigies are still to be seen in tolerable preservation.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham.*

HATTO, or ATTO VERCELLENSIS, bishop of Vercelli in Italy was born at Piedmont in the tenth century and was promoted

Bioe Dict.—Vol. II

to the episcopacy in 945. His works are—“*Labelius de pressum Ecclesiasticis*,” inserted in D' Achen's *Spatulagium*, which treatise on the grievances of the church is spoken of by Mosheim as curiously illustrative of the spirit and complexion of the times. He also wrote *Epiſtola* and *Canones Statuque Vercellensis Ecclesie* which are included in the same collection. His entire works, however including many other productions were published in 1768 at the *Complete Works of Hatto* 2 vols. folio.—*Bioe Uau*

HATTON (Sir CHRISTOPHER) an eminent statesman and lawyer in the reign of queen Elizabeth was the third and youngest son of William Hatton of Holdenby in Northamptonshire. He was entered a gentleman commoner of St Mary Hall Oxford, but removed without taking a degree to the Inner Temple not to study law but to enlarge his knowledge of the world. He came on one occasion to court at a masque when queen Elizabeth was so much struck with his graceful person and dancing that an introduction to her favour and its consequences was the immediate result. He began by becoming one of the queen's pen scribes from which he was successively promoted to be a gentleman of the privy-chamber captain of the guard vice chamberlain and privy counsellor by which very unusual gradation he reached the possession of the seals in 1587 as lord chancellor. His inexperience created much prejudice against him in the first instance but his sound natural capacity rapidly supplied his deficiency of information and study and his decisions were seldom found defective either in judgment or equity. He did not long enjoy his high office dying unmarried on the 20th September 1591 and if true as usually reported that he fell a victim to a broken heart in consequence of the stern demand by Elizabeth of an old debt, which he was unable to pay his history will form another example of the precarious advantage of court favour. He was a liberal patron of learning and averse to persecution and while vice-chancellor of Oxford from 1588 to the time of his death did much to reform the modes of education and discipline in that university. He is presumed to be author of *A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament* and the exposition thereof London 1677 4to, and Warton attributes to him the fourth act of the tragedy of *Tancred and Sigismunda* which bears at the end *Compositi Ch. Hat.* This play was the joint production of five students of the Inner Temple and was acted at that society before the queen. It is reprinted in the second edition of *Doddsley's old plays*.—*Laws of Lord Chancellors. Lloyd's Worches. Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HAUKSBEE (FRANCIS) an English philosopher of the last century. He applied himself particularly to the study of electricity and he was the only experimentalist between the time of Otho Guericke and Stephen Gray who added to our knowledge of that science. He observed that a glass tube closed at one end, being rendered electric by friction, at

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tracted from a certain distance metallic leaves and again forcibly repelled them. He made many other curious experiments the details of which he published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. He collected his own discoveries, and published them in his *Physico-mechanical Experiments on various subjects, touching light and electricity producible on the attraction of bodies*, with an explanation of all the apparatus used in the experiments London, 1709 4to, republished in 1719 and translated into Italian and French. He also published *Proposals for a Course of Chemical Experiments*, London, 1731 4to.

An *Essay for introducing a Portable Laboratory* 1731 8vo. These appear to have been his latest publications. The time of his death is not known.—*Biog Univ.*

HAUTEFEUILLE (JOHN) an ingenious French mechanist born at Orléans in 1667. He exhibited great skill in mechanics generally but especially in clock and watch making. He found out the secret of moderating the vibration of the balance by means of a small steel spring which obtained for the watchee thus constructed the name of pendulum watches. Huygens having perfected this invention claimed the honour and profit of the discovery, but was resisted by the abbé Feuill, who defended the right and priority of Hautefeuille. This ingenious mechanist wrote several small pieces on mechanical subjects, some of which, although brief are deemed very curious, as his *Perpetual Pendulum*, "New inventions," "Art of Breathing under Water;" "On Machines for raising Water;" "On the appearance of the Moon," "On the Longitude;" "A new System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, &c."—*Hutton's Math Dict.*

HAUY (RANDE JUER abbé) an eminent French natural philosopher celebrated for his discoveries in crystallography the whole theory of which is founded on his observations. He was the elder of two sons of a weaver in the little town of St Just in the department of Oise, where he was born February 28 1743. He was in the first instance brought up to the study of music, as a chorister in a church of the faubourg St Antoine at Paris and made considerable proficiency in the art, but being afterwards removed to the college of cardinal Lemoine he there contracted an acquaintance with the celebrated berbilist L'Hommede which induced him to apply himself to the study of botany, a pursuit in which the vacancy of his college to the Jardin des Plantes materially assisted him. Here too he had an opportunity of attending Daubenton's lectures on mineralogy a branch of science to which he afterwards devoted himself. The accidental fall of a beautiful specimen of calcareous spath, crystallized into prisms, led him to discover in some of the fragments the form of the crystalline rhombohedrae of the Iceland spath, and from this casual circumstance the whole of his theory respecting crystals, the means of examining and describing them, &c. took its origin. Being admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1783, he continued

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his mineralogical researches with great interest till the breaking out of the Revolution when refusing to take the oath to the ecclesiastical constitution he was deprived of all his emoluments and imprisoned. The interest of his friends having at length procured his liberation he was afterwards appointed a conservator of the mineralogical cabinet Domanieu, who had succeeded his old tutor Daubenton in his professorship dying Haüy was appointed to the vacant situation and lectured with great ability and effect, distinguishing himself as much by the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, which rendered him ever accessible to the humblest class of students as by the depth and variety of his erudition. Besides other scientific appointments he was named by the executive directory one of the forty members who formed the basis of the National Institute. Under the consulate he was professor of mineralogy at the Museum of natural history and after Napoleon became emperor Haüy was made professor of the faculty of sciences, at the academy of Paris. Though a favourite with the ruler of France he does not appear to have compromised his character by any unbecoming flattery, and the gratuities which he received were the just rewards of his labours in the cause of science. After the re-establishment of monarchy in France the Russian princes, Michael and Nicholas, attended Haüy's course of lectures on mineralogy. They wished to have purchased his mineralogical cabinet, for which he refused 600 000 francs, because it was still necessary for the prosecution of his researches. He died at Paris June 3 1822. His principal works are—*Essai sur la Théorie et la Structure des Cristaux* 1784
Traité de Minéralogie 1801 4 vols. 8vo,

Traité élémentaire de Physique, 1803 2 vols 8vo, *'Tableau comparatif des remèdes de la Crystallographie* 1809, *Traité des Caractères physiques des Pierres précieuses*, 1817, *Traité de Crystallographie* 1822 2 vols 8vo with an atlas. He also published papers in the *Journal des Mines*, and other periodical works.—*Biog Nouv des Contemp.*

HAVERCAMP (SIGMUND) a classical editor of considerable fame was born in Holland in 1684. In 1718 he was preacher at a village in the island of Overijsche and the same year published *Tertullianus Apologetum*, with a commentary. In 1721 he was appointed professor of Greek in the university of Leyden and afterwards filled the chair of history and rhetoric. He died in that city April 25 1742. His principal works besides Tertullian, are—"Dissertatio de Alexandri magni summisate," "Oratio de actione Oratiss sive Corporis eloquentiae Series su successorum Antiquorum Hen Adrani a Mark," "Thesaurus Morellianus," "The History of Asia, Africa, and Europe" in Dutch, "Regum et imperatorum Romanorum vasa et monumenta," "Lucretius" 2 vols. 4to, "Josephus," "Enteropae, 8vo, "Dionysius Periegates," 8vo, "Sallust," 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

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MAYERIS (CLOPPEN) MD FRS an English anatomist, of whose life no particulars are recorded. He was the author of *Osteologia Nova* or some Observations on the Bones, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society in several Discourses, read at their Meetings, London 1691, 8vo. This work contains many important observations on the bones, marrow and periosteum, which show the writer to have been an industrious and skilful investigator of the animal structure. To him also we are indebted for a description of those glands which secrete a mucilaginous fluid which serves to lubricate the surfaces of the articular cartilages, and thus facilitate the motion of the joints. He was the editor of the *Anatomy of Man and Woman* from M Specher and J Remmelin London 1702 folio and he also published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of an extraordinary bleeding of the lachrymal gland and a discourse of concoction of the food.—*Hutton's Abt of the Phil. Trans.* *Watt's Bibl Brit*

HAWES (SIRPHUS) an English poet who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century was a native of Suffolk and educated at Oxford. He appears to have travelled in France Italy and Scotland and afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII who much valued his conversation. The principal work of Hawes is his *Pasture of Pleasure* first printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1517 with wooden cuts. In the judgment of Mr Warton the personifications in this poem are often happily sustained and indicate the writer's familiarity with the Provençal school an opinion which is controverted by Mr Ellis. His other works are—*The Temple of Glass* in imitation of Chaucer's *Temple of Fame*. *The Converysyon of Swertes*, and a few other productions described in our authorities.—*Watson's History of Eng Poetry* Ellis's Specimens.

HAWES (WILLIAM) an English physician and founder of the Humane Society was born at Islington November 28 1736. He was educated at St Paul's school, and was brought up to the profession of an apothecary which he practised in the Strand until 1780 when he took his degree as a physician. In 1773 he became deservedly popular by his zealous exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society to the benefit of which institution he may be said to have dedicated the whole of his after life. In the first instance Mr Hawes paid the rewards for the recovery of drowning persons out of his own pocket, but was at length, by the zealous assistance of Dr Cogan enabled to engage the attention of the public and to form the society. This highly benevolent physician died at Islington on the 5th of December 1808. He was the author of *An Account of Dr Goldsmith's last Illness* whose death he attributed to an improper administration of James's powders.

An Address on Premature Death and Post mortume Interment, *'An Examination of the Rev John Wesley's Primitive Physic* being at once an ironical and serious exposure of

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the absurdities of that production, *'An Address to the Legislature on the Importance of the Humane Society*, *An Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality*, *Transactions of the Royal Humane Society* from 1774 to 1784, dedicated by permission to the King.—*Gent Mag* vols. xxvii and xxix.

HAWES (THOMAS) an English divine was born at Truro in Cornwall in 1734. He was brought up an apothecary but afterwards went to Christchurch college, Cambridge and took the degree of BA. On taking orders he became assistant to Mr Medas at the Lock church at whose recommendation he obtained the living of Aldwinkle in Northamptonshire on the express stipulation that he would at a certain time resign it. This engagement he however refused to perform, and much scandal and controversy followed, until a compromise was effected by the interference of the countess of Huntingdon and he held the living until his death. Mr Hawes was also entrusted with the care of the chapels and seminary for students in divinity founded by the same lady. He died in February 1820. His principal works are a volume of *Sermons* *A Commentary on the Bible* 2 vols. folio *History of the Church* 3 vols. 8vo *Life of the Rev William Romane* 8vo *State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World* 8vo.—*Gent Mag*

HAWKE (EDWARD lord) a celebrated naval commander of the last century. His father a member of the English bar in compliance with the strong predilection which his son evinced at an early age for a sea-faring life procured him a midshipman's birth aboard a king's ship. After going through the usual gradations he was appointed in 1734 to the command of the *Wolf* and served with great credit under Mathews Lestock Rowley &c. Being promoted to the command of a sloop in 1747 he fell in with the French fleet which he totally defeated taking six large ships of the line. For this service he was presented with the vacant red ribbon and promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue. In 1759 being then vice-admiral of the white he was sent in pursuit of the Brest fleet, which he came up with off Belleisle and gave the enemy a second defeat not inferior to the first. These successes were rewarded with a pension of 2000. voted him by Parliament and in 1765 he reached at length the head of his profession being appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was further advanced to a seat in the house of Lords, but survived this accession of dignity little more than four years, dying at Shaperton in the county of Middlesex, in the autumn of 1784.—*Collins's Peerage*

HAWKESWORTH, LL.D. (John) the son of a watchmaker, of Bromley in Kent, where he was born in 1715. His father apprenticed him at an early age to his own trade. His taste to the business however soon proved insuperable, and he became clerk to a writing

stationer. In this humble situation the literary bent of his disposition betrayed itself in the production of various essays and other short miscellaneous pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine. This circumstance introduced him to the acquaintance of Cave the original projector of that work, who, on the succession of Johnson, placed him in his situation as compiler of the debates in both houses of Parliament. In 1752 there appeared from his pen the first of a series of essays, which he continued through that and the two following years with the assistance of his friend Joseph Warren and other occasional contributors. These when completed were collected and published in four vols. 12mo, under the title of *The Adventurer*. Archbishop Herring was so much pleased with the performance that notwithstanding the author's principles did not accord with those of the establishment, his grace conferred on him a Lambeth degree of doctor of laws. Having failed in an attempt to get admitted as a member of the college of advocates, he undertook a commission from government to arrange and digest the discovery voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Cook in the Pacific. This task he completed not altogether to the satisfaction of the public in 1773 when the work appeared in three 4to volumes. The compilation indeed seems to have tended much more to his advantage in a pecuniary point of view than as regards his literary reputation his employers permitting him to appropriate the whole proceeds of the work amounting to six thousand pounds to his own use. The value of the recompence was not however in his eyes an adequate compensation for the cold reception which his book experienced a neglect which is said to have materially affected his health and spirits and, according to some to have even tended to the shortening of his life. The interest of a female friend of high connexions in the East, procured him soon afterwards a seat as one of the directors of the East India Company, he did not however long survive his appointment, but died at Bromley, November 16, 1773. His remains he burned under a handsome monument, bearing an inscription taken from his own works, in the parish church belonging to that village. Beside the writings above-mentioned, Dr Hawkesworth was the author of *Almoran and Hamet*, an Oriental tale, 2 vols. 12mo 1761; a new edition of Swift's works, 1765; a few miscellaneous poems and plays and a translation of *Telemachus*, 1768. *Elog. Brit.*

HAWKINS (Sir JOHN) a renowned English sea commander of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Plymouth, and was the son of captain William Hawkins a naval officer. He made several voyages in his youth and thus acquired much maritime experience. In 1569 he projected an expedition the object of which was to procure negroes on the coast of Africa and convey them for sale to the West Indies. In this plan he was successful, and he is recorded, on the page of history as the first Englishman after the discovery of America,

who made a merchandise of the human species. He made two subsequent voyages for the purpose one of which proved very profitable, and he was rewarded for the supposed benefit conferred on his country by the addition of a crest to his coat of arms, consisting of a demi moor proper bound with a cord. The third expedition was unfortunate for having endeavoured to carry on a contraband trade with the Spaniards, his small fleet was attacked by an overpowering force, and only one of his ships and a bark escaped being taken or destroyed and after undergoing great hardships, he reached home in January 1568. He afterwards filled the office of treasurer of the navy, and he appears to have been much consulted on maritime affairs. In 1588 he was appointed vice-admiral of the squadron sent out against the Spanish armada and he received the honour of knighthood for his conduct on that occasion. His last service was in 1595 when he was sent with sir Francis Drake against the West Indian settlements of the Spaniards. The two commanders differed in opinion and their consequent want of success occasioned so much chagrin to sir John Hawkins that it is supposed to have hastened his death which took place at sea, November 21, 1595 in his seventy fifth year.—HAWKINS (sir RICHARD) son of the last mentioned and brought up to the same profession. He commanded a ship in the action with the Spanish armada, and distinguished himself much on that occasion. He was repeatedly engaged in expeditions against the Spanish settlements in America, and in the last, which took place in 1593 he was made prisoner and detained two years in Peru. He died in 1622. After his death was published *Observations of Sir R. Hawkins sent in his Voyage to the South Sea AD 1593*, folio—*Ackar's Geog. Big.*

HAWKINS (sir JOHN) a lawyer and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was born in London in 1719. His father who was a surveyor and builder designed him for the same occupation, but this plan was relinquished and he was articled to an attorney. In this situation he not only acquired a knowledge of his profession but also made himself acquainted with general literature by studying at his leisure hours. He practised as a solicitor with reputation for some years, writing also for the periodical press. A taste for music induced him to become a member of a musical society, and of the Academy of Ancient Music, and in 1744 he composed the words of some cantatas which were set to music by Mr Stanley. In 1749 he was chosen a member of a club established by Dr Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance which lasted during their joint lives. He married in 1753 a lady possessed of a handsome fortune which was so greatly augmented on the death of her brother in 1759, that Mr Hawkins gave up his practice as a lawyer, to live upon his income and became a magistrate for the county of Middlesex. In 1760 he published a new edition, with notes, of

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Isaac Walton's 'Complete Angler,' a work which has proved exceedingly popular. In his magisterial capacity he distinguished himself by vigilance and activity, and he published 'Observations on the Highways,' with the draught of a bill for repairing them which served as the model of some subsequent acts of Parliament. In 1765 he was chosen chairman of the Middlesex quarter sessions and in 1772 he was made a knight. He contributed some notes for Johnson and Steevens' edition of Shakespeare, and for some years he was engaged in preparing for the press a 'General History of the Science and Practice of Music' which he published in 1776 in 5 vols. 4to. Sir John Hawkins having accepted the office of executor to Dr. Johnson he was employed by the booksellers to draw up a memoir of that celebrated writer to accompany a posthumous edition of his works. Neither as editor or biographer does he appear to advantage. Some pieces not written by Johnson are printed among his works and the 'Life' which forms a bulky octavo seems to have served the writer as a receptacle for the contents of his common place book. His death took place May 21 1789.—*Athenæus G Bigg.*—His son JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS and his daughter LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS have both distinguished themselves by their literary productions.—Ed.

HAWKSMOOR (NICHOLAS) an English architect, who was a pupil of sir Christopher Wren. He was employed under his celebrated master as deputy-surveyor of the buildings of Chelsea college and clerk of the works at Greenwich hospital. Some of the churches erected in pursuance of the act of Parliament passed in the reign of Anne for building fifty new churches in the metropolis were designed by Hawksmoor, whose works display nothing of the taste and little of the science which distinguished those of Wren. Among his productions are the churches of St Mary Woolnoth Lombard-street St George's in the east St Ann's Limehouse and St George's Bloomsbury the last of which has provoked the satirical remarks of Walpole. He died 1736 aged seventy.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

HAWKWOOD (sr JOHN) a celebrated military adventurer of the fourteenth century who by his valour and conduct as a commander raised himself from a humble origin to rank and reputation. The father of this officer was a tanner of Little Hedingham in Essex where he was born and if Fuller is to be credited, at the usual age apprenticed to a tailor the truth of this latter assertion has however been questioned. It is certain that having entered in the humble capacity of a private soldier into the English army then preparing for the invasion of France with Edward III and the Black Prince at its head his courage and military abilities soon procured him a command, and the honour of knighthood from the hands of the sovereign. In 1360 on the conclusion of the peace of Brétigny sr John joined himself with some other soldiers of fortune whose revenues were un-

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equal to the support of their rank and character in times of tranquillity. These associates, under the name of 'Les ard' vassus,' continued notwithstanding the cessation of national hostilities, to harass and plunder their old enemies the French and even extended the scope of their depredations to Italy. After leading a marauding life of this description for nearly four years he once more took regular military service under the republic of Pisa, and signified himself with his accustomed bravery in the wars carried on by that government against the petty states in the neighbourhood. Having carried arms under this banner for three and twenty years, he in 1397 exchanged the Pisan service for that of the Florentines, by whom his talents as a bold and fortunate commander were duly appreciated. In such estimation were his abilities held by those in whose cause he fought that when on the conclusion of peace in 1399 the remainder of their troops were disbanded a body of a thousand men at arms with sir John Hawkwood as their leader was kept up as a standing army. He survived till the 6th March, 1399, when he died at Florence at a great age, and was honoured with a public funeral in the church of Santa Reparata in that capital all the public authorities attending. In England an equal degree of respect was paid to his memory by his heirs who erected a handsome tomb with a panegyrical inscription at He di ngham the place of his birth. Part of the wealth which he had acquired in his campaign was,—a thing not unusual with the warriours of the middle ages—devoted to charitable purposes, in particular an English hospital for the reception of poor travellers at Rome was long a standing monument of his munificence.—*Lifo by Gough.*

HAY (WILLIAM) a political writer of the last century born in 1695 at Glyndebourne Sussex. He was educated at Headley school and spent a short time at Oxford but without graduating there entered himself of the Temple. He commenced his parliamentary career in 1734 as member for Seaford which borough he continued to represent for the remainder of his life. Sir Robert Walpole gave him the appointments of record-keeper in the Tower and a place at the vaunting board in consequence of his taking a decided part with his party in favour of that statesman's ministry. Besides a variety of pamphlets on temporary questions he was the author of a treatise 'On the Poor Laws;' and another 'On Civil Government.' He also wrote 'An Essay on Deformity' in which he trifles with some humour on his own personal disadvantages, an octavo volume entitled 'Reliqui Philosophi 'Mount Caburn';' a poem and translations of Hawkins Brown's Latin poem on the immortality of the soul, and a selection of Martial's Epigrams. In 1796 many years after his decease, which took place in June 1755 his writings were collected and published by his daughter in two quarto volumes. A son of his fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of Cléopâtre Ali Cawa, in India, in 1762.—*Gent Mag.*

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HAYDN (FRANCIS JOSEPH), an eminent German musician, born in 1732, at Rohrau a small town in Austria, about forty miles distant from Vienna, where his father a wheelwright, filled also the humble occupation of sexton, his mother being a female domestic in the family of count Harrach. His parents, though themselves were fond of music and their occasionally singing duets together in his hearing, may be attributed the strong predilection which their son shewed even in infancy for the science. A relation named Frank, who was a schoolmaster at Hünburg and himself no inferior musician observing the precocious talents of the child, not only gave him some instruction but eventually succeeded in placing him under Reuter, in the cathedral at Vienna, with whom he continued till he was thirteen, at which age he had already composed a Mass. The celebrated Porpora coming about this period into Germany in the suite of the Venetian ambassador, young Haydn was fortunate enough to attract his notice and received from him the most valuable assistance. Of this he became the more in need, inasmuch as a boyish frolic in cutting off the skirt of a fellow chorister's gown caused his abrupt dismissal from the cathedral in his eighteenth year and he was thus thrown penniless upon the world without any other resources than his own genius. For a while he supported himself by teaching a few pupils in the lower ranks of life at very reduced charges, judging in the mean time at a barber's (whose daughter he afterwards married) till the success of a little opera which he composed entitled the Devil on two Sticks and brought out by the well known Buffo Bernardo Corte put him in possession of £12. After a severe struggle with poverty for more than six years, he obtained a situation in the household of count Morzin where, in 1761 he attracted the attention of prince Anthony Esterhazy in whose service and in that of his successor prince Nicholas he afterwards remained. On the death of the latter nobleman he visited England for a short period in 1791 and again in 1794, when he was presented by the university of Oxford with the honorary degree of Mus. Doct. During his stay in this country he made by the exertion of his musical abilities about £4000, with which in 1796 he returned to Germany. Soon after he received a communication from the French Institute informing him that they had elected him a member of their society, one of the unsuccessful candidates on this occasion being Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In his sixteenth year Haydn commenced his celebrated oratorio the "Creation," a work which he completed in 1798, and which is considered a musical chef-d'œuvre. His friend, Baron von Swieten two years afterwards induced him to write another, entitled the "Four Seasons," the subject of which is taken from the English poet Thomson. This, with the exception of a few omissions, was his last original composition. Haydn died at the advanced age of seventy-eight, May 26th, 1809, in the possession of

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great and merited reputation and was buried at Grumpendorff Vienna, being then in the occupation of the French. His heir a blacksmith, received from him a bequest of about 30,000 florins. He had one brother Michael Haydn who died before him, and was himself no mean musician — *Bog Doct. of Mus. Ross's Cyclopaedia*.

HAYES. There were two eminent musical composers of this name, father and son. The elder, Dr. William Hayes was born in 1708 and at an early age obtained the place of organist in St. Mary's church at Shrewsbury. The reputation which he acquired in this situation procured eventually his election to a similar one at Christchurch Oxford where he graduated in music and obtained the university professorship of that science. He was a sound musical scholar as well as an excellent performer and assisted Dr Boyce in collecting those valuable scores of cathedral music printed under his superintendance. A variety of his own compositions consisting of services, anthems &c are to be found in manuscript in the choir of different colleges for whose use they were written and a few of his glees catches, and other lighter pieces have been printed as also a series of English ballads, set by him while organist of Shrewsbury. When Charles Avison of Newcastle made his attack on Handel pronouncing that great master to be inferior as a musician both to Geminiani and Marcello, Dr Hayes answered his book with some acrimony not only refuting his charges but accusing Avison himself of ignorance of counterpoint. He continued at Oxford directing the concerts and other music meetings there till his death in 1779 when his son PERCY who was born 1739 and brought up in the chapel royal at St James's, succeeded him in his professorship having taken the degree of Mus. Doct. for that purpose. This gentleman ably supported the character for musical talent which he inherited from his father. He was supposed to be the most corpulent man in England of his day, nearly equaling in size and weight the celebrated Edward Bright, of Malden. He died suddenly in London whether he had come for the purpose of preaching at the festival of the Musical Fund, March 19th, 1797 and was buried in St Paul's cathedral. — *Bog Doct. of Mus.*

HAYGARTH (John) an English physician who practised his profession at Chester and afterwards at Bath. He was a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh of the American Academy of Philadelphia and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of several ingenious productions, chiefly relating to medicine. Among these are — "Inquiries into the Means of preventing the Small Pox" 1784 8vo, "A Sketch of a Plan for entirely extirpating the Small Pox and introducing Immolation" 1793 4 vols 8vo, "Observations on Inflammation considered as a Remedy for Diseases of the Body" 1800 8vo the object of which was to expose the quackery of Perkins's Metallic Tract, "A Letter to Dr Percival, on the Means of

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Preventing Contagious Fevers, 1801, 8vo, "The Clinical History of Diseases, part the First," 1805, 8vo, and "A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Education of the Poor," 1812 8vo, to which may be added many professional memoirs in periodical works. He died in 1813.—*Bug News for Contemp.*

HAYLEY (WILLIAM) a poet of some eminence in the last century more recently distinguished as a writer of literary biography. He was born at Chichester in 1745 and after receiving a part of his education at Kingston upon Thames and Eton, graduated at Trinity college Cambridge. After quitting the university he settled at Eastham in Sussex where he possessed landed property devoting his time principally to the cultivation of literature. His first production which was published appears to have been "A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter" [G. Romney] 1778, which was followed by two other small poems. In 1780 appeared his "Essay on History in three [poetical] Epistles to Edward Gibbon," 4to which in the dearth of talent existing at that period procured the author a considerable share of reputation and which was considerably increased by his "Triumphs of Temper" 1781. He next published "An Essay on Epic Poetry" 1782 but this, like his "Essay on Painting," "Triumphs of Music" and "Essay on Sculpture" obtained but little notice except among his professed admirers. He also wrote Plays of which as well as his Poems, lord Byron says—

In many marble-covered volumes view
Hayley in vain attempting something new,
Whether he spin his comedies in rhyme
Or scrawl at Wood and Barclay walk, gaunt
time,
His style in youth or age is still the same,
For ever feeble and for ever tame
Triumphant first, see Temer'r's Triumphs
shine!

At least I'm sure they triumph'd over mine
Of "Music's" triumphs all who read may
swear

That luckless muse never triumph'd there.

Eighth Birds and Scott's Reviewers. The most popular work which Hayley produced next to the "Triumphs of Temper" was a prose "Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols. 1800, illustrated by a series of fictitious narratives, chaste satirical. He also wrote a novel entitled "Cornelia Sedley or the Young Widow" 3 vols. 1800. In 1803 he published the life and correspondence of the poet Cowper 2 vols. 4to, to which he added a supplement in 1806. The death of a natural son, Thomas Alphonso Hayley, to whom he was warmly attached induced him about the beginning of the present century to remove from his seat at Eastham to Felpham, in the same county where he died November 12 1820.—*Dr Johnson's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Hayley*, 2 vols. 4to. *Miller's Bug Stories of Hist. Characters recently deceased*.

HAYM (NICHOLAS FRANCIS) a musician,

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who was a native of Rome, and early in the antedict century settled in London. In conjunction with an Englishman named Cottonton and Despart a Frenchman he endeavoured to establish an Italian opera, but the arrival of Handel and other causes rendered the scheme unprofitable, and Haym who had previously composed music, was employed to write the words for some of his competitor's musical compositions. He engaged however in many other literary undertakings, one of which was a history of music from the earliest period to his own time which failed for want of encouragement. He also was a picture dealer and collector of coins medals &c and in that capacity was employed by sir Robert Walpole and others. He published a work on ancient Greek and Roman medals, entitled *Tesoro Britannico*, London 1719 1720, 2 vols. 4to, another on Italian bibliography *Natura dei Libri rammella Lingua Italiana*, London, 1736, 8vo, and two tragedies. He died in 1730.—*Adams's G. Bug Musical Biog.* vol. ii.

HAYMAN (FRANCIS) an English painter who was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was born in 1708 at Exeter, and coming to London when young, he obtained employment as a scene painter at Drury lane theatre. He afterwards made designs for illustrative engravings of scenes from the works of Shakespeare Milton Pope, Cervantes &c. The principal productions of his pencil are historical paintings, with which some of the apartments at Vauxhall are decorated. He was made libraman to the Academy and died in 1776.—*Edwards's Anecd. of Paint.* *Lst Gaz.*

HAYNE (THOMAS) a learned schoolmaster was born at Thrusington in Leicestershire in 1581. He received his academical education at Lincoln college Oxford, and after taking his bachelors degree became one of the ushers of Merchant Taylor's school, London. He was subsequently employed in the same capacity at Christ's hospital, and was much esteemed by Selden as an excellent critic and linguist. He died in 1645. He bequeathed his books to the library at Leicester and gave 400l. for the purchase of lands to maintain a schoolmaster in his native village. He also furnished two scholarships at Lincoln college for students from the free-schools at Lincoln and Melton. His works are—"Grammaticae Latinae Compendium," 1627—1649, 8vo, "Linguarum Cognitio," 1639, 8vo, "Par in Terra, 1639 8vo, "The equal Ways of God in reviving the unequal Way of Man," 1639 8vo, "General View of the Holy Scriptures," 540 folio, "Life and Death of Dr Martin Luther," 1641 4to.—*Nichols's Leicestershire* vol. iii.

HAYNES (HORACE) a learned and able antiquarian, of whose birth and education no accounts have been recorded, beyond the fact that he was born 1678. In 1696 he was employed in the royal mint in which he rose to the office of king's assay-master. In the year 1748, becoming infirm, he was allowed to re-

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ture upon his salary. Besides his situation at the mint, he discharged the office of principal tally writer at the exchequer for forty years. He died in 1749, at the age of seventy-seven. The result of his convictions in regard of the Trinity, he threw into the form of a popular treatise entitled 'The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ.' The author died while this work was in the press, and owing possibly to the objections of his son who was brought up to the church a small impression only was printed and privately circulated until a second edition was printed by the rev Theophilus Lindsey in 1790. Since the appearance of which other editions have followed, and it has been widely dispersed.—His son SAMUEL HAYNES was educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of DD in 1748. He was tutor to the earl of Shrewsbury by whom he was presented to the valuable livings of Hatfield and Clothele which he held together by dispensation; he was also a canon of Windsor. He published a collection of state papers relating to affairs in the reigns of Henry VIII Edward VI Mary and Elizabeth from 1542 to 1570 transcribed in the Cecil MSS. Dr Haynes died in 1755.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

HAYTER (JOHN) a learned divine was educated at Eton whence he removed to King's college Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of BA in 1778, and that of MA in 1788, between which dates he was presented to the college living of Hepworth in Suffolk. On the offer of his present majesty then prince of Wales to be at the expense of travelling and decyphering the Greek MSS. discovered in the ruins of Herculanum, Mr Hayter was appointed to superintend the experiment, and in consequence took up his abode at Palermo for some years. He returned in 1810 and the MSS. were presented to the university of Oxford, but the result did not answer expectation. He soon after went to France where he died of an apoplectic shock November 29 1818. He published a report on the Herculanum MSS. entitled 'Observations on the Herculanum,' 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

HAYWARD (Sir JOHN) an English historian who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He received his education at Cambridge, and graduated there as LLD. His first publication was a history of "The first Part of the Life and Reign of King Henry IV" which appeared in 1599 with a dedication to the earl of Essex. Some passages in this work, respecting hereditary right in matters of succession, gave great offence to the queen, who threw him into prison, from which he did not obtain his liberation till after he had undergone a tedious confinement. On the accession of James he resumed his literary labours, and was appointed by that monarch in 1610, historiographer of Cheshire college. Three years after he printed 'The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England William I, William II, and Henry I' 4to. This book

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was dedicated to the prince of Wales. In 1619 he obtained the honour of knighthood, and continued to receive proofs of court favour during the remainder of his life. His other works are—"The Life and Reigne of Edward VI, with the beginning of that of Elizabeth," &c., and a treatise "On Supremacy in Affairs of Religion" besides a few tracts of a devotional nature such as 'Christ's Prayer on the Cross' 'David's Tears,' 'The Sanctuary of a troubled Soul &c.' 12mo. Sir John Hayward died June 27, 1637.

HEADLY (Hawry) an English author of the last century born 1766, at Instead near Norwich, in the grammar-school of which city he received his education under Dr Park. At the age of sixteen he entered himself of Trinity college Oxford where he graduated as AB. On quitting the university he married, and retired to Matlock in Derbyshire. Besides a variety of essays on miscellaneous subjects, printed in the Gentleman's and other Magazines, the Olla Podrida &c. he published the Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry 1787 2 vols. 8vo with notes, a volume of original poems and the *Lucubrations of Abel Slug*. He was always of a consumptive habit, and falling at length into a rapid decline died at Norwich in 1798. His lecture from ancient English poetry certainly assisted the new direction given to public taste by Warton and others.—*Laf's preface to Keat's Edition of the Beauties.*

HEARD (Sir ISAAC) Garter principal king-at-arms, to which office he was appointed by patent dated May 1 1784 having previously filled those of Bluesmantle purvainier Lancaster herald, Norroy king-at-arms, gentleman usher of the scarlet rod to the order of the Bath Brunswick herald, and Clarenceux king-at-arms. Sir Isaac was born at Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire 10th of December (old style) 1730. In the early part of his life he had served in the royal navy as a volunteer on board the *Lynx* and the *Blandford* man of war, in which last ship being carried overboard by the mainmast in a tornado off the coast of Guinea he narrowly escaped drowning through the gallantry of the late admiral sir R. Kingmill with whom he maintained an uninterrupted friendship until his death. The peace of 1751 affording no encouragement to a naval career he quitted the service and engaged in commerce at Bilbao in Spain, till the breaking out of the war between that country and Great Britain in 1757 frustrated his speculations and induced him to return to England. In 1759 he obtained the notice and patronage of Thomas earl of Effingham then exercising the office of earl marshal for Edward, duke of Norfolk through whose favour he received on the 5th of December in that year the first of his appointments in the herald's college. In 1813, when the emperor Alexander of Russia was elected a knight-companion of the order he was allowed in consequence of his advanced age, and the ill state of his health to appoint a deputy for the occasion, nevertheless, at the

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conclusion of the war in 1814, he was enabled to proceed to Brussels and to Vienna in person to perform the same office for the king of the Netherlands and the emperor of Austria. It being the duty of the garter king-at-arms to proclaim at the funeral of any member of the royal family of England the style and titles of the deceased sir Isaac in the course of his long life performed that melancholy ceremony to no fewer than six generations of the house of Brunswick viz. from the funeral of George II to that of the late princess Charlotte of Wales and her infant. Until within the last two years of his life he continued in the personal discharge of all the active duties of his situation, proclaiming George IV at Carlton palace on the 31st of January 1820. He was not however able to go through the fatigue of officiating at the coronation but received a gold medal on the occasion sir George Nayler Clarenceux king-at-arms acting on that occasion as his deputy. He died in London April 29 1822 and is buried in St George's chapel at Windsor having received the honour of a public funeral.—*Ann. Biog.*

HEARNE (SAMUEL) an English traveller who made some discoveries in the arctic regions of North America. He was a native of London and was sent to sea as a midshipman in the royal navy in 1756 being then eleven years old. He never obtained any promotion having early engaged in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Being of an active and enterprising disposition he was employed in 1769 to explore the north western part of the American continent. This undertaking he completed in 1772, but the narrative of his researches was not published till after his death which occurred in 1792. The work is entitled

A Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean 1795 4to of which a French translation in 2 vols 8vo was published at Paris.—*Europ. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

HEARNE (THOMAS) an antiquary historian and classical editor distinguished for his learning and industry. His father was parochial clerk and school master at White Waltham in Berkshire where he was born about 1678. After acquiring some knowledge of Latin and Greek he was taken into the house of Mr Cherry of Shottesbrooke with whom the celebrated scholar Henry Dodwell then resided to whose instructions Hearne appears to have been considerably indebted. In 1696 he was sent to Edmund-hall Oxford where he manifested a taste for archaeological pursuits and was employed by Dr Mill and Dr Grabe in the collation of biblical MSS. He obtained his degrees in arts and in 1701 he was made assistant to Dr Hudson the keeper of the Bodleian library when he augmented and improved Hyde's catalogue of that literary collection. In 1712 he was appointed second librarian and in 1715 architypographer and esquire herald of the civil law, but he soon after resigned these offices through scruples of conscience which prevented him from taking the oath of allegiance to George I. He never-

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dales continued to reside at Edmund-hall, occupying himself in editing the literary productions of the ancient and middle ages. He died June 10 1733. Hearne's literary labours were almost exclusively those of an editor, in which character he merits praise for accuracy and fidelity. He published editions of Livy Justin and Eutropius, but most of his publications consist of the monastic and other ancient chronicles of our national history. Among the rarest of his productions is the *Acts of the Apostles* in Greek and Latin from a MS. in the Bodleian library. Hearne was one of the pioneers of literature and the use which others have made of his accumulated stores shows that he was an industrious, though not a very discriminating collector.—*Biog. Brit.*

HEARNE (THOMAS) an artist of considerable talents as a topographical designer. He was born in 1744, at Mansfield in Gloucestershire, but his parents during his infancy removed to Brinkworth in North Wiltshire whence he has been represented as a native of that place. He was sent to London and apprenticed to Woollett the celebrated engraver, but soon after the expiration of his indentures he relinquished the graphic art to become draughtsman to sir R Payne, afterwards lord Lavington who being appointed governor of the Leeward Islands took Hearne with him to the West Indies. In 1776 he returned to England and soon after commenced the publication of a work entitled The Antiquities of Great Britain in conjunction with Byrne the engraver. The drawings were entirely executed by Hearne who contributed many of the compositions of his pencil towards the embellishment of other collections of engravings, but the best of his works are those which are in private cabinets. Landscape painting in water colours in which so many artists of the present day excel was first practised with success by Hearne who may be almost considered as the original source of all which is truly great in that art. His death took place in London April 13, 1817.—*Genl. Mag.*

HEATH (BENJAMIN) an eminent lawyer of the last century and recorder of Exeter who acquired some distinction as a scholar and an author. He acquired great popularity in his native county by writing a pamphlet against the cider tax which did much to promote its repeal. His other publications are—An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity and Attributes, to which is premised a short Defence of the Argument commonly called a priori. This publication is ranked among the ablest defences of the hypothesis of Dr Samuel Clarke.

Note my lectures ad Tragorum Graecorum veterum 1752 4to 'A Revision of Shakespeare's Text, wherein the alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered. He died March 31 1762.—The brother of this author **THOMAS HEATH** an alderman of Exeter published in 1755 an *Essay towards a new Version of the Book of Job*.

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This gentleman was father to the late judge Heath and Dr Heath master of Exon school.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEATH (JAMES) a much English historian was born in 1689 being a native of London, where his father was king's cutter. He was educated at Westminster school and was elected to Christchurch Oxford in 1646 whence he was ejected in 1648 for his adherence to Charles I. He then lived upon his patrimony and on the Restoration being prevented by marriage from returning to the university to maintain his family he commenced author and corrector of the press. He died of a consumption in August 1664 and left several children with no other reliance than parish support. His works are—A Chronicle of the late War" &c which sells high in consequence of the portraits the same work was afterwards published in folio, The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II 8vo Flagellum or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell 8vo A New Book of Loyal English Martyrs &c 12mo Heath has little merit in respect to style or argument, but frequently relates facts unnoticed by others which throw a light on the history of the times.—*Athen. Oxon.*

HEATHCOTE (RALPH) a learned and ingenious clergyman who deserves to be noticed as a principal author if not the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was born in Leicestershire in 1721 and was educated at Jesus college Cambridge After taking orders he had a curacy at Leicester together with the vicarage of Barkby Before he left the university he published a tract entitled Historia Astronomica and he subsequently wrote A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy and other pieces on religious controversy which occasioned his introduction to Dr Warburton who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln &c &c He was Boyal lecturer at Bow church in 1763, and in 1765 he succeeded his father as vicar of Saleby in Leicestershire He afterwards obtained other preferments and in 1768 he was collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell in Nottinghamshire of which he likewise became vicar general when he took the degree of DD He died in 1795 Besides the works already mentioned he published The Irenarch or Justice of the Peace's Manual "Sylva or the Wood" a series of anecdotes which he intended to have continued, besides several sermons and tracts on divinity.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEBENSTREIT (JOHN ERNST) a German physician of the last century He studied some time at the university of Jena and then repaired to Leipzig where he proceeded MA in 1728 He soon after obtained the degree of MD and in 1731 he engaged in an expedition to the north of Africa, under the patronage of Augustus king of Poland He explored the ruins of Carthage and the neighbouring country, and returned in 1733 bringing back many rare animals and other natural curiosities which he had collected. Soon after his return

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he was made professor of medicinae at Leipzig where he published several ingenious works among which are the following "De Ute Partium, Carmen ; see Physiologia metrica" 1739 8vo "Pathologia metrica sive de Morbis Carman 1740 8vo Museum Richterianum continens Fossilia, Animalia Vegetabilia et Marina illustrata Iconibus et Commentariis 1743 folio He was also the author of a Methodus Plantarum or botanic system deduced from the fruit besides other works, and after his death appeared his poem De Homine Sane et Aegroto in which he treats of the different branches of medicine. His death took place in 1757 at the age of fifty four —*dikin's G Bing Novi Dict. Hist. Engg Univ.*

HEBENSTREIT (—) a German officer who became the victim of his own intrigues as a politician. He was of a noble Austrian family and was born in 1760 After having served in the army he filled the office of lieutenant de place at Vienna, where in 1795 he was convicted of being the author of a conspiracy against the government of his country and was condemned to suffer death by hanging which sentence was executed on the 8th of January that year Hebenstreit had introduced into Austria the French official journal the Moniteur at a time when that paper was prohibited and he had translated it into Latin to circulate it in Hungary as well as otherwise propagating revolutionary principles He was likewise the author of a satirical song against the government and the inventor of a kind of war-chants with which the French and the Poles, to whom he had communicated his alleged discovery would according to his account be able to annihilate the cavalry of the allies He underwent his ignominious fate with great firmness, but he was said to have acknowledged to the ecclesiastics who attended him that the abuse of his talents had occasioned his destruction *Dict. des H M du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HEBERDEN (WILLIAM) a physician distinguished for his skill and learning He was born in London in 1710 and pursued his studies at St John's college Cambridge where he proceeded MA and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he took the degree of MD and engaged in practice as a physician at Cambridge giving at the same time courses of lectures on the Materia Medica to the university students In 1748 he removed to London where he had been admitted a fellow of the college of Physicians as he was shortly after a member of the Royal Society Through his suggestion a periodical work entitled Medical Transactions was commenced in 1766 under the auspices of the College of Physicians to which work Dr Heberden was a valuable contributor, and he also published papers in the Philosophical Transactions In 1776 he was chosen a foreign associate of the royal society of medicine at Paris. He passed the summer season in the latter part of his long life in a country retreat at Windsor, and dying May 17th, 1801, he was interred in the parish

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church of that place. The only separate work of importance of which Dr Heberden was the author, is his "Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases," published by his son, after his death both in Latin and in English. He cultivated polite literature and was a writer of some of the Athenian Letters, and contributed towards the notes in Grey's edition of Butler's Hudibras.—*Akin's Gen. Biog. Nichols's Lit. Acc.*

HEBERT (JAMES RENE) chief of one of the factions which arose in the state during the progress of the French Revolution. He was born at Alençon in the department of the Orne about 1755. Being of an active disposition, and possessing an ardent imagination with but a small share of learning he lived at Paris previous to the Revolution supporting himself by very dishonest methods. Employed as a chequer taker at the theatre de Variétés he was dismissed for dishonesty; after which he lived with a physician whom he ungratefully robbed. The troubles in the state afforded him a ready opportunity to make use of his disposition for intrigue, and in 1789 he commenced political demagogue. He soon attracted notice by a journal entitled *Le Père Duchesse* which owed its success to the warmth and virulence with which he advocated the popular cause and abused the court and the monarchy. On the 10th of August, 1792 he became one of the members of the municipality of Paris which self-created and installed was organised to produce the insurrection of that day and which contributed to the massacre in the prisons in September and particularly to the assassination of the princess de Lamballe. Hebert was soon after nominated deputy of the national agent of the commune, and it was then that connecting himself intimately with Choumette and Pache he employed all his influence in forwarding a project to establish the authority of the commune on the ruins of the national representation. Intoxicated with power this faction plunged into all manner of excesses and amidst feasts of reason atheistical discourses and notorious processions the metropolis was in a state of perpetual agitation. The Hebertists rejected the advances of the Orleans party and separated from the Cordeliers of whom they had hitherto formed a part. The Girondists who were at that period contending against the Mountain or more violent party, had credit enough to procure the arrest of Hebert, May 24th, 1793. He was defended by Marat in the convention, the deputies of all the sections spoke in his favour at the bar on the 25th and on the 27th after a tempestuous session he was again restored to liberty. Prompted by revenge as well as other motives, he assailed with all his power and influence in the proscriptions of the Brissotina. Their downfall hastened his own. Danton and Robespierre suspended their mutual jealousies to accomplish his destruction, and Hebert, with the greater part of his associates was arrested, and condemned to death March 24th 1794. Besides his journal

he was the author of some other political pieces of a similar description. Among the most atrocious crimes of this man were the calumnies with which he assailed the character of the unfortunate queen of France.—*Dict des H. M. du 18me S. Biog N des Contemp.*

HECHT (CHRISTIAN) a German protestant divine was born at Halle in Saxony in 1696 and became minister of Eissa in East Friesland where he died in 1748. He is author of several treatises on the Latin and German languages the most esteemed of which are his *Commentatio de Secta Schismatis*, and *Antiquitas Karborum inter Iudeos in Polonia et Turcia Imp. regiomibus florentis secte &c.*—*GODFREY HACHT* thought to be a brother of the preceding was born towards the latter end of the seventeenth century at Interbach and educated at Wittemberg. In 1711 he was appointed rector of the college of Luucca where he died in 1721. His principal works are *Germania Sacra et Literaria*, 1717 8vo, *De Henrico Guelphico Leonis Commentarius* 1755 8vo, *Vita Joannis Teuchi Memoria Joannis Lacani*. —*Mores.*

HECQUET (PHILIP) an eminent French physician who was a native of Abbeville. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rheims, where he graduated in 1684 and then settled in his native city. He soon removed to Paris, and in 1688 was made physician to the Port Royal society. He afterwards engaged in general practice and being distinguished for the severity of his manners and of his religious principles he was in high repute among the Jansenists. He was appointed physician to the hospital of la Charité, and in 1712 he was made dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1737. Of his numerous writings none deserve particular notice except a tract which he wrote against the pretended miracles of the abbé Pans entitled *The Natural History of Convulsions*, which making allowance for his religious prepossessions, shows that he had much liberality of sentiment. *Le Sage* in his *Gil Bias* has satirized Dr Hecquet with more wit than justice under the character of Dr Sangrado.—*Mores.* Now *Duct. Hist.*

HEDELIN (FRANCIS) a French advocate born in 1604 at Paris. He became tutor to two nephews of cardinal Richelieu, and was presented by that minister with the valuable abbey of Aubignac and Meunier, in recompence of his services. Hodelin though a scholar and acute was possessed of a haughty and overbearing a temper that he was perpetually involved in quarrels with the wits and poets of his time among whom were Pierre Corneille madame Scuderi &c. He was himself the author of a tragedy *Zenobie*, which appears to have possessed no great merit a novel in two volumes 8vo called *Macarade. Histoire du tems sur relation du royaume de Coquetterie* 12mo *Apologie des Spectacles*, *Terence Justifié*, *Conseils d'Anista à Celsus* 12mo, and a treatise in two octavo volumes, entitled *Principes du Theatre* the severity of which, rather

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than any better quality carried it rapidly through four editions. Medelin died in 1676 at Nancourt.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

HEDERICH or HEDERICUS (BEWYSEN) a learned lexicographer of Grossen Hain in Münster, where he was born in 1675. He is recognized as the author of the useful lexicon of the Greek language which goes under his name. This work was first published in 1722 at Leipzig, in octavo and has since been re-printed in England by Patrick Young and Morell. It was also much improved by Krause, and published at Leipzig in 1767. He is also author of *Notitia Auctorum* 8vo an edition of Empedocles treatise *De Sphaera* 4to and many other works. His death took place in 1748.—*Nous. Dict. Hist. Sacri Omos.*

HEDWIG (John) a German botanist, celebrated for his researches concerning the fructification of cryptogamic vegetables. He was born of a Saxon family at Crotzdorf in Transylvania in 1730. After studying at Pressburg he went to Zittau in Lusatia and in 1752 he became a student in the university of Leipzig where he attended lectures on philosophy mathematics and medicine. He assisted professor Ludwig in regulating his library and botanical museum and botanic garden and in 1756 he was admitted into the family of Caspar Buse, the professor of botany for whom he prepared plants for demonstrations and attended patients in the public hospital. In 1759 he took the degree of MD and settled at Chemnitz in Saxony as a physician. All his leisure was dedicated to botanical researches, and having examined all the perfect plants which he could collect in his excursions he turned his attention to the mosses and other cryptogamic vegetables whose natural properties had been comparatively but little investigated. He procured a microscope and studied the art of drawing, and thus assisted he pursued his researches with such assiduity and success as led him to the important discovery of the organs of fructification of the Bryum polystachys, a species of moss, which was the prelude to a further development of the structure of those organs in other plants of the same tribe. He published an account of his experiments and observations in a Leipzig journal of natural history in 1778. He removed to Leipzig in 1781, and there he published his *Fundamentum Historiae Naturae Muscorum Frondosorum partii 1782 pars u. 1783 4to*, in which, from his own observations he has given an accurate history of mosses, illustrated with plates of their flowers fruits seeds, external and internal structure with a new method of arranging them in genera. In 1784 he obtained the prize offered by the academy of Petersburg, for the discovery of the flowers of cryptogamous plants on which he published a dissertation entitled *Theoria Generations et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnae*.

His theory has been generally adopted by botanists though at first opposed by Necker Gaertner and others in 1785 Hedwig was appointed physician to

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the town guards and in 1786 he was chosen extraordinary professor of medicine at the university and three years after professor of botany and superintendent of the physic garden. He continued his researches into the structure of plants till his death which occurred February 7th 1799. Besides the works already mentioned and several in the German language he was the author of *Descriptio et Adamantio microscopico analytica Muscorum frondosorum nemor. aliorum vegetum tunc s. classis cryptogamicarum Linnae* 1786—1799 4 vols folio, and since his death appeared *Species Muscorum frondosorum descriptae et Tab. Aen. 77 coloratae illustratae; Opus posthumum editum cum Supplemento a F. Schwagmichen* Lapa. 1801—1816 3 vols. 4to. Hedwig was a member of several scientific associations and was a man of great modesty candour and purity of manners. His name has been very properly preserved in the appellation *Hedwigia bilobiflora* given to an evergreen tree found in Hispaniola. He was twice married and left two sons—one an eminent painter at Magdeburg and the other ROMANUS ADOLPHUS HEDWIG distinguished as a botanist by his *Theoria Generations et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnae* Lips 1798 4to, and other works.—*Adams G. Eng. Eng. Univ.*

HEERE (LUCAS VAN) a Dutch painter the son of a statuary of Ghent born 1534. He displayed a predilection for the art in which he afterwards excelled at a very early age being no doubt excited thereto by witnessing the performances of his mother Anne Smyfers, herself no mean artist in landscape painting. Having studied for some time under Flora, he visited France and England in which latter country especially he distinguished himself by the admirable portraits which he drew of many of the principal nobility. On his return to the continent he executed several historical pieces which added much to his reputation and adorned the churches of his native city with many fine paintings of scriptural subjects. His death took place in 1584.—*Walpole's Anec.*

HEERKENS (GERARD NICHOLAS) a modern Latin poet and ingenious scholar who was a native of Groningen in Friesland. He passed some years at Rome where he was chosen a member of the Academic academy and where he published 'Mare Curuli Groningensis Satyrus'. He returned to the Netherlands in 1764 when he published under the title of *Notabilia*, anecdotes of the Italian literati and other information collected during his travels. His poetical productions, for which he is chiefly distinguished, are 'Ares Fratres' Rottord. 1767 8vo in which he describes some of the birds of Friesland in Latin verse, and *De Valentino Literaturam lib. iu. Groning. 1790* 8vo. M. Hoerikens died in 1810.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

HEGESIPPUS an ecclesiastical historian of the second century. He came to Rome while Anacetus was bishop, and lived in friendship and communion with that prelate, and Soter and Eleutherius his successors. He

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wrote an ecclesiastical history from the commencement of the Christian era to his own time of which a few fragments only have been preserved by Eusebius. Five books on the Jewish wars once ascribed to Hegesippus, are now attributed to a later author. He is thought to have died about the year 180.—*Cave Dupin.*

HEIDEGGER (JOHN HENRY) a learned Swiss Protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was born near Zurich, in 1633 and after studying at the university there and also in Germany he became professor extra ordinary of Hebrew and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. In 1659 he removed to the college of Steinfurt, in Westphalia where he held the chair of theology and ecclesiastical history. He was made professor of moral philosophy at Zurich in 1665 and two years after he obtained the professorship of divinity. In 1673 he was employed to draw up a confession of faith for the Protestant church of Switzerland in opposition to the doctrines of Moses Amyrauld, and this was established as the national creed under the title of the *Form of Concord*. Heidegger published many works on biblical and ecclesiastical history and divinity, some of the former of which are still occasionally consulted. He died at Zurich in 1696.—*Moreri. Mosheim Hist. Ecc.*

HEIDEGGER (JOHN JAMES) a Swiss adventurer, who took up his residence in England in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. He arrived in this country about 1708 and obtaining a commission in the guards was known in fashionable society by the appellation of the Swiss count. An opera, entitled *Thomyns* which he produced meeting with success gained him so much credit, that he was enabled to undertake the management of the opera-house. In his conduct of that establishment he was very fortunate added to which by giving concerts masquerades, &c. under the patronage of the court, he accumulated a handsome income which he is said to have expended in keeping a hospitable table and relieving the unfortunate Heidegger was a great favourite with king George II who often visited a villa which the Swiss had at Barnes in Surrey. He was a sort of butt for the wits of his time, and having a very peculiar visage, he is reported to have made a bet with lord Chesterfield that he could not produce an uglier man throughout the metropolis and to have won the wager. He died in 1749 aged ninety.—*Noorthouck's Hist. and Class. Diet.*

HEINECILIUS (JOHANN GOTLIEB) a German author who flourished about the commencement of the last century and wrote on logic, jurisprudence and ethics. He was born in 1681 at Eisenberg and studied at Halle where he afterwards obtained a professor's chair in the sciences of philosophy and law. In 1724 he quitted Halle for Franeker and remained there till 1727 when he accepted an invitation given him by the king of Prussia to settle at Frankfort on the Oder

Here he continued to reside upwards of six years when, becoming dissatisfied he resumed his old situation at Halle. His works were collected and published at Geneva in eight quarto volumes three years after his decease which took place in 1744. The principal are—

Antiquitatum Romanorum Jurisprudentiam illustrantium Syntagma, *Elementa Juris Civilis*, *Elementa Philosophiae Rationalis et Moralis*, *Historia Juris Civilis Roman et Germanici*, *Elementa Juris Naturae et Gentium*, translated by Turneill "Fundamenta stylis cultissima" and several academic dissertations. He had one brother JOHANN MICHAEL, the author of a treatise on the state of the Greek church and of a topographical account of Goslar (where he was an ecclesiastic) and its antiquities. He died before his brother as early as 1722.

HEINECKEN (CHRISTIAN HENRY) a child greatly celebrated for the premature development of his talents was born at Lubeck February 6 1721. He could talk at ten months old and had scarcely completed his first year when he already knew and recited the principal facts in the five books of Moses and at fourteen months knew the history both of the Old and New Testament. In his thirteenth month he acquired an outline of ancient history geography anatomy the use of maps, and eight thousand Latin words. In his fourth year he had learned the doctrines of divinity with their proofs from the Bible modern history, ecclesiastical history, the institutes two hundred hymns, with their tunes and one thousand five hundred verses and sentences from the ancient Latin classics. His stupendous memory retained every word repeated to him and at the court of Denmark he delivered twelve speeches without once faltering and underwent public examinations on a variety of subjects. He spoke German Latin French and Low Dutch. He was exceedingly goodnatured and well behaved but of a most tender and delicate constitution. He never ate solid food but chiefly subsisted on his nurses milk not being weaned until within a few months of his death which took place at the age of four years and four months on the 27th June 1727. A dissertation on this extraordinary child was published by M Martin at Lubeck in 1730 and addressed to M Schenck the child's tutor who had published an account of him in the fifth volume of the *Republique of Letters* which statement was republished in the German language in 1778 or 1779.—*Schenck's account. Moreri.*

HEINECKEN (CHARLES HENRY baron) an eminent writer on the history of typography and the fine arts. He was brother to the extraordinary subject of the preceding article and became privy counsellor to the elector of Saxony. His most important production is entitled *Idée générale d'une Collection complète d Estampes Lips. 1771 8vo.* This work comprises much curious and interesting information relating to the first typographical attempts with fac simile engravings of the pictures in the early block books. Heinecken

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also published "Galera Royal de Dresde" 8 vols. folio, and "Dictionnaire des Artistes, dont nous avons des Estampes" 4 vols 8vo, left imperfect. He died in 1791.—*Nous Dart Hes*

HEINSIUS (DATINI) a celebrated classical scholar, critic, and poet, born at Ghent in 1580. His father being a protestant, removed to Holland and afterwards to Zealand where young Heinsius pursued the study of the learned languages and philosophy. He made Latin verses at a very early age and when but ten years old composed an allegy of considerable merit. At fourteen he was sent to the university of Franeker to study the civil law, but he applied himself chiefly to Greek literature in which he made a rapid progress. Removing to Leyden he continued his studies under Joseph Scaliger who showed extraordinary attention to so promising a pupil. He read public lectures on Greek and Latin authors at twenty, and he was afterwards chosen professor of history and secretary and librarian to the university of Leyden. This learned man was not without his frailties. He was so much attached to his bottle as occasionally to incapacitate himself for his professional duties, and his disappointed pupils, finding the door of the lecture-room closed one day and suspecting the reason, wrote on it "Heinsius non legit hodie propter histerium crapulam" — "Heinsius gives no lecture to-day because of yester day's debauch." He seems to have been sensible of his own error though like many other persons, unable to correct it. One night, returning at a late hour from a convivial party at a tavern or elsewhere towards his own house as he was measuring the street involuntarily in a zigzag direction, he had it is said sufficient command over his intellectual faculties to compose the following Latin verses —

Sta pes, sta bone pes

Aut hi lapides

Mixta lectus erat.

Steady! my feet—good feet, be staid,
Or else these stones will be my bed.

In 1619 Heinsius was secretary to the states of Holland at the synod of Dort. His reputation for learning extended to foreign countries, and he received the title of counsellor to the king of Sweden and that of knight of St. Mark from the republic of Venice. Pope Urban VIII by liberal offers, attempted to draw him to Rome but he could not be induced to leave Leyden where he died January 15 1655. As a critic Heinsius distinguished himself by publishing Notes on Silius Italicus and on the New Testament, editions of Horace, Seneca's Tragedies, Haesiod, Mazzinus Tytius, Theocritus Theophrastus &c. His Latin poems consist of elegies, satires, and two tragedies besides other pieces. He also wrote Greek poems, which were much esteemed, and verses in the Dutch language. Of his Greek and Latin poems there are numerous editions. He delivered Latin orations on the death of Scaliger and other occasions, which were published together at Leyden. Heinsius, in his treatment of his

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literary antagonists seems to have imitated not closely the contumelious behaviour of the haughty critic Scoger. Having a dispute with Balist who showed him all the respect due to his talents and erudition, he treated him so roughly that the lively Frenchman, in a letter to a friend, says when I requested instruction from Heinsius he threw stones at me — Baillot. *Sofia Intro. in Hist. Let D Argens Lettres Juries Moreti*

HEINSIUS (NICHOLAS) son of the preceding who cultivated the same branches of learning with his father and with so much success as to do honour to the literary reputation of his family. He was born at Leyden in 1620 and carefully educated under the paternal roof. In 1643 he made a voyage to England at that period the theatre of civil dissension and where he consequently stayed but a short time. In 1644 he went to Spa on account of his health, and on his return travelled through the Low Countries forming useful connexions with literary men and adding to his stores of knowledge. He afterwards travelled in France and Italy and having visited Rome and several other cities, he published at Padua, in 1648 under the title of *Italiae* two books of Elegies which were much admired. His father wishing for his return he went home to Leyden, but remained there only a few months as Christina of Sweden invited him to add to the lustre of her literary court. He established himself at Stockholm in 1650, when he was employed by her majesty to procure her books and manuscripts. He went to Italy for that purpose and on his return not being altogether satisfied with the conduct of his capricious mistress he demanded his discharge from her service. This he obtained with difficulty, but was prevented from leaving Sweden by being appointed resident from the States of Holland in October 1654. The death of his father in the following year determined him to return to his native country. The States to show their satisfaction with his conduct offered him an embassy to Prussia or Denmark, but the state of his health prevented him from accepting either situation. He continued at Amsterdam, and in 1656 was made secretary to that city. The repose of his latter days was disturbed by law proceedings instituted against him by Margaret Wullen a courtesan with whom he had been connected at Stockholm and who professed to have some claims on him which he would never admit. In 1658 he resigned his office and retired to the Hague. He gave up all his leisure to literature and it was against his inclination that he went on a public mission to Muscovy in 1667. He returned home with his health much debilitated in 1671, and in the following year he was obliged to remove to Germany. In 1674 he settled in the province of Utrecht, and afterwards at the small town of Viane where he was frequently visited by his friend Grotius. Family affairs having occasioned him to go to the Hague he died there, October 7, 1681, and was buried in the church of St

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PESS, at Leyden. Much of his time was devoted to literature notwithstanding his public employments, and he gave to the world editions of Claudian, Ovid, Virgil, and Valerius Flaccus, Notes on Silius Italicus Petrus Phaedrus Quintus Curtius and Tibullus, Letitia, Adversaria and Latin Poems. Of the latter the best edition is that of D Elsevir Amsterdam 1666 8vo.—*Bog Univ.*

HEISTER (LAURENCE) an eminent physician surgeon and anatomist of the last century. He was born at Frankfort on the Main in 1683 and after studying four years in the universities of Germany he went in 1706 to Amsterdam where Ruyach and Rau then taught anatomy and surgery. The next year he served as a surgeon in the Dutch army and in the winter betook himself to Leyden to attend the lectures of Boerhaave after which he graduated as MD. He then returned to the army and in 1709 he was appointed physician general to the Dutch military hospital. He thus obtained much professional experience the result of which appears in his numerous writings. In 1710 he was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery at Altona where he acquired great reputation as a public teacher. In 1720 he removed to the university of Helmstadt and continued there till his death which took place in 1758. His Compendium Anatomicum and his Institutiones Chirurgiae were once extremely popular and have been translated into English and other European languages. Besides many works strictly professional he wrote some pamphlets against the Linnaean system of botany.—*Hutchinson's Bog Med Akin's G. Bog. Bog Univ.*

HELE (THOMAS) a writer who by birth an Englishman obtained the singular distinction of being admired in France as an author in the French language. He was born in Gloucester shire in 1740 and began his career in the army in which he served until the peace of 1763. He afterwards visited Italy where he remained some years and then settled in France. Being led by taste to pay much attention to the theatre, he at length began to write for the Italian comedy and with considerable success the pieces for that theatre being chiefly written in French with only one or two Italian characters. His pieces are entitled *Le Jugement de Midas* on the contest between French and Italian music which was much applauded 'L'Amans Jaloux' and 'Les Evenemens Imperius'. These pieces are much esteemed by the French as lively and interesting. Mr Hele died in December 1780. The French authoresses from whom this account is taken call him D Hele, possibly his right name was Dale.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

HELENNA (SAINT) a female peasant, born about the year 248 at an obscure village in Bathynia, which after her decease was endowed with the rank and privileges of an imperial city under the name of Helenopolis. Her beauty having caught the attention of Constantius Chlorus she became his wife and

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in the year 272 gave birth to a son, afterwards Constantine the Great. Motives of ambition induced her husband to divorce her on his becoming a partner in the imperial throne, in order to marry the daughter of Maximian from which period she lived in retirement till the accession of her son to the empire in 306 when his filial affection restored her to her rank with the title of Augusta. Her subsequent conduct secured her the respect and esteem of a court in which Christianity had newly become the prevailing religion. She employed a great portion of her wealth in the foundation of churches, and in her eightieth year made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where she is affirmed to have been the main instrument in what in ecclesiastical history is called the Invention of the true cross in a cavern under a temple of Venus. She lived to return to the capital of her son but died in his arms soon after in the year 328. Her remains were conveyed by the emperor's orders to Rome where they were interred with great pomp. The Romish church has since conferred on her the honors of Canonization.—*Gibbon Cremer.*

HELIODORUS a Christian bishop of the fourth century who was the author of a Greek romance still extant. He was a native of Emesa in Phenicia and it was in his youth that he wrote his "Ethiopics" or Amours of Theagenes and Chandala an interesting and ingenious work which appears to have served as a model for succeeding writers. A MS. of this romance being found by a soldier at the taking of Buda in 1526 it was published at Basal by Opsopœus in 1534 but the best edition is that of Bourdelot Paris 1619 8vo. An English translation of this work appeared in 1792. Heliodorus became bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, and Nicephorus says that he resigned this dignity rather than destroy his romance, but the story appears to be apocryphal.—HAILODORIS of Larissa was a mathematician of the first century who wrote a treatise on optics of which some fragments are extant.—*Bayle. Moreri Fabre Bibl. Grec.*

HELL (MAXIMILIUS) a learned astronomer was born in 1720 at Chemnitz in Hungary and first educated at Neusohl. Having in 1738 entered the society of the Jesuits, he was sent by them to the college at Vienna where he exhibited a great genius for mechanics. He then applied to the mathematics with great diligence and became assistant at the observatory belonging to his order. In 1750 he published 'Adsummum Memorie manuale Chronologico genealogico historicum' which has been translated into various languages. In 1752 he obtained the priesthood and became professor of mathematics at Claustenburg where he published his 'Mémoires Astronomiques'. He was soon after recalled to Vienna, to be astronomer and director at the new observatory. In 1769 at the desire of the king of Denmark he went to observe the transit of Venus in an island in the Frozen Ocean after which he became a

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member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen and of various other academies. He was next employed to superintend the building of a new observatory at Erisan in Hungary, and soon after died of an inflammation of the lungs, in the month of March, 1792. Hell is to be ranked among those who have rendered essential services to astronomy —*Nova Diet. Hist.*

HELLADIUS (ALEXANDER) a learned Greek a native of Thessaly who lived in 1722. He made himself known by a curious Latin work on the state of the Greek church and the reasons why the Greeks of our times reject the translations of the Scriptures into their common language. He published his book at Altorf in the territory of Nuremberg where he resided and dedicated it to the czar Peter the Great. The title of this very singular work is *Status praesens Ecclesiae Graecae in quo etiam causa expounderetur cur Graeci moderni Novi Testamenti editiones in Graeco-barbara lingua factas acceptant recent 1714 12mo*. The book comprises much literary and bibliographical information relative to Greece, and displays a good deal of freedom and liberality of opinion. Helladius was also the author of a Greek grammar 1712 8vo —*Statu ist in His Lat. Bug. Utrh.*

HELIANICUS, an ancient Greek author born at Myzylene BC 490 twelve years before the birth of Herodotus. He wrote a history of the Earliest Kings of various Nations and the Founders of Cities which is mentioned by several ancient authors but is no longer extant.—*Mores.*

HÉLIOTI (JOUV.) a French chemist was born in 1686. From 1716 to 1732 he was employed as the compiler of the *Gazette de France*. He translated Schütter's work on the "Fusions of Ores" which he published with his own notes and remarks. He is like wise the author of a work entitled *L'Art de la Teinture des Laines et l'ofice des Laines* 1750 12mo which is reckoned a valuable treatise and the first in which the practice of the art is taught upon chemical principles. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of London in 1740 to which he furnished some articles as well as a still greater number in the French Academy of Sciences. He died in 1760.—*Biogr. Vni Dict. Hist.*

HESHAM (RICHARD) M.D. and professor of medicine and of natural philosophy in the university of Dublin. He was intimate with Swift with whom he used to correspond in the singular manner of that great humorist. Dr Hesham was author of a celebrated course of twenty three lectures on natural philosophy published after his death in an octavo volume by Dr Bryan Robinson. He died August 1 1738.—*Cent Mag vol xiiii*

HESMOND (JOHN BARTIER VAN) a famous alchymist born of a noble family at Brussels, in 1577. Being a younger brother he was intended for a scholar and being sent to the university of Louvain he finished his course of study in philosophy in his seven

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teenth year According to his own account he entertained a low opinion of academic instruction and acquired by reading the works of Euclid and Copernicus, a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. Natural philosophy in general was the object of his researches, and at length he commenced seriously the study of medicine in the works of the Greek and Arabian physicians as well as the moderns. He says that he perused six hundred authors and after all his labour threw aside his common place book having conceived a notion that all science and especially that of medicine could be derived only from inspiration. He however took his degree as M.D. at Louvain in 1599 and then quitted his country and travelled about for ten years making his own observations on the animal vegetable and mineral kingdoms of nature. In 1609 he settled at Vilvoorde and applied himself to chemistry studying the works of Paracelsus. He now became a religious and philosophical visionary practising medicine gratuitously, and if his own statement might be believed performing a multitude of wonderful cures. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters printed at Liege in 1624. This piece is remarkable on account of the author having used the German term *geist* answering to the English ghost, or spirit to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend. From this term is derived the modern gas, now so extensively employed. Helmont went on to publish other works, and attained great celebrity among his contemporaries. He was much esteemed by the elector of Cologne, and the emperor Rodolph invited him to Vienna, but he declined the journey. He died in 1644. His works were collected and published by his son in 1648 Amsterdam 4to Amudat a great deal of unintelligible mysticism they contain some absurd and important observations. Lobkowitz in eulogizing Van Helmont says The sick never languished long under his hands being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent for chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians and to the great grief and indignation of such physicians often restored the patient unexpectedly to health.—*Boerhaave's Chem Hutchinson's Bug. Med. Aiken's G. Beg.*

HELMONT (FRANCIS MERCURY baron van) son of the foregoing born probably at Vilvoorde in the Netherlands in 1618. He inherited from his father a taste for the occult sciences and also studied medicine but in a superficial manner. He applied himself more particularly to chemistry and boasted of possessing an intimate acquaintance with it, though he was in fact little better than a mercenary quack. He was fond of mechanical occupations, and he had learned to paint, to engrave the art of turnery and even weaving cloth and making slippers. He joined a caravan of Bohemians and travelled with them through several parts of Europe, to study their language and manners. In Italy the freedom

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His opinions conducted him into the prisons of the inquisition. Restored to his liberty he went to Germany where he pretended to have discovered the language natural to the human race, and he had the impudence to affirm that a person born deaf and dumb would articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe the doctrine of transmigration of souls the universal panacea, and the philosopher's stone, and his profusion led some to believe that he could actually make gold. He died in 1699 not at Cologne as Moreau asserts but at Cölln on the Spree one of the suburbs of Berlin though some say his decease occurred in Switzerland. He published

Alphabetum naturalium Hebraicorum brevia summa denumeratio &c. 1667 12mo *Seder Olam, sive Ordo seculorum historiae etenato doctrinae* 1693 12mo said to be one of the most strange absurd and impious books which has appeared since the invention of printing.—*Elog. Univ. Stellae Introit in His Let.*

HELST (BARTHOLOMEW VANDER) a celebrated Dutch artist was born at Haerlem in 1613. He became one of the best portrait painters of his time and was not without merit in history and landscape. His finest performance is in the town hall of Amsterdam it represents a company of trained bands of about thirty figures at whole length and in the opinion of sir Joshua Reynolds is one of the first pictures of portraits in the world. This artist died in 1670.—*Sir J. Reynolds's Works vol II. Argentilla Vista del Pante*

HELVETIUS (JOHN FREDERICK) a physician of a noble family in the principality of Anhalt. He was born about 1655 and having obtained at an early age a reputation for medicine and surgery settled in Holland about 1649 and was appointed first physician to the states-general and to the prince of Orange. His works merit very little attention exhibiting a greater devotion to the absurdities of alchymists, physiognomists, and similar visionaries than to the advancement of science. He died in 1707.—His son ADRIAN born in 1656 also a physician visited Paris while a dysentery prevailed and practised so successfully that Louis XIV ordered him to publish the remedy which produced such salutary effects when he declared it to be *pecucanaria* and received 1000 Louis-d'ors for the discovery. He settled in Paris where he was appointed physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1721 leaving behind him some medical treatises in no great esteem.—JOHN CLAUDE son of the above was born in 1680 and rose to be a practitioner of great eminence. He cured Louis XV of a dangerous disorder in his infancy and became first physician to the queen and counsellor of state. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Royal Society of London and of various continental academies. He was generally esteemed and very attentive to the poor. He died 17th July 1755. His works are—*Lidée générale de l'économie Animale* 1722 8vo, *Principia Physico Medica* 2 vols.

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8vo. He also published several valuable papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Mores, Haller Bibl. Med*

HEI VETIUS (CLAUDE ADRIAN) the son of the preceding and the most remarkable of this family was born at Paris in 1715. He received the early part of his education in his father's house and when he was of a proper age was sent to the college of Louis le Grand where he attracted the attention of the famous father Porée who paid a particular attention to his education. By the progress which he made in science and literature added to a ready wit and amiable manners he became a favourite with the most distinguished literary characters of the period and among others with Voltaire and Montesquieu. The celebrated work of the latter *L'Esprit des Lois* led Helvetius into the train of reasoning which produced his own at one time scarcely less famous *De L'Esprit* in order to be at leisure to compose which production he gave up his lucrative post of master general. It appeared in 1758 and was condemned by the parliament of Paris as derogatory to the nature of man by confining his faculties to animal sensibility, and destroying the distinctions between vice and virtue. This injudicious proscription as usual tended to give the condemned work additional celebrity both in and out of France and so obnoxious did it render the author that he was removed from his post of maître d'hôtel to the queen and narrowly escaped prosecution. In order to withdraw himself for a time from the resentment of his enemies he visited England in 1764, and the next year went to Prussia, where he was honourably received by Frederick the Great. When he returned to France he led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Voré and being much attached to his wife and family and fond of exercising the duties of a benevolent landlord he cared but little for the quietes of Paris. Both on his estate and in the capital indeed his purse was always open to indigent merit and among other instances of generosity he allowed pensions to Marivaux and Saurin. With every appearance of a robust constitution and long life he was carried off to the great regret of his friends, at the age of fifty-six in December 1771. The only work published by M Helvetius during his life time was his treatise *De L'Esprit* already alluded to in one volume 4to and three 18mo. It is divided into four essays and its chief general design is to prove that all men well organised have the natural power of acquiring the most exalted ideas and that the different genius observable in them depends on the various circumstances which surround them and the different educations which they receive. The principles maintained in this work are farther extended in a Treatise on Man his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education in 2 vols. 4to which by the direction of the author was not published until after his death for which he assigns as a reason the persecution that it would draw on him. In both these produc-

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Since, he has displayed considerable sagacity and taste, and paradoxical as is his main position he shows an extensive knowledge of human nature, and an exquisit power of exposing the foibles of mankind. The style is often pompous and affected, and it is to be regretted that he has introduced notions in relation to the foundations of morality which are of a nature to mask superficial thinkers. In 1772 appeared his poem 'On Happiness,' written early in life and which although shown to and praised by Voltaire had not been before published. It contains some fine verses but in style is often stiff and affected.—*New Hist. Monthly Review* 1759.
Le Harpe's Lyceum

HELVICUS (CHRISTOPHER) a German divine, distinguished as a chronologer. He was a native of the county of Hesse and after having studied at Marburg he was employed to teach Greek and Hebrew at the college of Giessen. In 1610 he was made professor of theology in the same seminary where he continued to teach with great reputation till his death in 1617. Helvicus was eminent for his skill in Rabbinical literature, and was profoundly acquainted with the science of grammar on which he published several works. His System of Chronology in Latin has been repeatedly printed, and is still useful though the author has in the earlier ages been misled by the forgeries of Annus of Viterbo.—*Moreri Biog.*

HELWIG (GEORG ANDREW) a Prussian botanist and mineralogist. He was born in 1666 and studied theology at Königsberg and Jena applying his leisure to researches into natural history. After having travelled in Germany and Italy he commenced giving public lectures at Jena which were extremely well received. This undertaking however he was obliged to relinquish in order to assist his father as minister of Angerburg in Prussia, on whose death in 1705 he succeeded to the office. He became afterwards provost and arch priest, and finished his long life the 3rd of January 1743. Helwig formed several curious herbals, one of which is preserved in the royal library at Dresden. Among his published works are—Lithographia Angerburgica, Königsb. 1717—1720 2 vols. 4to containing observations on fossils, naturally marked with alphabetical characters. He was also the author of several other productions on lithology and botany.—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Annae et Legend. Biog. Univ.*

HELWIG (JOAN OTTO) a native of Thuringia, who studied medicine at Jena, Basel &c. and took the degree of doctor at Erfurt in 1675. He resided some time at Amsterdam and then embarked for Batavia where he practised medicine, and employed himself in the collection of natural curiosities. Returning to Europe he visited Italy, Portugal, France, Holland, England and Denmark, with the languages of almost all which countries he was acquainted. The elector palatine made him his counsellor first physician and professor at Heidelberg, and Charles II, of

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England, conferred on him a baronetcy. Helwig at length fixed his residence at Haywards in France, where he died in 1698, aged forty four. He was a professor of the Hermetic art, and the author of a curious book entitled *Introtus in veram artus inandam Physicam* and another on the philosopher's stone.—*Bio. Univ.*

HELYOT (PETER) a French recollect friar of the third order of St Francis eminent as an ecclesiastical historian. He was of English descent but was born at Paris in 1660. He entered the convent of Picpus in 1683 when, according to custom he changed his name taking that of father Hippolytus. The great literary labour of his life was the collection of materials for a History of the Monastic Orders Religious and Military and of the Secular Congregations of both Sexes. He began publishing this work in 4to in 1714, and died in 1716 when the fifth volume was in the press it was completed in 8 volumes and is valuable for the extent and accuracy of the information it affords.—*Athen. G. Biog. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

HEMMINGFORD (WALTER DE) a regular canon of Gisborough abbey near Cleveland Yorkshire. He flourished in the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history commencing from the Norman conquest and continued to the reign of Edward II which is written with much care and exactness and in a very tolerable style for the time. He died at Gisborough in 1347. Hearne published an edition of the chronicle of Hemmingford in 2 vols. 8vo Oxford 1731 which is now esteemed one of the most valuable of his labours.—*Gale Veteris Script. Nicholson's Hist. Library*

HEMSKIRK or **HEEMSKIRK** (MARTIN) an eminent Dutch painter was the son of a peasant, and born at a village of that name in Holland in 1498. He was a disciple and imitator of Schorel, and visited Rome where he remained for three years, and then returned to his native country and lived at Haerlem for the remainder of his days. Most of his works are engraved and Vasari relates that Michael Angelo was so pleased with one of his prints that he had a mind to colour it. Fesch thinks that he invented with more fertility than taste or propriety that he rather groped than composed, and was unacquainted with the chiaroscuro. He died in 1572. *Pilkington. Strutt.*

HEMSKIRK (ROBERT) another painter probably of the same family as the preceding was born at Haerlem in 1645. In his own time his compositions were much esteemed for whimsical imagination and coarse humour. His delight was in painting fanciful wild and uncommon scenes such as the nocturnal intercourse of witches, devils spectres, enchantments temptations of St Anthony &c., all of which he wrought with great freedom of touch and intelligence of drawing. His colouring was also in general rich and agreeable. He quitted his own country to settle in London where he died in 1704. It was his custom to paint his

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own portrait in his berouques, which was by no means one of the most engaging kind.—There was another HEMSTERHUIS called by way of distinction, the old, who painted subjects of the same kind with a more orderly imagination.—*Walpole's Anecd.* Fulkington.

HEMSTERHUIS (Tiessens) in Latin Hemsterhusius, a German critic and philosopher the son of a physician of Groningen where he was born in February 1685. About the close of the century he removed from his native place where he had received the rudiments of his education to Leyden for the purpose of completing it and made so rapid a progress there in classical and mathematical learning that before he had attained his twentieth year he was elected to fill the professor's chair in philosophy and mathematics at Amsterdam. The death of Lambert Bos in January 1717 making a vacancy in the Greek professorship at Franeker Hemsterhuis was induced to resign his situation in order to succeed him and there he remained during a period of twenty three years enjoying a great reputation both for talent and erudition. In 1740 he again removed to Leyden upon an invitation from the university having been elected to the joint professorships of history and Greek. The students of ancient literature are indebted to him for much valuable information and acute illustration especially in the editions which he published of the three last books of the *Oeconomica* of Juhus Pollux printed in 1706, the *Tumon* and *Dialogues* of Lucan 1708 as well as part of an edition of the same author in four vols. 4to. He also published annotations on the *Plutus* of Aristophanes 1744, and on the works of Xenophon of Ephesus together with two volumes of philosophical treatises and some miscellaneous essays and orations. There are likewise letters from him to J. Matt. Gessner and others, and he gave considerable aid to J. St. Bernard in publishing the *Elogia Thome Magistrorum* at Leyden in 1757. His death took place at Leyden in April 1766.—*Ellegaard Rhuskenius*

HEMSTERHUIS (FRANCIS) a Dutch philosopher who passed a great part of his life at the Hague where he enjoyed a post in the state, which afforded him a moderate income and left him leisure for meditation and study. He employed himself in the cultivation of the fine arts ancient literature, and philosophy and passed through life undisturbed by passion or intrigue and much esteemed by the friends with whom he associated for the simplicity of his manners and the charms of his conversation. He died unmarried at the Hague in June 1790 having long filled the station of first clerk in the secretary's office of the council of state. The following are the titles of his works—*Lettre sur la Sculpture* 1769 4to., *Lettre sur les Deux* 1770 *Lettre sur l'Homme et ses Rapports*, 1773, "Sophyle, ou la Philosophie" 1778, *Anastase ou de la Davantée* 1779, "Alexa ou de l'Age d'Or" 1787, "Simon, ou des Facultés

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de l'Âme published after the death of the author. These pieces were collected and printed at Paris in 1792 3 vols. 8vo, and again in 1809. Hemsterhuis was well acquainted with astronomy optics and mathematics, he was a good designer and he possessed a valuable collection of engraved gems, pieces of sculpture &c.—*Bug Unio.*

HENAULT (CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS) usually termed the president Henault, an eminent French historian and writer on polite literature. He was the son of a farmer-general, and was born at Paris in 1685. He first adopted the ecclesiastical profession and entered among the fathers of the Oratory but he quitted that society for the long robe and obtained the posts of president of the chamber of inquests and superintendent of the finances of the queen's household. He produced a poem which in 1707 obtained a prize from the French academy. In 1713 his tragedy of

Corneille was brought on the stage where however it was not well received. In 1723 he was admitted into the French academy and he also became a member of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres and of other literary associations. He was intimately connected with madame de Deffand, and from his rank as well as his talents he held a distinguished station among the Parisian literati. His *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France* exhibiting a tabular view of French history has been translated into several languages and been repeatedly imitated. He was also the author of comedies poems, academic discourses, &c. He died in 1770 in the following year was published posthumously his *Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Français dans les Canaries* 2 vols. 8vo and in 1806 appeared *Les Oeuvres inédites de Pres Henault* 8vo.—*Bug Unio. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

HENAULT or HENAUT (JOHN D.) a French poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a baker at Paris and having travelled when young in the Netherlands and in England he obtained on his return to France the patronage of the minister Fouquet. On his disgrace he wrote a satirical sonnet on the naval statesman Colbert which he afterwards endeavoured in vain to suppress. He was a kind of speculative libertine and from congeniality of sentiment he had translated a part of the philosophical poem of Lucretius, but alarmed at the approach of death, he was persuaded by his confessor to commit the manuscript to the flames, a circumstance which is characteristically lamented by Voltaire. He died in 1682. His works consist of miscellaneous poems, published together in 1670.—*Sécié de Louis XIV. Actes 1 G. Bug*

HENDERSON (JORN) a celebrated actor was born in London in 1747. He was apprenticed to a silversmith but on the death of his master he had recourse to the stage and after acquiring considerable celebrity at Bath came out in the character of Shylock at the theatre in the Haymarket. He was next engaged at

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Derry-lane theatre, where he acquired great celebrity in Shakespeare's characters, especially those of Hamlet and Falstaff; in the latter of which he is said to have never been equalled. He was suddenly carried off by a brain fever in 1785 in the prime of life.—*Life by Ireland.* There was also another JOHN HENNESSY, a young man remarkable for the precocity of his genius, a native of Balgarvan, Ireland, where he was born in 1757. He was educated by his father, a Methodist preacher, in a Methodist seminary at Kingswood, and obtaining the notice of Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, was sent by that divine to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was visited by Dr. Johnson and other eminent men. His learning was universal but he applied chiefly to alchymy and metaphysics. His manners were highly eccentric, and he fell an early victim to intemperance in 1788. Some of his poems and essays have been printed.—*Europ. Mag.*

HENKEL (JOACHIM FREDERICK), a Dutch surgeon, who studied at Berlin and entered into the Prussian army. He was noticed by Frederick William I, who gave him a pension and sent him to Paris for improvement. On his return, after two years absence, he was made principal surgeon of a regiment of guards. He gave public lectures on surgery at Berlin but, never having graduated at a German university, he experienced much opposition. In 1744 he received the degree of M.D. at Frankfurt on the Oder, after sustaining a thesis *De Cataracta crystallina vera.* After having served two campaigns in Silesia, he devoted himself wholly to giving lectures and professional practice at Berlin, and many skilful surgeons studied under him. He died July 1st, 1779. His works which relate to surgery and midwifery contributed much to the improvement of those branches of the profession in Prussia.—*Bioog. Univ.*

HENKEL or HENCKEL (JONAS FAZ) a skilful Saxon chemist and mine raiser, born at Freiberg in 1679. He studied medicine and practised it for some time, but at length relinquished the pursuit to devote himself wholly to his more favourite studies. Augustus II of Poland appointed him collector of mines, in which office he made himself useful to his country in various respects. To his improvements in chemical processes, the manufacture of porcelain at Meissen owes much of the excellence which has distinguished it for more than half a century. This laborious chemist died January 26th 1744, leaving a rich collection of fossils and minerals which was removed to Petersburg. He was the author of several works valuable at the time they were published, of which the best known is his "Pyniologus, or Natural History of Pyrites," of which there are French and English translations.—*Id.*

HENLEY (JONAS) an English elegyman possessed of considerable talents, but principally distinguished for the irregularity of his conduct, and commonly known towards the middle of the last century by the title of *Orator Henley.* He was the son of a clergyman, and

was born at Merton Mowbray, in Leicestershire in 1693. He was regularly educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. and afterwards entered into holy orders. While at the university he sent a letter to the Spectator signed *Peter de Quir* [see No. 396] which displays much of that quaint humour for which he was subsequently noted. After having for some time conducted a free school at the place of his birth and held a curacy he grew tired of his secluded situation and went to London in search of an ample field for his abilities. He was first engaged as a preacher at an episcopal chapel but being disappointed in an attempt to obtain the lectureship, and dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment, he resigned his appointments and commenced public orator. Having opened a chapel in the neighbourhood of Newport-market, he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays and other subjects on Wednesdays every week. He struck medals for admission tickets with a rising star for the device and the motto *Ad Summum et below Inveniam Viam aut faciam.* Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers, but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits poets and painters, of his time, he removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sunk into comparative obscurity and contempt, previously to his death in 1756. He published a periodical paper called *The Hyp Doctor*, besides some poems and translations of Pliny's epistles and works by Montauncou Vertot &c.—*Nichols's Anec. of Hogarth. Atlan's Gen. Biog.*

HENLEY (SAMUEL) a divine of the church of England, who held the professorship of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburgh in Virginia, before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. Leaving America, he became curate of Northwold Middlesex and usher of Harrow school, and he afterwards obtained the rectory of Rendlesham in Suffolk. In 1805 he was placed at the head of the East India college at Hartford, when he procured the diploma of DD. His death occurred at Rendlesham in 1813. He published a Dissertation on the controverted Passages in St Peter and St Jude, concerning the Angels that sinned and kept not their first estate 1778 Observations on the subject of the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic and the primary design of the *Aeneid* of Virgil with Remarks on some Comms of the Jews 1782 8vo, and an Essay towards a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus with a translation and notes 8vo. He was also a FAS and published some papers in the Archaeologia.—*Genl. Mag.*

HENLEY (ANTHONY) an ingenious writer, contemporary with Steele and Addison. He was born at the Grange in Hampshire the seat of his father Mr. Robert Henley, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. In 1698 he was chosen MP for Andover, and he afterwards had

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sent for Weymouth. He belonged to the whig party, but obtained more eminence for his literary talents than as a politician. He died in 1711. Besides some poetical pieces he wrote papers in the "Tatler" and in the "Medley".—ROBERT HENLEY his second son, was educated as a lawyer, and arrived at the rank of Lord Chancellor. He was created Earl of Northampton and died in 1772.—*Biog. Peacock Chalmers's Biog. D*

HENNAO (GABRIEL DE) a voluminous Spanish author was born in 1611. He entered at the age of fifteen into the order of jesuits at Salamanca, and spent the greater part of his life in that university. He died in 1704 at the great age of ninety three. His works consist of eleven folio volumes in Latin nine of which are controversial, theological and philosophical the remaining two, entitled *Biscaya Illustrata* contain much interesting matter relating to the history and antiquities of Biscay.—*Moresi.*

HENNEPIN (Lewis) a French recollect friar famous as a missionary and a traveller in North America. He was born in Flanders about 1640. His inclination for travelling led him to Italy, and he was afterwards preacher at Hall in Haauait. He then went into a convent and being sent by his superiors to Calais and Dunkirk the stories he heard from the sailors inspired him with a desire to visit distant countries. At length he embarked for Canada and arrived at Quebec in 1675. Between that period and 1688 he explored the regions now called Louisiana and returning to Europe published an account of his researches entitled *Description de la Louisiane nouvellement découverte au sud-ouest de la Nouvelle France avec la Carte du pays les mœurs et la manière de vivre des Sauvages* Paris 1688 12mo. He afterwards produced other works containing fuller descriptions of the result of his observations. He was appointed guardian of the convent of Renty in Artois, and refusing to return to America, after some disputes, he was permitted by his superiors to retire into Holland in 1697 where he found protectors at the court of William III. Though he adopted the secular habit among the Dutch it does not appear that he relinquished his religion or his profession, as he always added to his signature the title of missionary recollect and apostolic notary.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENNIGES (HENRY DE) a celebrated German lawyer and politician of the seveneenth and eighteenth centuries. He was a native of Weissenburg in Franconia and studied jurisprudence in the universities of Jena and Altona. Not being of a noble family he was unable to obtain any diplomatic appointment though distinguished for his knowledge. He published a work on the power of the emperor in ecclesiastical affairs in the hope of getting an office in the imperial cabinet at Vienna but he was disappointed. His observations on Grotius which appeared in 1675 attracted the notice at length, of the minister of the elector of Brandenburg through

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whose patronage he was in 1678 appointed private secretary to the elector. The following year he replaced the Prussian secretary of legation at Ratisbon. The elector becoming king of Prussia conferred on Henninges letters of nobility and in 1711 he was sent as second ambassador of Prussia to the congress of Frankfort, where Charles VI was elected emperor of Germany. He was however present at only one sitting as he died August 26th, 1711. He published several tracts, and left in MS in 17 vols. a history of the Diet of the Empire with an index and documents preserved in the royal archives at Berlin.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENNIKER (or FREDERICK) an English baronet, descended of the noble family of that name. He was the eldest son of the hon. lieutenant-general sir Brydges Trecothea Henriker of Newton hall Essex and was born Nov 1 1793. He received his education at Eton, whence he removed to St John's college Cambridge and succeeded his father in his title and estates in 1816. A strong disposition towards literary and antiquarian research induced him on quitting the university to commence his travels through France Italy Egypt Nubia, and Palestine from which latter country after narrowly escaping with his nose in the hands of a wandering banditti who wounded and left him for dead between Jerusalem and Jencho he returned through Greece Turkey and Germany. Of this journey he published in 1822 a very amusing journal entitled "Notes during a Visit to Egypt Jerusalem &c." Sir Frederick died at his chambers in the Albany after a short but excruciating illness of fourteen days, August 6 1822.—*Gent Mag.*

HEN VINGES (JEROME) a learned Saxon genealogist, who was a native of Lunenburg. He studied under Melanthon and after finishing his education returned home expecting to obtain a situation as a minister. He applied with much zeal to historical and antiquarian researches and produced as the result of his studies *Genealogia Familiarum Saxoniarum*, Hamburg, 1596 folio. He died in 1597. After his decease appeared an immense compilation entitled *Theatrum Genealogicum communis Etatuum et Monarchiarum Familias complectens* Magdeb. 4 vols folio. The first work is the more accurate and valuable.—*Moresi Biog. Univ.*

HENNUYER (JOAN) bishop of Lassay, was born at St Quintin in Picardy in 1597. In the reign of Charles IX, when the royal lieutenant of the province communicated to him the order to massacre all the protestants in the diocese of Lassay he nobly signed a formal and official opposition to it for which humane and courageous act the court vented neither to censure nor persecute him. He died in 1597 universally respected, having effected more in favour of the church of Rome by his mildness than any of the bigots by their fury.—*Nous. Diet Hist.*

HENRY I king of England, surnamed Beauclerc, youngest son of William the

Conqueror, was born 1066. His father at his death, left him no dominions, and on consequence of disputes with his brothers he was for sometime in a state of great depression. He appears, however, to have been reconciled to William Rufus, as he was hunting with that prince in the New Forest, when he received his mortal wound, in 1100. Henry instantly rode to London and by securing the royal treasure and gaining over a party of the nobles and prelates, caused himself to be proclaimed king to the prejudice of his brother Robert, then absent on the Crusades, who was thus a second time defrauded of his right of succession. To reconcile the people to his usurpation Henry issued a charter containing great concessions to public liberty, but which seems to have operated little in modification of his own government. He also performed another purpose not by recalling Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the authority of which prelate was necessary to his projects of conciliating his English subjects by marrying Matilda daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, by his queen, a sister to Edgar Atheling. This union accordingly took place, and much strengthened his party when his brother landed an army in 1101, with a view of asserting his claim to the crown. Actual hostilities were however prevented by the intercession of Anselm, who induced Robert to accept a pension, and it was agreed that the brothers should mutually succeed to each other's dominions, in the event of death without issue. This treaty did not prevent Henry from invading Normandy a short time after, and in 1106 he took Robert prisoner and reduced the whole of the duchy. He also became master of the persons of William son of Robert, whom he kept in custody in Normandy and of Edgar Atheling's wife, protected by the magnificence of his character was allowed to reside in privacy in England on a pension. With a rigour most unnatural and unfraternal, he confined Robert for the remainder of his life (twenty-eight years) in Cardiff castle where he ended his days. Henry like most of the other sovereigns of Europe had a contest with the papal court on the subject of investitures, that ended in a compromise by which he merely retained the right of temporal homage. His usurpation of Normandy involved him in continual war which was very oppressive to his English subjects, but although William son of Robert escaped out of custody and was assisted by the king of France, Henry maintained possession of the duchy. His public prosperity was, however counterbalanced by several domestic misfortunes. One of these was the loss at sea of his only son William then rising to manhood who was drowned in 1120 in returning from Normandy together with his natural sister, whose crew recalled him to the sailing ship after he had got clear from it in the long boat. Henry was never seen to smile afterwards. He had betrothed his only daughter Matilda to the emperor Henry V and when she became a widow, married her a second time to Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of

the count of Anjou. He himself also married a second wife, Adelais, daughter of the duke of Lorraine, by whom he had no issue. Henry reigned with great vigour and prudence, and although he firmly maintained his authority, would often redress grievances, of which he gave an instance by punishing with great severity an abuse of the chancery of parveyance. He died in Normandy of a sur' le mal il ne connu caused by the eating of lampreys, in the forty-seventh year of his age and thirty sixth of his reign. Henry was a prince of great accomplishments, both of mind and person, and his ready eloquence and proficiency in the literature of the period obtained him his surname. He was much attached to women and possessed all the Norman passion for the chase which produced so many rigorous game laws. In other respects the severity with which he punished delinquency was probably serviceable to a country in the then rude state of England.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HENRY II King of England, the first of the line of the PLANTAGENETS, was born in Normandy in 1133 being the son of Geoffrey, count of Anjou and the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. He early displayed an elevated character and was invested with the duchy of Normandy by the consent of his mother at the age of sixteen. The year following he succeeded his father in the possessions of Anjou and Maine and by a politic but not very scrupulous marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine just divorced from Louis VII king of France on a suspicion of infidelity annexed that province with Poitou to his other dominions. Rendered thus potent, he determined to pursue his claim to the crown of England against the usurpation of Stephen. It is the province of history to narrate the events of his expedition for that purpose which ended in a compromise that Stephen should retain the crown during his life, and Henry succeed at his death an event which soon after took place in 1154. The commencement of his reign was marked by the dismissal of the foreign mercenaries, and although involved with his brother Geoffrey who attempted to seize Anjou and Maine and in a temporary dispute with France he resigned prosperously until he became involved in his memorable contest with Thomas à Becket. Landably anxious to repress the usurpation of the clergy which, although at the period in question unusual to civil authority every where was in no country more intolerable than in England, Henry in 1164 summoned a general council of nobility and prelates at Clarendon, which assembly passed the famous constitutions named from that place. The object of these articles, sixteen in number was to control the assumed authority of the clergy and to render them amenable in all civil matters to the ordinary courts of justice. By framing such laws, in a national council the supremacy of the legislature over papal and ecclesiastical synods was also fully established. The consequences of the reluctant subscription of Becket to these articles in the first instance and subsequent retraction on the disapprobation of the Pope,

have been already related in the life of the archbishop (see Becket). A prince of less power and policy than Henry might have yielded to the storm which followed the untoward death of that haughty prelate; but although sufficiently submissive in the way of penance and expiation, he only gave up the article in the constitutions of Clarendon which forbade appeals to the court of Rome in ecclesiastical cases, and even in that case reserved to himself the right of extracting sufficient security from all clergy who should leave the country in prosecution of such appeals. Before this matter was terminated Henry in 1172 armed with a bull of Pope Adrian, whose authority to give away kingdoms in this instance he did not dispute undertook an expedition into Ireland a great part of which country owing to the internal disputes of its native chieftains, had been reduced by some private adventures, conducted by Richard Strongbow earl of Strigil. The king found little more to do than make a progress through the island to receive the submission of the Irish princes, and having left earl Richard in the post of seneschal of Ireland he returned to England proceedings so important to the future destinies of both countries having occupied only a few months. A numerous progeny of sons seldom failed in these unsettled times to produce domestic strife in royal families and attempts against the authority of the common parent an unnatural species of affliction which Henry was doomed to undergo with unusual bitterness. Being an indulgent father he had assigned to each of his four sons a provision out of his extensive territories. The eldest son Henry was notably declared heir to England Normandy Anjou Maine and Tournais but actually crowned in his father's life time. On paying a visit to the court of his father in law Louis the prince was induced by the French monarch to demand of his father the immediate resignation either of the kingdom of England or of the dukedom of Normandy. This extraordinary request being refused he withdrew from his father's court and was openly supported in his claim by Louis. Henry's various gallantries exemplified in the popular and not altogether unfounded legend of fair Rosamond or Rosamond Clifford also embroiled him with his queen Eleanor, who spurned her other sons Richard and Geoffrey to make similar claims, and imitate the example of their elder brother. Many potent barons and nobles in the respective provinces were thus withdrawn from their allegiance and Louis king of France William king of Scotland and other powers lent spirit to the confederacy. A general invasion of Henry's dominions was in this way concerted and it began in 1173 by an attack on the frontiers of Normandy where he opposed the storm with vigour. In the mean time the flame had broken out in England which was overrun with malcontents, while the king of Scots made an incursion into the North. Henry in consequence hastened home and to conciliate the clergy having passed a day and night of penance at the tomb of Becket, his absolution was followed by the

news of a complete victory gained by his general, the justiciary Glanvills over the Scopines, which their king was made prisoner. The spirit of the English malcontents being thus broken they rapidly submitted and Henry, returning to Normandy entered into an accommodation with his sons on less favourable terms than they had previously rejected nor did the king of Scotland gain his liberty but by stipulating to do homage, and yield up some fortresses. The pause obtained by these exertions of vigour and ability Henry employed in regulations and improvements which equally manifested his capacity and love of justice. He checked the prevailing licentiousness by severe laws partitioned England into four judiciary districts and appointed itinerant justices to make regular excommunications through them. He revived trial by juryes discouraged that by combat and demolished all the newly-erected castles as shelters of violence and anarchy. The turbulence of his sons still disquieted him, but Henry the eldest who had engaged in a new conspiracy was cut off by a fever in 1183 after expressing great contrition for his disobedience, and two years after the death of the equally restless Geoffrey also released the king from newly meditated hostilities. Philip Augustus then became king of France however continued to foment the differences between Henry and his sons and Richard was again prompted to rebel. A war between the two crowns followed the event of which was so unfavourable to Henry that he was at length obliged to agree that Richard should receive an oath of fealty from all his subjects, and marry Alice sister of the French king for whom Henry himself under whose care she had long resided is charged and not without ground of having indulged an unbecoming if not a criminal passion. He also stipulated to pay a sum of money to the French king and to grant a pardon to all Richard's adherents. The mortification of Henry at these humiliating terms was aggravated to despair when he saw the name of his favourite son John head the list of delinquents whom he was required to pardon and cursing the day of his birth he pronounced a malediction upon his undutiful sons, which he could never be persuaded to retract. The anguish of his mind threw him into a low fever which put an end to his life at the castle of Chinon near Saumur in the fifty eighth year of his age and thirty fifth of his reign. Henry II ranks among the greatest kings of England, not only in extent of dominion but in all the qualities which give lustre to authority, being equally fitted for the active scenes of public life and for cultivated leisure. He was manly in person, gifted with ready elocution and possessed warm affections which seemed little to deserve the ingratitude he encountered. His wisdom and love of justice were acknowledged by foreign potentates who made him arbiter of their differences, and regarded him as the first prince of the age. Ambition was his ruling passion and he was enabled by circumstances to indulge it with less violence to equity than is usual among

ambition, or rather, hot the extent of his constitutional development, under a system so artificial and despotic as the feudal, one was the obvious cause of his principal discontent and misfortunes.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Lyttleton's Hist. of Henry II.*

HENRY III, king of England, surnamed of Winchester, son of John, was born in 1207 and succeeded his father 1216. At the time of his accession the country was in a state of lamentable distraction. The dauphin of France Louis, at the head of a foreign army supported by a faction of English nobles disgusted with the conduct and tyranny of John had assumed the reins of government, but being justly suspected of arbitrary misdeeds was become odious to the body of the people. The cause of the young king then only nine years of age was espoused by the earl of Pembroke whose prudent government as regent in a short time compelled Louis to sue for peace and quit the country. The death of Pembroke involved the country in new disorders, owing to the renewed turbulence of the barons, but in the mean time Magna Charta was again confirmed and parliament began to consider it as the fundamental law of the nation and its observance as the condition of their grants. As Henry approached to manhood, he displayed a character wholly unfit for his station and although his reign affords many important domestic events, in a biographical point of view it is extremely uninteresting. One of his first false steps was to discard his most faithful and able minister Hubert de Burgh, and give his entire confidence to rapacious and unprincipled foreigners an evil which was further augmented by his marriage in 1236 with Eleanor of Provence. Many oppressive grievances were the consequence and his foolish acceptance of the crown of Sicily offered him by the Pope involved him in vast debts which parliament very properly refused to discharge in his necessity he had recourse to exactions which increased the national discontent, and finally gave it to his brother in law the ambitious Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester to make a total change in the constitution and deprive him of royal authority. In 1258 conspiring with the principal barons that earl appeared with them in arms at a parliament held at Oxford and obliged the king to sign a body of resolutions, which threw all the legislative and executive power into the hands of an aristocracy of twenty four barons assisted by a lower house consisting of four knights chosen from each county. The aristocracy as usual soon displayed a spirit which united both king and people against them, and the former was absolved by the Pope from his oath to observe the provisions of Oxford. By the aid of his able and spirited son Edward, Henry was gradually restored to authority on which Leicester calling in Llewellyn, prince of Wales involved the kingdom in a civil war. The power of the barons was by this means partially restored but great divisions prevailing in the parties agreed to abide by the award of Louis IX, king of France. The award of this

monarchy, given in 1264, being favourable to the king, Leicester and the confederate barons refused to submit to it, and a battle was fought near Lewes, in which Henry with his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners, and the person of prince Edward also ultimately secured. A convention ensued, called 'The Mise of Lewes' which provided for the future settlement of the kingdom, but in the mean time Leicester ruled without control. To him, however was owing the first example of a genuine house of Commons in England, for in a parliament summoned by him in 1265 deputies from boroughs were sent as well as knights of shires. Prince Edward at length escaped and assembling an army, defeated Leicester's son. The decisive battle of Evesham quickly followed in which Leicester himself was slain, and the poor king then in the hands of the rebels, being placed in the front of the battle narrowly escaped with his life. Replaced upon the throne he remained as insignificant as ever and the departure of his son for the Holy Land was the signal for new commotions which were however terminated by his death in 1272 in the sixty fourth year of his age and fifty sixth of his reign.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HENRY IV, king of England surnamed of Bolingbroke the first king of the house of Lancaster was born in 1367 being the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III by the heiress of Edmund earl of Lancaster second son of Henry III. In the reign of Richard II he was made earl of Derby and duke of Hereford and while bearing the latter title appeared in the parliament of 1398 and preferred an accusation of treason against Mowbray duke of Norfolk. The latter denied the charge and offered to prove his innocence by single combat which challenge being accepted the king appointed the lists at Coventry but on the appearance of the two champions at the appointed time and place Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom Norfolk for life and Hereford for ten years shortened by favour to four with the further privilege of immediately entering upon any inheritance which might accrue to him. On this sentence Hereford went and served with distinction against the infidels in Lithuania, and by his conduct acquired general esteem. On the death of John of Gaunt in 1399 he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster and laid claim, according to agreement, to the great estates attached to it, on which the fickle and imprudent Richard was induced to recall his letters patent, and retain possession of the estates soon after which imprudent step he departed for Ireland. The duke disregarding the unfinished term of his exile, embarked in July 1399 at Nantes and landing with a small retinue at Rye-snapur, in Yorkshire made oath on his landing, that he only came for the recovery of his duchy. He was quickly joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland the most potent barons of the North, and as he proceeded

York acting as guardian in the king's absence was unable to oppose him, and marching to Bristol, he took upon himself to execute some of the most odious of Richard's ministers, without trial. The latter on the report of these transactions landed at Milford Haven with an army which soon melted away by desertion, and falling into the hands of his enemies, he was brought to London by the duke who now began to openly aim at the crown. A resignation was first obtained from the ill-fated Richard who was then solemnly deposed in parliament (see RICHARD II.) On this abdication the right of succession was clearly in the house of Mortimer descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence the second son of Edward III but the duke of Lancaster stepping forward in parliament, claimed the crown for himself as being lawfully descended from Henry III which title alluded to an idle report that his maternal grandfather Edmund, earl of Lancaster, was really that king's eldest son, although set aside for his brother Edward I. A sort of right of conquest was also set up together with a plea of having delivered the nation from tyranny and though it was obvious that none of these claims would bear discussion Henry was unanimously declared lawful king under the title of Henry IV. The death of Richard soon removed a dangerous rival, yet a short time only elapsed before the turbulent and selfish nobles rebelled against the king of their own creation. The first plot, in 1400 was discovered time enough to prevent its success, and many executions of men of rank followed. In order to ingratiate himself with the clergy Henry promoted a law for committing to the flames persons convicted of the heresy of the Lollards. The Gascons who for a time refused submission to Henry were soon awed by an army, but an insurrection in Wales, under Owen Glendower (see article GLENDOOWER) proved a more lasting source of disturbance. That cheftain having captured Mortimer, earl of March, the legal heir to the crown Henry would not suffer his relation the earl of Northumberland, to treat for his ransom. He thus first offended the powerful nobleman, who, however with his son the famous Hotspur subsequently served the king effectually against the Scots whom they defeated at Homildon and captured their famous leader the earl of Douglas. An order from Henry not to ransom that nobleman and the other Scottish prisoners, whom he wished to reserve as hostages, completed the disgust of the Percys and the fiery temper of the younger Percy being especially roused by these indignities, he immediately set free his prisoner Douglas, after making an alliance with him and marched with all the partisans of his house towards Wales, to join Glendower. The king met the insurgents at Shrewsbury and a furious battle ensued, July 21 1403, which ended in the death of Percy and the extinction of his party. The king, who fought in

self. Henry was merciful in this instance; the earl of Northumberland whom sickness had prevented from joining his son was pardoned, and but few victims were executed. A new insurrection, headed by the earl of Nottingham and the archbishop of York, broke out in 1405 which was not very honourably suppressed by the king's third son prince John who by a pretended agreement induced the leaders to disband their forces and then apprehended them. The archbishop afforded the first example in the kingdom of a capital punishment inflicted upon a prelate and the chief justice sir William Gascoigne, deeming it unlawful a less scrupulous judge supplied his place Northumberland who had once more conspired with the rebels, fled into Scotland with lord Bardolf and in an attempt to raise a new rebellion in 1407 both these leaders were slain at Bramham, and the death of Glendower following soon after Henry at length felt his crown at firmly on his head. The casual capture by sea of James' son and heir to Robert, king of Scotland added to his safety on the side of Scotland and although he had not the generosity to release the young prince he had him admirably educated, and thereby laid the foundation of the distinction which he afterwards obtained as a reformer of the laws and manners of his country. The remainder of the reign of Henry requires little observation. For the purpose of inducing the nation to disregard the right by female descent, which superseded his own he procured a settlement of the crown on himself and his heirs male, but a salic law was so disagreeable to the nation he was obliged to admit the succession of females in a new act. The continual disgust of his life brought him, while yet in his prime into a declining condition and repeated fits which rendered nugatory a fond resolution of taking the cross, and visiting the Holy Land brought on his dissolution, March 20 1413 in the forty-sixth year of his age and thirteenth of his reign. His name amounted to four sons and two daughters. Had Henry IV obtained the crown under more favourable circumstances he showed himself capable of reigning possessing courage vigilance prudence and great command of temper. As it was, the necessity under which he lay of courting popularity rendered his reign upon the whole beneficial to the nation and particularly favourable to the rights of the commons.—*Ibid.*

HENRY V king of England, called after his birth place of Monmouth was born in 1388 and succeeded his father Henry IV in 1413. His dissipated youth and fondness for jousting and low company gave his father much uneasiness but circumstances occurred even in the midst of his wildness, which showed that better principles were latent in his mind. Having appeared at the bar of the King's Bench in order to support one of his notorious companions, being unable to shake the sum-

one of the chief justificatory proofs he produced on his trial to vindicate him upon the bench and as soon as he was sworn, even to strike him. The courageous Gascoigne nobly mindful of the law violated in his person ordered the prince into custody and by a ready submission to the constituted, the latter made atonement for the violence unto which Gascoigne had betrayed him. His conduct when he ascended the throne justified the best expectations he assumed the obsequies of the unhappy Richard to be performed with great solemnity and was studious to obliterate every party distinction. He had the magnanimity to treat with confidence and to address his superior in hereditary title the earl of March, who repaid his advances with undividing fidelity. It is to be regretted, that his other good qualities were sullied by a rigid execution of the laws against the Lollards, the severity of which procedure might produce a real or alleged conspiracy against his person and government. This was suppressed with the execution of the leader, but the parliament, although willing to support the church showed such a disposition to make free with the revenues of the clergy in order to answer the demands of the king that a great alarm was raised among that body and archbishop Chichester could think of no better expedient than that of turning the king's attention towards a war with France the circumstances of that kingdom torn asunder by the opposing factions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy afforded a tempting opportunity to an ambitious neighbour. Henry was easily induced to revive the claims of his predecessors upon that country and his first step was to send over ambassadors, offering peace and alliance with a demand of the hand of the princess Catherine with a great dowry and the restitution of Normandy and all other provinces wrested from the kings of England by Philip Augustus. Scarcely of its weak man, the French court made considerable offers, but none which Henry would accept. He accordingly assembled a great fleet and army at Southampton and was on the point of embarkation, when discovery was made of a dangerous conspiracy against his person headed by the earl of Cambridge, who had married a sister of the earl of March, and sought to assert the rights of that family. The conspirators were capitally punished after an singular trial and the king delaying no longer, landed near Harfleur on the 14th of August, 1415. He took that town after a siege, which so much reduced his army that he despatched to march to Calais and return to England; and finding a great force assembled to oppose him, he offered to resign his conquests for an unopposed retreat. The French in their confidence rejected the proposal and pursued him in battle array in the plain of Agincourt. It is unnecessary to detail the particulars of a conflict so well known being one of those which are inseparably connected with national recollection. After this great display of skill and valour which took place on the 25th of October, 1415, Henry did not

after his destination to return home and the dread of his name was the chief advantage which he reaped from it. A peace taking place for two years France was left to her own dissensions, until at length in August 1417 the unusually liberal grants of the Commons enabled Henry once more to invade Normandy with 25 000 men, and having made himself master of all the lower part of the province he laid siege to Rouen. To an application for peace he made a reply which showed that he sought nothing less than the crown of France, but nevertheless, in a negotiation with queen Isabella he offered to accept the provinces ceded to Edward III by the treaty of Bretigny. The negotiation was broken off by the assassination of the duke of Burgundy which murder induced his successor to join Henry. This alliance was rapidly followed by the famous treaty of Troyes made with the French king in a state of incapacity or rather with his queen and the Burgundian faction who held him in custody. By this treaty Henry engaged to marry the princess Catherine and to leave Charles in possession of the crown on condition that it should go to Henry and his heirs at his decease and be inseparably united to the crown of England. By this treaty the dauphin Charles was entirely cut off from his inheritance and could it have been brought to lasting effect it would have been pernicious to both kingdoms, but to England in particular which it would have gradually reduced to the condition of a province. Henry after espousing Catherine took possession of Paris and then went over to England to raise recruits for his army. He obtained some supplies from parliament, which however began to be sensible that these French conquests would be of little benefit to England. He returned to France in 1421 and pursued the dauphin with so much vigour as to drive him beyond the Loire. He carried with him his prisoner James I now become king of Scotland in order to place the Scots who were fighting as allies of the dauphin in the condition of being in arms against their own sovereign, and if it be true, that some who were taken prisoners were punished as traitors on that miserable pretence the character of Henry is deeply stained by the cruelty. As if to consummate his prosperity a son was at this time born to him and all his great projects seemed in full progress to success when he was attacked by a fistula, which carried him off in August 1422 at the early age of thirty four and in the tenth year of his reign. Henry V, as the gallant, youthful and successful conqueror of France, is a favourite name in English history; but he cannot be compared in wisdom and solid policy with more than one of his ancestors. Besides valour and military skill, he appears to have possessed several estimable qualities, to have been affable and generous in disposition, and to have at once maintained discipline in his army and justice in his civil administration. His reign was however consumed in spite ambitious pursuits, which, while they inflicted

protection of France applied in the same year in such a state, that the sword only could decide between them and that course of civil contention commenced the first bloodshed in which occurred at St Albans in May 1455, and as far as the reign of Henry was concerned, the last in the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. When the latter took place, the king was a prisoner in the tower where he soon after died but whether by a natural or violent death is uncertain, although popular opinion assigned it to the violence of Richard duke of Gloucester. Henry was gentle peace, and well intentioned, but too weak in understanding and temper at all times to act for himself. He seems however to have had some attachment to letters but whether it originated only in his fondness for books of devotion is doubtful. At all events Eton college the most splendid establishment in England for classical learning reverses Henry as its founder as does likewise King's college Cambridge. It is said that he was near being canonized but it was thought that his piety was too closely allied with mental weakness to support the credit of sainthood.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VII king of England first sovereign of the vigorous race of Tudor was born in 1457. He was the son of Edmund earl of Richmond, son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of France widow of Henry V. His mother Margaret was the only child of John duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt. After the battle of Tewkesbury he was carried by his uncle, the earl of Pembroke to Brittany to seek refuge in that court from the jealousy of the victorious house of York. On the unjust usurpation of Richard the young earl of Richmond was naturally diverted to as the representative of the house of Lancaster and the enemies of that able but sanguinary sovereign projected a match between him and Elizabeth eldest daughter of Edward IV as a means of closing the feud by a union between the two houses. Richard who discovered the design, met the danger with so much vigour and ability that the plan was entirely disconcerted. Meantime Richmond assembled a body of troops in Brittany and set sail from St Malo's but having encountered a storm was obliged to return. It now became the policy of Richard to marry Elizabeth himself and he made application to the court of Rome for a dispensation accordingly. Finding by this step that no time was to be lost, Richmond made a second attempt in 1485 and landed at Milford Haven on the 7th of August, with no more than 2000 hired foreign adventurers. He was immediately joined by some leaders of rank but had only 6000 men when Richard met him at Bosworth with an army twice as numerous in appearance, but the defection of Lord Stanley with his forces who joined Richmond during the battle obtained for the latter a complete victory. Henry was proclaimed king on the field of battle although it is not clear upon what ground, for had the title of the house of Lancaster been superior to that of York, the Somerset branch of it was originally illegitimate, yet to mention that the claim

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of his mother on this principle was superior to his own. Henry resolved however to stand upon this ground, and the recognition of his right by Parliament, and his coronation was made to precede his marriage with Elizabeth of York. That marriage however to the great joy of the nation took place in 1486 but Henry, jealous of his authority and strongly imbued with party prejudice was a stern and ungracious husband, and regarded the Yorkists in general with great aversion. He gave his confidence, indeed, chiefly to Morton and Fox both of the priesthood and men of business and capacity from whom he expected more obsequiousness than from the nobility. Discontent on this and other accounts soon arose and an insurrection took place headed by lord Lovel and the Staffords which was however, soon suppressed. The imposture of Lambert Simnel who by the countenance of Simon a priest was made to personate the earl of Warwick son to the duke of Clarence whom Henry kept confined in the Tower followed. Simnel was sent to act his part in Ireland where remote from detection he interested the whole island in his favour and was proclaimed king in Dublin. He then came to England, but Henry having publicly shown the true earl of Warwick in the streets of London little credit was given to him and the king collecting an army met the rebels at Stoke in Nottinghamshire and totally defeated them. The leaders fell in the field, and but few were executed although many were severely fined and with politic magnanimity Henry spared the impostor Simnel, and displayed his insignificance by making him a scullion in his kitchen. The project of France for annexing the province of Brittany by marriage with the heiress induced Henry to declare war but his measures were so tardy and parsimonious, that the annexation was not affected. He then raised large sums as a plea of the necessity for besieging and lending a numerous army at Calais in 1492 almost immediately accepted a large compensation for peace. The enmity of the duchess dowager of Burgundy governess of the low countries never ceased to pursue him. She had encouraged the imposture of Simnel and now brought a new adventurer on the stage in the person of the celebrated Perkin Warbeck said to be the son of a converted Jew at Tournay and a youth of parts and prepossessing figure. This young man gave himself out to be Richard Plantagenet the younger of the two sons of Edward IV supposed to have been murdered in the tower of London, but one of whom he alleged had escaped from that fortress. After visiting Ireland he accepted the invitation of Charles VIII, king of France then at war with Henry who received him with all the honour due to his supposed birth but disengaged him on concluding a peace. He then repaired to the duchess of Burgundy who pretending to be satisfied with the proofs of his identity acknowledged him as her nephew. The well-known circumstances of his landing and progress in England, need not be detailed.

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hers, any more than his confessor of heresy and execution by the halter. Soon after, the king fixed an inflexible stamp on his policy, by the execution of the simple and innocent earl of Warwick for merely attempting to regain that liberty of which he ought never to have been deprived. Firmly seated upon the throne Henry now gained a high character among his brother monarchs many of whom sought his friendship and alliance and among these was Ferdinand king of Arragon a prince, in crafty and cautious policy very much like himself. After a long negotiation he brought about a match between the infant Catherine daughter of the sovereign and of Isabella of Castile and his eldest son Arthur, and on the death of the latter in order to retain the dowry of this princess he caused his remaining son Henry to marry the widow by papal dispensation an event which in the sequel led to a separation from the see of Rome. He also married his eldest daughter to James IV king of Scotland foreseeing the unity of sovereignty that would probably arise from it. In the midst of these cares, he never omitted his favourite pursuit of filling his coffers employing two lawyers Empson and Dudley who by penal statutes and all sorts of extortion and chicanery levied upon the subject in all directions, in order that Henry, with insatiable avarice and meanness might profit by their rapacity. He however made some good use of this treasure by the advance of sums of money to merchants without interest in order to enable them to carry on lucrative enterprises and promote an extension of commerce. It was owing merely to accident that Columbus did not engage in his service instead of that of Ferdinand and Isabella for he had sent him an invitation to his court which the capture of his brother by pirates prevented from arriving in time. He then employed Sebastian Cabot who under his auspices discovered Newfoundland and part of the American continent. In the midst of these and farther projects of national and family aggrandizement, a decline of health began to inspire him with uneasy thoughts of another world which he endeavoured to appease by the usual method of alms and religious foundations, and as his end approached even directed restitution to some of the parties oppressed by the exactions of Empson and Dudley. He at length sank under a consumptive disorder at his palace of Richmond in April 1509 in the twenty-fourth year of his reign and fifty-second of his age. Though extremely unamiable as a man and rapacious and opreative as a sovereign the reign of Henry VII was, upon the whole beneficial to his country. Being conducted upon pacific principles it put a period to many disorders, and gave an opportunity to the nation to flourish by its internal resources. His policy of depressing the feudal nobility, which proportionably exalted the middle ranks was also highly salutary; and it was especially advanced by the statute which allowed the breaking of entails, and the alienation of landed estates. Many other beneficial pro-

vising other states from this reign which however was very arbitrary, and the power lost in the aristocracy for a time gave an undue preponderance to that of the crown. In the reign of Henry VII, indeed chiefly originated that almost idolatrous notion of prerogative which was more or less entertained by English sovereigns until finally adjusted by the Revolution of 1688.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VIII, king of England son of the preceding was born in 1491 and succeeded his father in 1509. His education had been rather that of a scholar than of a prince but a handsome person and a frank and spirited manner rendered him the object of popular attachment, especially as successor to a sovereign so little beloved as Henry VII. No prince could succeed to a throne under happier circumstances possessing an undisputed title, a full treasury and a kingdom flourishing in the bosom of peace. He began by establishing a council consisting of his father's ablest ministers, and he also sacrificed Empson and Dudley to the popular odium, whose extortions were made a matter of prosecution and punished by a bill of attainder. His disposition for show and magnificence soon squandered away the hoards of his predecessor and his vanity and unsuspecting openness of character made him an early object of foreign artifice. He was in the first instance prevailed upon by the sister of Pope Julius II and the craft of his father in law Ferdinand to join in a league formed against Louis XII of France. Some campaigns in France followed but the success of the English at

Battle of the Spurs so called from the flight of the French under a panic being followed by no adequate result the taking of Tournay was the only part of this expensive expedition. Meantime more splendid success attended the English arms and honour. James IV king of Scotland having as ally of France made an incursion with a numerous body of troops into England was completely defeated and slain by the English under the earl of Surrey at the battle of Flodden field. Henry however granted peace to the queen of Scotland his sister and established an influence which rendered his kingdom long secure on that side. Finding himself annoyed by his allies, he soon after made peace with France returning Tournay and receiving a large perquisite in money. He also gave his younger sister Mary in marriage to Louis XII notwithstanding the great inequality of their ages a union which was terminated by the death of that king three months after, whose widow by subsequently marrying his brother's favourite Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk founded the subsequent pretensions of that family and the Greys. The aggrandisement of Wolsey now began to give a leading feature to the conduct and policy of Henry. The neglect of this haughty and unscrupulous minister by Francis I produced hostilities from the emperor Maximilian, assisted by English gold, and when Charles V succeeded to the Spanish Throne, Francis found it highly expedient to

second his suit, and gain Wolsey, who in consequence induced his master to resign Tournay and enter into an amicable correspondence with Francis. In order to cement this new friendship the two monarchs had an interview within the bounds of the district of Calais the profuse magnificence of which gave the place of meeting the denomination of the field of the cloth of gold. Notwithstanding these indications a distant prospect of the papacy was artfully held out to the cardinal by the young emperor Charles his interest at length gained a preponderancy in the English councils and still more exhibited the ascendancy of Wolsey rendered highly unpopular at this time by his unprincipled prosecution and sacrifice of the duke of Buckingham. The principles of the reformation propagated by Luther were now making rapid strides, and among the most sincere and zealous of the votaries of papal authority was Henry himself. Carefully nurtured in controversial divinity a study so unbefitting a prince he was induced to write a Latin book against the tenets of Luther which he presented to pope Leo X who favoured him in return with the title of Defender of the Faith. Whether Henry received assistance in this literary labour is doubtful. Erasmus deemed him capable of it and Luther taking it for granted published a reply in which he treats his crowned opponent with very little ceremony. Charles V now emperor paid a visit to England in 1522 and induced Wolsey and Henry to declare war against France, which was again invaded by an English and Flemish army under the earl of Surrey. The defeat and capture of Francis at the battle of Pavia, gave such a preponderancy to the power of the emperor that the alarm produced thereby added to a discovery on the part of Wolsey that Charles was only amusing him on the subject of the papacy produced not only a peace with France but a declaration of war against the emperor which new alienation prepared the way for the most important event in Henry's reign his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. Addicted to the study of casuistical theology it is not unlikely that some real scruples in regard to the lawfulness of his union with his brother's widow were entertained by Henry, but it is equally probable that her disproportionate age indifferent health and want of male progeny operated most to effect a determination which was additionally strengthened by the charms of Anne Boleyn. This course of proceedings, which terminated in the divorce from Catherine and the marriage with Anne, the fall of Wolsey which they involved with the various acts subservient of the papal claims, produced by the impatience and resentment of Henry belong rather to history than biography. It was in 1532 that the king ventured privately to marry Anne Boleyn, and her subsequent pregnancy produced in the next year an open avowal of the marriage, followed by a sentence of divorce from Catherine pronounced by archbishop Cranmer. The papal court, highly incensed

as high statement of its authority, declared the marriage of Catherine null, and threatened excommunication. The interpretation of Francis I regarded the fulfilment of this marriage and annulment seemed to be in a train of agreement; when the casual delay of the emperor who kept the king's promise to submit his cause to the Roman curia (having first been assured of a decision in his favour) threw the pope and cardinals into a hasty fit of anger, and they launched the long withheld censure. Henry on his part also kept no further measures but proceeded to break off entirely all allegiance to the Roman see and to declare himself supreme head on earth of the English church, a title which he adhered to all his successors. Thus was effected the great revolution by which in ecclesiastical annals, this reign is so much distinguished. The birth of a daughter by the new queen, produced a bill for regulating the succession which settled it on the issue of this marriage and declared the king's daughter by Catherine illegitimate. But although Henry descended the authority of the Romish church he adhered to its theological tenets. While on the one hand, he executed such eminent characters as the learned bishop Fisher and the able and upright sir Thomas More for refusing the oath of supremacy he displayed a roared aversion to the principles of the reformation, and brought a great many of them to the stake. His temper also grew more stern and arbitrary as he advanced in years, and his reign from this period was that of a severe despot, who sacrificed without scruple every obstacle to his capricious will. Finding that the monks and friars in England were the most direct advocates of the papal authority and that they operated most influentially to create dissatisfaction among the people he was provoked to the grand measure of suppressing the monasteries, which he rapidly effected by act of parliament, and thereby inflicted an incurable blow upon the catholic religion in England. The revenues of these opulent establishments, were granted to the crown, which however was not proportionably enriched as Henry lavished many grants of land upon his courtiers, and besides settling pensions upon the resisted abbots, friars, and monks erected six new bishoprics. Another step which also highly promoted the reformation was the translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular tongue. The fall of Anne Boleyn (see article Holroyd) was however unfavourable for a time to the reformers. On the execution of that unfortunate queen, Henry married Jane Seymer the next day, and the birth of prince Edward in 1537 fulfilled his supreme wish for a male heir, although his joy was abated by the death of the queen soon after her delivery. In the mean time the nation becoming gradually divided between the Romish and the protestant faiths, and the dissolution of the monasteries affecting many interests, reassured the king; some of which in the northern country remained unbroken in the field. It was in 1539 that the dissolution of all

the religious houses took place, and as the opponent of royal authority the peculiar indignation of Henry fell upon Thomas à Becket. He not only pillaged his rich shrine but cast the saint himself into court had him condemned as a traitor his name expunged from the calendar and his bones burnt to ashes. The fate of Lambert, a poor schoolmaster who being condemned for heresy appealed to the king was more deserving of compassion. On an appointed day Henry sat on his throne in Westminster hall attended by the lords spiritual and temporal, entered the lists against the poor unsupported culprit and after sternly interrogating him concerning the real presence undertook to refute his errors from the Scriptures and the schoolmen. Six bishops followed and in conclusion Lambert was asked whether he would recant or die. He chose death and was executed with circumstances of unusual cruelty. Soon after a committee of parliament was employed in drawing up six articles of uniformity which were formed into an act called the bloody bill in consequence of its severity against protestants. Henry now resolved to marry again, and on faculty for himself Cromwell a favourite of the reformation recommended Anne of Cleves, sister to the duke of that title a prince of great influence with the German protestants. The marriage took place in 1540 and Henry even created Cromwell earl of Essex, but his dislike to his new wife hastened the fall of that minister who was condemned upon an ill founded charge of treason, and executed, after a vain attempt to soften the obdurate heart of his tyrannical master. At the same time Henry procured from the convocation and parliament a divorce from Anne of Cleves, who made no opposition, but with much phlegm continued to live in England. He then married Catherine Howard niece to the duke of Norfolk an union which brought him more under the influence of the catholic party, and a rigorous persecution of the protestants followed although with an impartiality of intolerance papists who denied his supremacy were treated with equal severity and the opponents victims were sometimes dragged to execution coupled together. The aged countess of Salisbury mother of cardinal Pole and the only relic of the Plantagenets, was the most eminent of the catholic sufferers. Henry now found that his new queen of whom he was very fond had proved false to his bed, and on further inquiry her conduct before marriage was discovered to have been loose and criminal. The king burst into tears when informed of these facts, but his grief quickly turned into fury and she was accused and brought to the block in 1542. His obsequious parliament further gratified him, by an act making it high treason for any woman whom the king might thereafter marry to pass herself for a virgin, if otherwise. The most important foreign transactions of the latter part of the reign of Henry were those relative to Scotland. The preference shown by the king's nephew, James V to the French alliance, brought in

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a war in 1544, the principal event of which was the fight of the Scottish army at Solway Firth, the disgrace of which broke the heart of Henry, who died soon after leaving his only daughter the still more unfortunate Mary. A failure on the part of Henry of a negotiation to affiliate his son Edward to these heures, produced a new war, and the king was so exasperated at the successful intrigues of France to prevent it, that he joined the emperor in a new war against Francis I. The events of both the Scottish and French wars belong to history. The former consisted chiefly of mutual invasions and devastation with no conclusive result, and in the latter, the king passed over to Calais, in July 1544 at the head of 30,000 troops, and being joined by 14,000 men from the Low Countries took Boulogne, but in the winter returned to England. The war lasted until 1546 when, on condition of a large payment from France a peace followed, in which Scotland was comprehended. In the mean time, Henry in 1543 had married his sixth wife Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, a lady of merit secretly inclined to the reformation. This queen fell into great danger through the intrigues of the catholic party but being timely warned, she found means to avert the consequences (see article CATHERINE PARR). Disease now so much aggravated the natural violence of Henry that his oldest friends fell victims to his tyranny. The duke of Norfolk, his most trusted and successful general and the accomplished earl of Surrey his son were committed to the Tower. The latter was tried for an alleged correspondence with cardinal Pole and on an absurd accusation of treasonably quartering a portion of the royal arms for which pretended crimes he was convicted and executed. The duke of Norfolk was proceeded against by attainder without trial or evidence and so little was Henry's ferocity mitigated by his own apportioning end that nothing seemed so much to concern him as the fear that Norfolk might escape which he did, by the decease of the king the day before that appointed for his execution. It was long before any one would venture to tell Henry of his approaching dissolution but the communication was at length made by sir Anthony Denny and the king heard him with resignation. He desired that archbishop Cranmer might be sent for but was speechless before he came and could only by a pressure of his hand give a token of his dying faith. He expired January 28, 1547 in the thirty-eighth year of his reign and the fiftysixth of his age. The character of Henry VIII is so amply denoted by his actions that nothing in the way of portrait is necessary. As impressively depicted by the dying words of Wolsey the leading feature of it was love of sway. This passion, which was at first compatible with generosity and feeling, at length produced an excess of pride, impatience and intolerance which extinguished the sentiments of humanity, and rendered him violent and sanguinary to the extreme. He made himself so much feared, that no English king had fewer checks

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to their power and liberty and constitutional equipsme were cut of the quidnunc spirit of the whole of his reign, or what is worse, the terms of them were rendered purely subservient to his passions. His vigorous rule was however of some service to internal polis and it has been remarked, that he was after all beloved by the great mass of his subjects who setting aside the opposing partisans of religion cared little for passions which affected only couriers and great men. In another point of view it must be admitted that no hand less strong than that of Henry could have so suddenly snapped the chain which bound the nation to the papacy and have thereby opened the road to general freedom of opinion. The headstrong self-will of this imperious king also cleared him of the opposite vices of hypocrisy, craft, and dissimulation, none of which he ever condescended to display. The complete union of Wales with England, and the conversion of Ireland into a kingdom, date from the eventful reign of Henry.—*Ibid.*

HENRY IV King of France and Navarre called the Great, was born in 1553 at Pau in Bearn. His father Anthony of Bourbon, chief of that branch of the royal family was descended from a son of Louis IX. His mother Jane d'Albret, was the daughter an heiress of Henry king of Navarre. He was brought up by his grandfather in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Bearn, and thus laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was brought to the court of France by his father in the beginning of the reign of Charles IX but was recalled by his mother to Pau in 1566 and placed under the tuition of Laurent Chrestien a learned man and zealous protestant. In 1599 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligny. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs, by a massacre was formed by Charles and his mother Catherine one of the means employed to lull their suspicions was to bestow the king's sister Margaret, upon Henry whose mother dying before the ceremony he entitled himself king of Navarre. The marriage was followed by the massacre of St Bartholomew on which fatal day he was brought before Charles IX who with a furious countenance gave him the choice of mass, death or the Bastille nor is it surprising that in a moment of such horror he chose the former. He was subsequently kept at court, as a kind of state prisoner and was led to practise those arts of dissimulation and licentious intrigue the latter of which formed the greatest stain of his after character. In 1576 he escaped from Paris and retired to Alençon, where he renewed his professions of the reformed religion, and put himself at the head of the Huguenot party. The cheerful frankness of his manner rendered him the delight of the soldiery and he supported his cause with invincible spirit. When Henry III received his death wound in 1589 he called for the king of Navarre and with much affection acknowledged him his successor. Henry was then in his thirty-sixth year.

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told, either of mind and body, admired and beloved by his own party, but detested by the catholic majority of his subjects, who were excited by the priesthood into an infatuated and oppositional spirit. The course of the interesting struggle, which ensued, until Henry by sacrificing his religion at St Denis, in July 1599 obtained quiet possession of his due authority in minister of history rather than of biography, although set off by much detail illustrative of the generous, gallant, and magnanimous character of that ultimately favourite monarch of France. The abjuration of a prince of Henry's levity of religious principles and freedom of private life was a cheap sacrifice to the peace of his country. Religion in his own case being little beyond a badge of party, even his protestant advisers recommended the measure in the sequel. The return of the kingdom to allegiance was however very gradual, and fanaticism, generally inappassable produced an attempt upon his life, from the knife of Clauzel a weak and famous bigot, who had been prepared by the regicide doctrine of the jesuits in consequence of which atrocious the latter were banished the kingdom. At length Pope Clement VIII granted Henry absolution, upon terms favourable to the claims of Rome and with a ceremony sufficiently humiliating to the king in the person of his ambassadors. The voices of the loungers, however still continued the war and, aided by the Spaniards brought Henry more than once into great trouble and perplexity from which he was principally relieved by the prudent financial management of the celebrated Sully. From the time, however, of his recovery of Amiens in 1596, his affairs assumed a new aspect, and he became respectable at home and abroad. By the edict of Nantz formed on the basis of toleration, he secured to his protestant subjects the exercise of their religion and the peace of Vervins in 1598, in which the Spaniards restored all which they had taken in Picardy was equally honourable and advantageous to France. No other foreign or civil war except an expedition against the dukes of Savoy took place during this reign, the remainder of which was embellished by an attention to those internal improvements and that amelioration of the condition of his subjects, which his good sense and benevolent dispositions suggested. In these salutary objects he was mainly assisted by Sully whose wise plans, however were much obstructed by the King's partiality to his various mistresses and especially to Gabrielle d'Estrees whom he created duchess of Beaufort and to whom he gave a promise of marriage which afterwards created him much uneasiness. In the mean time he was soliciting a divorce from Margaret of Valois, to which she who was equally addicted to irregular indulgences readily consented. When it was obtained Henry married Mary de Medici, more to the grand Duke of Tuscany, an alliance which by no means added to his fidelity. Disscontent, occasioned by royal pride, and impudent favouritism, soon after produced a conspiracy, headed by

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the marshal de Biron, which, notwithstanding his own and his father's great services, cost him his head. Domestic discontent, occasioned by the new queen's foreign manners, and by the insolence of the marchioness de Verneuil, Henry's principal mistress who disturbed his repose, and formed the discreditable cause of incessant disquieting intrigues. The kingdom, however, increased in wealth and prosperity, and abroad he successfully mediated between the Pope and the Venetians, and promoted the treaty by which the Dutch were declared independent. Altogether in character at the age of fifty four he fell deeply in love with Charlotte de Montmorency, married to the prince of Condé and acted with so little self government, that the prince and princess quitted the kingdom and took up their residence at Brussels. Henry had indulged a desire to diminish the overgrown power of the house of Austria, and to this design joined the grand but chimerical plan of forming a kind of European federative republic, consisting of powers so well balanced as to be able to prevent future wars and encroachments altogether. Some of these ideas were communicated by Sully to queen Elizabeth. Whatever was the extent of his plans, he certainly intended to carry the war into Germany and immense preparations were made both in money and ammunition for that purpose. Nothing impeded his march but the ceremonial of the queen's coronation, which solemnity was performed with extraordinary magnificence on the 13th May 1610 and the very next day he received his death by a stab from the hand of a fanatical assassin, named Ravallac which instantly deprived him of life in the fifty-second year of his age and twenty second of his reign. Henry left no children by his first queen, but by his second he had three sons and three daughters. He had also a numerous illegitimate offspring of whom Cesare duke of Vendome was the nearest heir of his military character. Herald says of Henry IV he suited to extreme frankness the most dexterous policy, to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners, to a soldier's courage an inexhaustible fund of humanity. This rendered him the good Henry in spite of foibles and defects, but he had too many weaknesses to be truly called the great. It was perhaps chiefly owing to Sully that his attachment to gaming, women and profusion of all kinds, did not defeat all his wise plans for the good government of his people. As a soldier no one exceeded him in gallantry and enterprise, but he is scarcely entitled to the name of a great general, not to mention that, like the most recent of his race his principal successes were over his own subjects.—Mod. Univ. Hist. Millet. Nouv. Diet. Hist.

HENBY OF ANDELY, or HENRY D'ANDELLI, a Norman troubadour of the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was the author of a poem, entitled 'La Banlieue des sept Armes,' of which Le Grand & Aunay has given an analysis, in the

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the 'Manuscript of the manuscript in the king's library at Paris, where the work is preserved. There is also extant, by this author the "La d'Artois," and a curious metrical romance, called "La Bataille des Vins," both which have been published in the collections of MM. Barbiana and Méon.—*Mus. de la Soc. des Ant. de la Normandie*.

HENRY OF KALCAR, a German divine of the fourteenth century who entered into the Carthusian order and became prior of the convent of St Barbara, at Cologne. He was eminent for his acquaintance with profane literature as well as with the scriptures, and was the author of elementary works for the use of his brethren, relating to rhetoric music and the duties of monachism besides which he wrote a treatise on the origin of his order.

De Ordine Ordinis sui" His. max. He flourished in the reign of the emperor Wenceslaus about 1390.—*Truthemus.*

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or **BLIND HARRY** names given to a Scottish poet who lived in the fifteenth century of whom very little is known. It is conjectured that he wrote his celebrated *Actes and Deeds of Shyr William Wallace*, about 1446. He discovered some knowledge in astronomy in classical history in the Latin and French languages, and in divinity and probably belonged to one of the religious orders. He was a kind of travelling bard and visited the middle and south parts of Scotland, and most likely the court and noble families. He was blind from his birth and in consequence fails in the descriptive parts of his work, but his invention in other respects was only the more active and he deals largely in romance. As a poet however he has considerable merit, and his *Wallace* passed through numerous editions during the period that its language could be duly understood. The first printed edition was that of Edinburgh 1570 and the latest that of Morrison's Perth 1790 3 vols. 12mo.—*Mackenzie's Scot. Writers.*

HENRY THE WISE, or **HENRICUS PRUDENS**, a Carthusian friar of the fifteenth century prior of a monastic establishment near Bruges, and afterwards of the new house of St Sophia of Constantinople in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. He was a very learned divine and was highly esteemed for his talents among those of his own persuasion. His claims to notice at present arise from the absurdity of a work which he wrote and which was much admired by his contemporaries whence may be inferred the degraded taste which prevailed in the religious world previously to the Reformation. The treatise alluded to is entitled 'Tetralogum Devotionis lib. tres' and consists of dialogues between an angel a monk Jesus the heavenly father and Mary the loving mother-in-law of all souls. He died in 1484.—*Truthemus.*

HENRY (DAVID) a native of Aberdeen in Scotland born in the December of 1710. He was brought up a minister and worked for some time under Cave the original projector of the gentleman's magazine. In 1736 he married

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the sister of his employer and removed to Reading in Berkshire, where he conducted a public journal nearly eighteen years, till being received into partnership by his brother-in-law he thenceforth took a prominent part in the management of the miscellany above-mentioned. In 1772 he published a system of husbandry, under the title of "The Complete Farmer," and two years afterwards, a compilation of the voyages of various circum-navigators, in 6 vols. 8vo. He also printed an abridgment of some of Tillotson's sermons, in one vol. 8vo. His death took place at Lewisham June 5 1792.—*Nichols's Lit. Amer.*

HENRY (PHILIP) an eminent nonconformist, was born at Whitehall in 1631 his father being page of the back stairs to the king's second son prince Charles. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. He was ordained to the ministry in 1657 according to the directions of the assembly of divines, and soon after married a lady by whom he became possessed of a competent estate near Whitechapel. When the king and episcopacy were restored, he refused to conform, and retired to Broad Oak where he spent the remaining years of his life in the most exemplary inculcation of religion and general benevolence. He died 24th June 1696 and his life was written by his son MATTHEW HENRY and is deemed so interesting a piece of biography that Dr Wordsworth was induced to re-print the whole in his *Ecclesiastical Biography*—*Life as above by his son.*

HENRY (MATTHEW) SON of the above and also a learned nonconformist divine, was born at Broad Oak in Flintshire, in 1663. He was early instructed by his father in the Latin Greek and Hebrew languages and was at first entered at Gray's inn to study the law but his strong predilection for divinity induced him to ultimately decide for the ministry. In 1686 he was invited to settle as pastor with a congregation of dissenters at Chester where he remained for twenty five years in a most sedulous attention to his studies and pastoral functions. During this period he received various invitations from congregations in the metropolis, all which he refused, until at length in 1702 he was induced with great reluctance to remove to Hackney where he took so large a share in occasional services at the various dissenting places of worship, as well as at his own that he secretly undermined his constitution. He died of a stroke of apoplexy at Nantwich, Cheshire in 1714 on his return from a visit to his old congregation at Chester in the fifty-second year of his age. The learning and extensive knowledge of Mr Henry rendered him extremely popular both as a writer and a preacher and he died greatly lamented. His writings, besides several single sermons, are—"A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism, 1689, 'The Life of Mr Philip Henry' 1696 'A Scripture Catalogue,' 1702, 'Family Hymns' 1705, 'The Communicants Companion,' 1706, 'Method of Prayer,' 1710, 'Directions for

Henry, *Christianity with God*, 1742, "History of the Bible," 3 vols. folio, of which volume will complete his accomplished. Mr Henry had not completed his work at the time of his death, and the last volume, from *Genesis* to *Revelation*, was written with some assistance from the MSS., by a body of dissenting divines. All the works of Mr Henry had a great share of popularity among the class of dissenters to which he belonged.—
See, *Rev.*

HENRY DD (ROBERT) a clergyman of the Scottish church the son of a farmer settled at Muir Town St Ninians. He was born February 19, 1718 and having gone through the grammar-school of Stirling and the university of Edinburgh accepted the mastership of the grammar-school at Annan but relinquished the situation in 1746 in order to become minister to a presbyterian congregation at Carlisle. In 1760 he settled in a similar capacity at Berwick, where he married but after a residence of eight years returned to Scotland, and became minister of the New Quakerish church in the capital of that kingdom. Two years afterwards he obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from his university and was chosen moderator of the General Assembly in 1774. In 1776 he succeeded as joint minister to the old church which appointment he held for the remainder of his life. Dr Henry is principally known in England as the author of a valuable history of this country published originally in six quarto volumes, at various intervals, the first appearing in 1771 the fifth in 1781 and the last, which is posthumous in 1793. This work brings down the history arranged under the several heads, civil and military, religious, legal and constitutional, history commercial, &c to the reign of Henry VIII. It has since gone through several editions and is said to have produced its author no less a sum than £3000. for his copyright besides a pension of £100. per annum from the crown, through the recommendation of the earl of Mansfield. Dr Henry also printed a translation of Gogast's "Origin of Laws," &c in three vols. octavo. In his private character he is said to have been extremely amiable and exemplary in his clerical duties. His death took place in 1790.—*Nichol's Lit. Anecd.*

HENRYSON (ROBERT) an early Scottish poet, who was a monk of the order of St Benedict, and a schoolmaster at Dunfermline in the sixteenth century. He was the author of the "Testament of Fair Cressende," which is printed in some editions of the works of Chaucer; and he also wrote fables, published at Edinburgh, 1662. See.—*Irvine's Lives of Scottish Poets*.

HERCULIUS (SAXONICUS) an ingenious scholar, distinguished for his researches concerning ancient literature. He was educated at Oxford where he became a fellow of Brasenose College, and entered into holy orders. In 1600 he published a thin quarto volume, on *Latin Adages and Prose of a Tropographical Character*, Civil, and Natural His-

tory of South Britain." This publication, which related only to the county of Hereford, not continued for want of encouragement. He was also the author of "The Saxon and English Languages Illustrative of each other, the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon literature through the medium of Latin phraseology exemplified in the errors of Huetos, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English languages," 4to, "Actual Survey of South Britain by the Commissioners of William the Conqueror completed in 1086, faithfully translated with an introduction, Notes and Illustrations of S. Hemshall and John Wilkin son" 4to, 1789. "The Etymological Organic Reasoner," with one Sheet of the Gothic Gospel of St Matthew and another of the Saxon Durham Book in Roman Characters, and a literal English Version" 1807. Both the latter works were left imperfect, the author who was rector of St Mary Stratford-in-Bow Essex, having died soon after the publication of the first number of his *Organic Reasoner* in 1807.—*Gent Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HEPBURN There were two of this name the elder **JAMES BUONAVENTURA** was descended of a Scottish family the son of a presbyterian minister settled at Hamstocks in Huntingdonshire where he was born in 1573. He studied at the university of St Andrews, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in Oriental literature till becoming a convert to the Romish church went to Rome assumed the surname and a considerable period spent in travel became at length keeper of the Vatican library. He published a grammar of the Arabic and a dictionary of the Chaldaic and Hebrew languages in 1591 and died in 1620 at Venice.—**MICHAEL HERBURN** a miscellaneous writer was born in 1690 and bred to the Scottish bar having gone through a regular course of study at a Dutch university. He was the author of a series of periodical papers, published in 1711 under the title of "The Lister" by Hector Maclellan of the North, and died the year following at Edinburgh in his twenty second year.—*Macfarlane's Scotch Writers. Taylor's Life of Lord Kames*

HERACLITUS a celebrated philosopher of antiquity was a native of Ephesus, and flourished about the fifty-ninth Olympiad, or the year 564 BC. He discovered an early attention to intellectual studies, and was initiated into the mysteries of the Pythagorean doctrine by Xanthippus and Hippomenes, which he afterwards incorporated into his own system. His fellow-citizens requested him to undertake the supreme magistracy but on account of their dissolute manners, he declined it in favour of his brother. His natural temper being sanguine and melancholy he despised the ignorance and follies of mankind, shunned all public intercourse, and devoted himself to retirement and contemplation. He made choice of a mountainous region for his residence, and lived upon the natural products

of the earth; the result of whose diet and manner of life was a dropsey, that terminated suddenly about the sixtieth year of his age. It has been a tale commonly received, that Heraclitus was perpetually shedding tears on account of the vices of mankind; a fable that probably took its rise from the gloomy severity of his temper, and which may par off with the perpetual laughing of Democritus for the same reason. He was the author of a treatise "On Nature" of which a few fragments, preserved by Sextus Empiricus alone remain. With a desire of concealing his opinion at least from the vulgar, he made use of figurative and intricate induction which obtained for him the title of the obscure philosopher.

They were deposited by him in the temple of Diana for the use of the learned where they remained until they were made public by Crates, or according to Titian, by the post Europides. To these writings both Zeno and Plato were partially indebted, and as good an account of the system, as its obscurity will allow may be obtained from Brucker. The sect of Heraclitus was probably soon extinct as no traces of its existence remain after the death of Socrates. In 1573 Henry Stephens published at Paris a collection of the fragments of Heraclitus with those of Democritus, Timon and other ancient philosophers in octavo.—*Degens. Leurtius. Falcula Boli Grec Enfield's Hut Philes*

HERAULT (DINIS) better known by his latinned name Denarius Heraldus was a French lawyer and philological writer in the seventeenth century. He held the office of counsellor of the parliament of Paris, but distinguished himself chiefly by the cultivation of ancient literature, and wrote notes on the works of Tertullian, Minutius Felix, and Arnobius, in defence of Christianity, and on the epigrams of Martial. He was also the author of a learned miscellany entitled *Adversaria*, 1599. *Quotidianarum tractatus*, "Observationes ad Ius Atticum et Romanum", and other publications. He died in 1649. His son, who was a protestant minister in London wrote sermons a tract against the recidives &c.—*Moreri Bayle*

HERAULT DE SECHELLES (MARIE JEAN) advocate-general in the parliament of Paris and after the revolution, royal counsillor member of the tribunal of cassation deputy from the department of Paris to the Legislative Assembly and at length a member of the National Convention. He possessed a considerable fortune and being a handsome man and fond of dress, he often attracted the attentions of some of his colleagues during the triumph of malediction. At the sessions of the Legislative Assembly he presented several reports, particularly relative to the responsibility of ministers, in July 1792 he joined in the declaration that the country was in danger and he subsequently advocated vindictive measures against the royalists. He presided in the National Assembly in September and becoming a member of the Convention, he was deeply engaged in the schemes of the revolution. About this time he was charged

with the management of some negotiations with foreign powers, but they proved unsuccessful. He was then sent on a mission to Alais and at Colmar he ran great risk of being assassinated in a popular insurrection. In November 1792 he was again employed as commissioner from the Convention to the army in the department of Mont Blanc; and he was thus absent from Paris during the trial of the king. He however in conjunction with his colleagues Gregoire Jagot, and Surcouf, wrote a letter to the Convention, charging Louis XVI with an unparried series of treasons, and recommending his condemnation without appeal to the people. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and the Girondines and he powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter. Mercier accuses him of being the author of the constitution of 1793, or as he terms it, that ridiculous code of anarchy and in fact Herault presided in the Convention at the period when it was established. He was also a member of the committee of Public Safety. But all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold. He was denounced March 17 1794, for having concealed an emigrant, and as belonging to the faction of Danton, with whom he was executed on the 5th of April following. He displayed great courage, or rather levity of conduct in his last moments bidding adieu to his companions with as much sang froid as if he had been going to a party of pleasure.—*Duct des H M du 18me. S.—Biog. Nouve des Costemp*

HERBELLON (BARTHOLOMEW) a celebrated Orientalist, born of a good family at Paris, in 1625. After having gone through a course of study in the university of his native city he applied himself particularly to the eastern languages, with a view to the elucidation of the Hebrew Scriptures. He visited Italy for improvement and formed an acquaintance at Rome with Lucas Holstenius and Lee Allianus two of the most learned men of the age. He was patronised by cardinal Grimaldi, who in 1656 sent him to Marseilles to meet Christina queen of Sweden then on her way to Rome, and that princess was much pleased with his society. On his return to France, the minister of state Fouquet received him into his family and gave him a pension of 1000 livres. On the disgrace of his patron, D Herbelot was fortunate enough to escape the general ruin which involved the dependants of the fallen statesman, and his master procured him the office of Oriental interpreter to the king of France. After some years he again travelled into Italy. At Leghorn he was introduced to the grand duke of Tuscany Ferdinand II who invited him to Florence where he arrived in July 1666. He was not only magnificently entertained by the duke but was also gratified with a present of a valuable collection of eastern MSS. While in Italy he commenced his great work the "Oriental Library," and being recalled to Paris by Colbert, a pension was given him, that he

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might be at liberty to proceed with his undertaking. It was his first design to have published his collections in the Arabic language and types were cast for the purpose of printing it. But the death of Colbert having interrupted this plan he recomposed his work in the French language as likely to prove more generally useful. On the recommendation of the chancellor M. de Fontchartrain he was afterwards appointed to the royal professorship of Syria, vacant by the death of M. d'Avergne. He died at Paris, December 8th 1695. His book was published in 1697 under the title of *La Bibliothèque Orientale*, folio. Besides which he left a collection on the same subject entitled "Anthologia, and a dictionary in the Turkish, Persian, Arabic and Latin languages, neither of which has been printed." The best edition of the Oriental Library is that of the Hague 1777 4 vols. 4to with the Supplements of Galland and Videlou.—*Perrault Homme Illustre Mortuus.*

HERBERT (EDWARD) lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropshire eminent for his character and writings, was the eldest son of Richard Herbert esq; of a very ancient family and was born at Montgomery castle in Wales in 1581. He so early attained the rudiments of learning, that at the age of twelve he was entered as a gentleman commoner at University college Oxford. In 1600 he came to London and shortly after the accession of James I became a knight of the bath having previously and before he had completed his education married the heiress of Sir William Herbert of St Gillian's another branch of the family. He served the office of high sheriff of Montgomery and divided his time between the country and the court, where he was much esteemed for his gallant bearing. At length wearied with the uniformity of a domestic life he visited the continent carrying with him those chivalrous ideas with which the whimsical oath and ceremonies attendant on the investiture of the order of the bath seem to have seriously impressed him. His advantageous person and manners gained him many friends among whom was the constable of Montmorency. He returned to England in 1607 and in 1609 quitted it again, in order to join the English forces serving in aid of the prince of Orange at the siege of Jülich where he distinguished himself with his usual rash and romantic bravery. On the conclusion of the siege he visited Antwerp and Brussels and then returned to London where his reputation having preceded him, he was deemed one of the most conspicuous characters of the period. His gallantry towards a court lady which however he asserts to have been without criminality produced an attempt by her husband to assassinate him in the streets of London which attempt he foiled by an extraordinary effort of courage and dexterity. In 1614 he served again in the Low Countries, under the prince of Orange, and in 1616 was sent ambassador to the court of France, where he acted with great spirit, and received some high language on the part of the constable

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Leynes the favourite of Louis XIII "with as much spirit, that a complaint was sent to the English court, which produced his recall." He cleared himself however so well to King James, that on the death of Leynes he was sent back to France as resident ambassador. It was at Paris that in 1624, he printed his famous book *De Veritate prout distinguuntur Religiones* which he had planned and begun in England. The purport of this singular work was to assert the sufficiency universality and absolute perfection of natural religion, with a view of proving the uselessness of Revelation. An incident which he has mentioned as occurring previously to its publication affords a remarkable proof of the power of imagination over an enthusiastic mind. Being in his chamber doubtful as to the propriety of publishing his book on one fair day in summer his casement opened to the south the sun shining clear and no wind stirring.

I took says he my book *De Veritate* in my hand and kneeling devoutly on my knees said these words O thou eternal God author of the light which now shines upon me and gives of all inward illuminations I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book *De Veritate* if it be for thy glory I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven if not I shall suppress it. I had no sooner spake these words, but a loud though yet gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me that I took my petition as granted and that I had the sign demanded. He makes the most solemn assertions of the truth of this narrative and there is no reason to doubt that he fully believed it an extraordinary instance of vanity and self-delusion in one whose chief argument against revealed religion is founded on the improbability that heaven would communicate its will to a part of the world only. In 1625 he returned from France and was created an Irish peer and afterwards an English baron, by the title of lord Herbert of Cherbury. Little more is heard of him in public life except that he joined the parliamentary party in the first instance but subsequently quitted it, and was a great sufferer in his fortune in consequence. He died in London 1648 and was buried in the church of St Giles in the Fields, where his epitaph particularly recorded him as the author of *De Veritate*. The character of lord Herbert is strongly marked in his memoirs, which shew him to be vain punctilious, and fanciful but open generous, brave, and disinterested. Of his writings, the work *De Veritate* is the first for learning and argument, and was answered by Gassendi. He followed this piece by another, entitled *De Religione Gentium*, errorumque apud eos causis or an inquiry into those causes which misled the priests and sages of antiquity. Soon after his death was published his *Life and Reign of Henry VIII.* which is rather an apology of or a panegyric on that turbulent prince, than a fair representation. The English style

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of lord Herbert is strong, manly and free from the spirit of pedantry of the age. A collection of his poems published by his son in 1665, display little poetical merit. His entertaining narrative, written by himself, remained in MS. in the family until first printed by lord Orford at Strawberry hill in 1764.—*Biog. Brit.*
Life by Himself

HERBERT (GROSES) younger brother of the subject of the last article and distinguished as a poet and divine. He was born at Montgomery castle, April 1st 1593 and received his education at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge. He pursued his studies with great assiduity and in 1619 he was chosen public orator to the university having previously taken the degree of MA and been elected a fellow of his college. At this period he was in anticipation of preferment at court and with that view he paid particular attention to the modern languages. His talents attracted the notice of James I and in his endeavours to conciliate and secure the favour of that monarch he had recourse to a system of flattery which however it might be countenanced by the example of his learned contemporaries was by no means creditable to his character. A letter of thanks which he wrote to James officially on account of his present to the university of his *Basilicon Doron* is said by Isaac Walton to have been composed in such elegant Latin so full of conceits and all expressions so suited to the king that he enquired the orator's name. Herbert's assiduities were rewarded with the gift of a sinecure office worth £20. a year but the death of his majesty in 1625 put an end to his prospects of promotion and in conjunction with other motives induced him to relinquish his former plans and take orders in the church of England. Like his brother he had a strong constitutional tendency to orthodoxy and he entered with ardour on the duties of his new profession. The first benefice he obtained was a prebend in the diocese of Lincoln, which his zeal induced him to rebuild partly at his own expense the parish church with which it was connected. He was subsequently advanced with a fit of illness on his recovery from which he married a lady of feelings and sentiments congenial with his own, who was nearly related to lord Danby. In 1630 he took priest's orders and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton near Salisbury in Wiltshire. There he drew up a manual of pastoral duty entitled

The Priest to the Temple or the Country Parson," the rules and maxims of which were strikingly exemplified in his own conduct as a clergyman. He died in February 1632. His friend Nicholas Ferrar (who rendered himself remarkable by establishing a kind of protestant monastery at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire) published from Herbert's MS. *The Temple Sacred Poems and Private ejaculations*, Cambridge 1663. He was also the author of a Latin oration on the return of prince Charles from Spain printed in 1659, and he is said to have translated Cesario's treatise on temperance and long

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life. The poetry of Herbert, in common with that of Donne and Cowley, is deformed by point and antithesis, and obscured by metaphysical allusion but some of his minor pieces, in spite of their defects, are extremely beautiful and may be said to bear the stamp of genius. It should also be remembered by the censors of our author that he neither cultivated poetry as an art in which he wished to excel nor as an amusement but simply employed poetical phraseology as the vehicle of moral and devotional sentiments. His life by Isaac Walton has been often published.—*Atlas's G. Biog. Edit.*

HERBERT (MARY) see Sidney

HERBERT (WILLIAM earl of Pembroke) a noble poet and a munificent patron of learned men. He was born in 1580 at the family seat Wilton house Wiltshire and was educated at New college Oxford. At the expiration of his minority he succeeded his father in the titles and estates of his house and three years after became a knight companion of the order of the garter. In 1626 he was elected chancellor of Oxford to which university he was a liberal benefactor in his life and at his death bequeathed a valuable collection of manuscripts. In the same year he was appointed lord steward of the household to Charles the First but held his post little more than three years, dying suddenly of an apoplectic attack in April 1630. An octavo volume of his miscellaneous poems appeared in 1660.—*Biog. Brit.*

HERBERT (Sir THOMAS) descended of a junior branch of the Pembroke family was the son of an alderman of York. In 1626 his relation William, earl of Pembroke then lord steward, who had previously supported him, first at Jesus college Oxford and afterwards at Trinity college Cambridge furnished him with the means of indulging his wishes in travelling over a considerable portion of the east an account of which journey he published in 1634, under the title of "A Relation of some years Travel into Africa and the Great Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchy and some part of the Oriental Indies and the Isles adjacent." Of this work, first printed in one folio volume there have been four subsequent editions. The death of his patron in 1630 by stopping his resources caused his return to Europe. On the breaking out of the civil war he leaned at first to the parliament, but subsequently he reconciled himself to the king whom he attended with uncorruptible fidelity and affection during his captivity and up to the very moment of his execution. On the restoration of monarchy his attachment to the deceased sovereign was compensated by his successor with a baronetcy. He survived that event more than twenty years occupying himself principally in literary pursuits, during which period he assisted Dugdale in the compilation of the third volume of his *Monasticon Angliaeum* and published in 1678 his *Threnosus Carolinae*, an account of the two last years of the life of king Charles I. This work was reprinted in 1813. An

account of the said or the research from his papers, now to be found in Wood's *Athenaeum* March 23, 1823.—*Eng. Hist.*

HERBERT (Matthew) an antiquarian and bibliographical writer of the last century. He appears to have been a native of Fleetwoodshire, and was educated at Huddersfield. For some years he carried on trade as a hosiery, in London, and subsequently went out to the East Indies, in the situation of master's clerk, on board one of the company's ships. He remained a good while in that country employing his time in making charts and plans of the coasts and harbours for which he obtained a handsome gratuity from the India directors on his return to England. He then commenced map and print seller in which business he was so successful as to be enabled to purchase an estate at Cheshunt, whether he retired in the latter part of his life. He reprinted sir Robert Atkins's *History of Gloucestershire*, but has only literary labour of importance was an edition of Ames's *Topographical Antiquities* or Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland, considerably augmented. 1785-1790 3 vols. 4to. He died at Cheshunt in 1790 aged seventy-six.—*Eng. Hist. of the Typog. Antiq.*

HERBIN (Augustus FRANCIS JULIAN) an able oriental scholar was born March 16 1753. At the age of sixteen he began to compose an Arabic grammar, the first part of which was published at Paris 1803, 4to and folio, under the title of *Developpement des principes de la langue Arabe Moderne*—no second part of which has yet appeared. In his twenty-first year he was admitted into the academy of sciences, belles lettres and arts. Besides the above he published a *Treatise on Ancient Music*, and *An Account of Hadji the Persian poet*. He died December 20, 1806 in his twenty third year leaving many MSS. which prove his early death to be a great loss to the learned world.—*See. Diet. Hist.*

HERBINIUS (John), a native of Salzburg in 1632. He was deputed by the Polish protestant churches to visit those of Germany Holland, &c. in 1664. This employment leading him to travel he took the opportunity of examining such matters as excited his curiosity, particularly cataracts and waterfalls, which produced the following publications: "De Admiranda Mundi Cataracta" etc. Amsterdam, 1678 4to, "Klava Subterranea," *Terre motus et quietis ex terra*—He also wrote *De Statu Ecclesiastico Argentino Confessionis in Polonia* 1670, etc; "Tragico-comedia et Lachrymorum de Jelisco Imperatoris Apostate" &c. He died in 1676.—*Niceron. Morri.*

HERBET (Joh. Andreas) a German writer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Nuremberg, and in 1628 he was chosen master at Frankfurt on the Main, and professor at Nuremberg. In 1650 he removed to Frankfurt, where he died in 1660 having now the author of a treatise, entitled "Spirituall Pidion;" and of works on vocal

music, at Frankfurt, and on architecture; besides which, he translated from the Italian a Treatise on music and poetry, by Giovanni Giordano—*See's Encyclopedia*.

HERBERT (Joh. Paulus WILHELM) a German naturalist, distinguished particularly for his entomological researches. He was born November 1st, 1743, at Petershagen, in the principality of Minden, and after having for some years been a teacher at Berlin, he obtained the situation of chaplain to a Prussian regiment of infantry. His talents becoming known, he was appointed preacher in several churches of Berlin where he gave great satisfaction. He was, however, principally known as a naturalist. He was a director of the society of friends of natural history at Berlin, of the royal academy of Bavaria at Berghausen, and of the economical society of Potsdam. He kept up a correspondence with men of science in various parts of the world, and made journeys into Germany France Switzerland, and Denmark, in search of knowledge. His death took place November 6th, 1807. He was the author of treatises on the natural history of crustaceous animals insects worms scorpion butterflies, and apterous insects all which works were published collectively at Berlin, 1785-1804, under the title of a *Natural System of all the known Insects, indigenous and exotic* with plates. As a preacher he is placed by his countrymen in the same rank with Spalding. Different collections of his sermons have been published.—*Eng. Univ.*

HERDER (JOHN GODFREY) a German Lutheran divine and moral philosopher of the new school. He was a Prussian by birth and having received a clerical education he at length obtained the office of ecclesiastical superintendent-general of the Duchy of Saxe Weimar. He was also first preacher to the court, vice president of the consistory and had the title of counsellor of state. He distinguished himself by his writings on the belles lettres in general, but his works relating to ethics and intellectual philosophy attracted most notice and procured him the greatest reputation in his own country. The following are the titles of some of his publications:

"Lays of Love the oldest and most beautiful specimens of Oriental Poetry with twenty-four ancient lays of the Minnewangen," Leipzig, 1778 8vo, "Scattered Leaves," Gotha, 1791 1796 6 vols. 12mo, "Letters on the Improvement of Human Nature" Regn. 1793-1796 8 vols. 8vo, "Intellect and Imagination, a Meta-criticism on the Criticism of Paley Reason &c. a. the Philosophy of Kant," 1799 2 vols. 8vo "Popular Songs; Poems," "Terpsichore" 3 vols. 8vo; a treatise on the "Origin of Language." But the work by which Herder is principally known in England is, the "Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man," of which a translation was published in London in 1800. He died in 1803; and a collection of his writings has since appeared in 96 vols. 8vo.—*See. Diet. Hist. Eng. Univ.*

HERISSARD (Léon d'Avranches Poissot). a French physician and naturalist of the last century. He was a native of Paris, where he died at the age of twenty four in 1762. His literary works are a Latin poem on the Art of Painting; a biographical eulogy on John Winter or Gunther of Andersach; an early German naturalist, another on the antiquary Da Cange; and a work entitled *Physico-théorie physique de la France, ou L'art de tous les Ouvrages qui traitent de l'histoire Naturelle de ce Royaume*. He was also the author of *Mémoirs* published by the Royal Academy of Sciences.—*Nous Diet Hist.*

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE (CHARLES Lewis L.) an eminent French botanist distinguished as one of the first propagators of the Linnean system in France. He was born at Paris in 1746 of an opulent mercantile family. In 1772 he was appointed superintendent of the waters and forests in the généralité of Paris, when he turned his attention particularly to the study of botany. The first fruit of his researches was the publication of a splendid work entitled *Stirpes Novae aut minus cognite quas Descriptionibus et iconibus illustravit L. Heritier 2 vols. folio* which he commenced in 1784 but did not finish till several years after. He then published the Flora of Peru from the collections of Dombey. In a visit to England he collected the materials of a work entitled *Hortum Anglicum*, and during his stay in this country he greatly augmented his library. L. Heritier was a lawyer by profession and in 1775 he became counsellor of the court of Aids and he was for a long time dean of that court. After the Revolution he accepted the office of a judge of the civil tribunal of the department of the Seine and he is said to have fulfilled the duties of his station with rectitude and fidelity. He was also member of the Constituent Assembly. On the establishment of the National Institute he became a zealous and efficient associate of that learned body. He was returning from one of its sittings on the 15th of August 1801 when he was murdered in the street near his own residence. The deed occasioned a peculiar sensation of horror throughout Paris, the more especially as suspicion rested on one of the sons of the unfortunate man who had made himself previously notorious for filial disobedience and general depravity. Neither the family of L. Heritier nor the public authorities appear to have taken any active measures for the discovery of the assassin. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of several monographies of plants and other botanical essays.—Ree's Cycloped. *Bug Uss.*

HERITIER DE VILLANDON (NICHOLAS L.) a French poet of the seventeenth century. He adopted the military profession and served in the French guards, but being disabled, he retired from the army to devote himself to literature. He held the office of royal historiographer; but his works consists of two tragedies and a few poems. He died in 1690.—His daughter MARIE JEANNE L'Heritier de Villandon obtained some reputa-

tion as a poetess in the beginning of the last century. She published a translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid; of which *voir* in vers, "Le Tombeau de M. le Duc de Bourgogne" a poem, "L'Aurore printanière" a novel in verse, and "La Tour Montaigne." She died in 1734, aged seventy.—*Nous Diet Hist.*

HEIMMANN There were four of this name JAMES HERMANN an excellent mathematical scholar was born at Basle in 1678 and became professor of his favourite science in the university of Padua. Peter the Great, then occupied in the formation of his academy induced him to take a journey into Russia in order to assist in the organisation of his infant establishment. On his return he repaired to his native city where he obtained the professorship of ethics and jurisprudence. He was the author of a treatise in two books on the motions and forces of solids and liquids entitled *De Phoronoma &c. &c. 1716. De Nova Accelerationis Lega* *De Vibratimbus Chordarum tensionum, Responso ad Considerationes de Principi Calculi Differentiæ* &c. and other mathematical tracts to be found in the transactions of various scientific associations. His decease took place in 1733.—JOHN HERMANN was a physician of Strasburgh in the neighbourhood of which city he was born in 1738. Having graduated as MD in that university he obtained in succession the professorships of medicine in 1768 philosophy 1778 pathology 1782 botany chemistry &c. 1784. Strasburg is indebted to him for the foundation of its cabinet of natural history in order to create which, he bequeathed the whole of his own collection as well as the remains of his property at his death. Herman greatly extended the boundaries of science both by his lectures and by the great number of dissertations and theses which he published. In 1787 and 1789 he printed some pieces on the medical virtues of certain reptiles. These tracts are inserted in the memoirs of the academy of Strasburg and other scientific collections. Except a journey to Paris, and two tours in Switzerland in 1772 and 1791, he rarely absented himself from Strasburg where he died about 1802. His son in law M. Hammer published from his MSS. in 1804, *Observations Zoologiques posthume*, pars 1. 4to, Strasburg and Paris.—HERMANN (JOHN FRANCIS) son of the preceding, and eminent also as a naturalist. He was born in 1768 and died of a contagious fever in 1793. He left among other works a thesis on Comparative Osteology, and a memoir on Insects, without wings, crowned by the Society of Natural History at Paris in 1790, and published with plates in 1804. He also wrote the History of the Spiders of Alsace not hitherto published.—PAUL HERMANN a native of Halle in Saxony and professor of botany at Leyden, flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the early part of his life he had acted as physician to the Dutch settlement at Ceylon whence he re-

other, of a catalogue of the plants in the Leyden garden. "Lugdina Batava Flores," "Musaeum Zeylanicum," 1717, "Paradiesus Batavus," "Cynocephalus Materies Medicis &c," 2 vols. &c. His death took place in 1695.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.* —*New Dict. Hist. Eng. Revue des Contemp.*

HERMAS an ancient father of the Christian church, sometimes Pastor or the Shepherd from a book written by him under that title. This treatise was originally composed in the Greek language, and sufficient fragments are yet extant in quotations to prove the fact of its existence, as a whole however it is now only to be found in a Latin version printed by Cotelanus, and translated into English by archbishop Wake. It consists of a series of allegories visions, &c. in the manner of the Book of Ezechias but any practical good which might result from its perusal is likely to be much weakened by the tediousness and prolixity of the similitudes. Thus Hermas is generally considered to have been the same alluded to in the Epistle to the Romans cap. 26 v. xiv., but the particulars of his life and the manner of his death are unknown, farther than that the latter is supposed to have taken place at Rome in the year 81 when Clemens was bishop there. In the Romish Martyrology by a mistake not unfrequent in that communion his names original and acquired, are celebrated as those of two distinct persons the festival of Hermas being kept on the 9th of May and that of Pastor on the 26th of July

—*Cate. Duges.*

HERMELIN (SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, baron) a Swedish nobleman eminent for his literary and scientific attainments, a native of Stockholm in which metropolis he was born in 1744. Having early in life travelled for improvement over a great part of the European continent, he was afterwards entrusted with the conduct of a diplomatic mission from his own government to that of the United States of America. On his return in 1764 he visited England, of which he made the tour directing his attention here as well as in the other countries through which he passed, principally to the study of geology and statistics. In the pursuit of his favourite sciences, no small portion of his property and more than fifteen years of his life were devoted to a most laborious geographical undertaking which comprising with the survey of Westro-Bothnia and Lapland, finally ripened through the assistance of a company which he formed on the failure of his own pecuniary resources into the completion of an entire Swedish atlas. Through his exertions also and principally at his own expense, great improvements were introduced among the mining establishments of the country especially in Bothnia, where three new furnaces were erected by him and the two mines, of which he was now appointed superintendent, were worked under his direction. As more honourable than lucrative testimony to his valuable services on these occa-

sions were given in 1771, when he retired from public life in 1815, retaining his salary with an additional pension of 1000 dollars. Besides a great variety of papers printed among the transactions of the Royal Society of Stockholm, of which society he had been a member since the year 1771, the following treatises were published by him in a scientific form:—A Mineralogical Description of Lapland and Westro-Bothnia, with tables of population and industry of the latter province.

Mineralogical Charts of the Southern Provinces of Sweden, On the Melting and Casting of Copper Minerals, On the uses of Stones found in the Swedish Quarries, and an Essay on the Resources of the Swedish Provinces. M. Hermelin closed a long and useful life at the age of seventy four on the 4th of May 1820.—*N. Month. Mag.*

HERMES or MERCURY called by the Egyptians Thoth a highly celebrated legislator, priest and philosopher who on account of his science and learning acquired the surname of Trismegistus, or thrice great. Various opinions are entertained of the time in which he flourished but the most general opinion assigns about BC 1930 Clemens Alexandrinus has given an account of his writings which he makes extend to thirty two volumes of theology and philosophy and six upon medicine, but they are no longer in existence. The two dialogues assigned to him named

'Poemandre' and 'Asclepius' are now universally held to be apocryphous. According to Manetho the Thoth or Hermes who wrote the works described by Clemens Alexandrinus, lived at a later period than BC 1930 and was the reviver of the institutions of the more ancient philosopher of the same name whom Diodorus Siculus makes the counsellor and friend of Osiris and the inventor of letters or hieroglyphica. According to both this writer and Cicero he framed laws and instituted religious rites among the Egyptians and taught astronomy music and other sciences. Christian writers have identified him with Enoch Joseph, Moses and others, each upon some fancied similarity or other, resting upon no foundation and utterly unworthy of notice.—*Cave Merri. Brucker.*

HERMILLY (VAGUETTE) a French historian of the last century who was a native of Amiens. His most important production is a French translation of the General History of Spain by John de Ferreyras, 10 vols. &c., besides which he published Histoire du Royame de Majorque et de Minorque 4to, Bibliographie Parisienne, and Théâtre Critique 12 vols. 12mo. He died in 1778.—*New Dict. Hist.*

HERMOXNES. There were two of this name, the first, a rhetorician of Tarsus, lived about the middle of the second century the precocity of whose talents was equalled only by the shortness of their duration. He gave lectures on eloquence in his fifteenth year, and two treatises of his on the same art were

written one at the age of seventeen, the other at that of twenty-two. Three years afterwards memory and even the power of speech forsook him. Of the precise time of his decease nothing certain is known but a copy of the above-mentioned works is yet extant, printed in one volume 8vo, at Geneva, 1614.—The other was an African painter and philosopher, a few years posterior in point of time to the former. Though embracing many of the Christian doctrines, he denied that of the resurrection, the necessity of baptism, &c and in his opinions respecting the person of Christ, made an odd mixture of Christianity and the religion of Mithras.—*Cate. Dapini.*

HERNANDES (FRANCESCO) a Spanish physician employed by Philip II to arrange and describe the plants, animals and minerals of the New World a task which he executed with considerable ability. This treatise written in the Latin language was printed at Rome in 1651 folio. Of the birth place of this author or of the time and manner of his decease nothing is accurately known.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot.*

HFRIO a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, the scholar of Ctesias who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines. Two treatises of his on this subject are yet extant entitled

De Telis confundendi jaculandisque and *De Constructione et Mensura Manubialistarum* as also another *De Automotorum fabria*. There was another of the same name under the emperor Heracius, who wrote on similar subjects. Of his works there are yet remaining a work on fortification entitled *De Obsidione repellenda et toleranda*, as also *De Machinis Bellicis*, *De Vocabulis Geometrictis et Stereometrictis* and a tract called *Geo deca*. —*Fabrius. Bibl. Grec.*

HEROD the Great so called from his power and talents king of the Jews. He was a native of Ascalon in Judea where he was born BC 71 being the second son of Antipater the Idumean, who appointed him to the government of Galilee. He at first embraced the party of Brutus and Cassius but after their death reconciled himself to Antony by whose interest he was first named tetrarch and afterwards king of Judea. After the battle of Actium, he so successfully paid his court to the victor, that Augustus confirmed him in his kingdom and on all occasions his abilities as a politician and commander were conspicuous. In other respects his passions were fierce and un governable. Although married to the celebrated Mariamne a princess of the Asconian family her brother Aristobulus and venerable grandfather Hyrcanus, fell victims to his jealousy of the ancient pretensions of their race. His very love of Mariamne herself mingled as it was with the most fearful jealousy terminated in her execution, and his remorse and keen remorse at her death, only exasperated him to further outrages against her surviving relations her mother, Alexandra, and many more falling victims to his savage cruelty. His own son by Mariamne

Shee. Dict. — Vol. II.

Alexander and Aristobulus, whose indignities at the treatment of their mother seems to have led into some intrigues against his authority were also sacrificed in hunger and their death crowned the domestic barbarity of Herod. It was the latter event which induced Augustus to observe that it was better to be Herod's hog than his son. He rebuilt the temple at Jerusalem with great magnificence and erected a stately theatre and an amphitheatre in that city, in which he celebrated games in honour of Augustus to the great displeasure of the more zealous of the Jews. He also rebuilt Samaria, which he called Sebaste and adorned it with very sumptuous edifices. He likewise for his security constructed many strong fortresses throughout Judea, the principal of which he termed Caesarea after the emperor. On his palace near the temple of Jerusalem he lavished the most costly materials and his residence of Herodium at some distance from the capital by the beauty of its situation drew around it the population of a great city. Such indeed was his magnificence that Augustus said his soul was too great for his kingdom. The birth of Jesus Christ took place in the thirty third year of the reign of Herod which important event was followed in a year or two by his death of a languishing and loathsome disease at the age of sixty eight. According to Josephus he planned a scene of posthumous cruelty which could have been conceived only by the hardest and most depraved heart. Having summoned the chief persons among the Jews to Jericho he caused them to be shut up in the circus and gave strict orders to his sister Salome to have them massacred at his death that every great family should weep for him which savage order was not executed. Herod was the first who struck the foundation of the Jewish government by dissolving the national council and appointing the high priests and removing them at pleasure without regard to the laws of succession. His policy ability and influence with Augustus however gave a great temporary splendour to the Jewish nation.—*HEROD ANTIPAS* son of Herod the Great by his fifth wife Cleopatra was appointed tetrarch of Galilee on his death. This was the Herod who put to death St John the Baptist in compliment to his wife Herodias in revenge for his repudiation of their incestuous union. Herodias having been united to and forcibly taken away from her brother Aretas. The ambition of Herodias stimulated her husband to a measure which proved his ruin. His nephew Agrippa having obtained royal honours from Caligula she induced Herod to visit Rome to request the same favour where he was met by an accusation on the part of Agrippa, of having been concerned in the conspiracy of Sejanus and of being in secret league with the king of Parthia. This accusation being credited he was stripped of his dominions, and sent with his wife into exile at Lyons, or as some say to Spain where he died after possessing his tetrarchy for forty three years.—*HEROD AGrippa*, see

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of Aristobulus, by Berenice, daughter of Herod the Great, and nephew to the preceding was partly brought up at Rome with Drusus the son of Tiberius, on whose death he left Rome with a disipated fortune but returned some years after and being suspected of an attachment to Caligula was imprisoned by Tiberius. This apparent misfortune proved the source of his future prosperity for on the accession of Caligula, he was not only rewarded with a golden chain as heavy as the iron one which had bound him, but was honoured with the title of king and received the tetrarchy of his disgraced uncle and all the dominions of Herod the Great. It was thus Herod who to please the Jews, caused St James to be put to death and St Peter to be imprisoned. His power and opulence acquired him a great reputation and in a grand audience at Cesarea having made an oration to some deputies from Tyre and Sidon he was hailed by his obsequious train as one who spoke like a god. His satisfaction at this flattery was soon after re proved by a violent disorder in his bowels which carried him off in the forty fourth year of his age and seventh of his reign.—*Herod Agrippa II* son of the preceding being too young to govern Judea was again reduced to a Roman province. He subsequently however received the kingdom of Chalcis and obtained the superintendency of the temple and sacred utensils at Jerusalem together with the nomination of the high priests. He resided much at Jerusalem and here together with his sister Berenice heard the defence of Paul addressed to the Roman governor Festus. Being driven from Jerusalem in the revolt which proved so fatal to the Jews he joined Cestius, the Roman commander and when Vespasian was sent into the province met him with a considerable reinforcement. During the siege of Jerusalem he was very serviceable to Titus, and after its reduction he and Berenice (with whom he was suspected to have an incestuous intercourse) returned to Rome. He is supposed to have died there AD 94, and in him terminated the Herodian line and family.—*Josephus. Now His*

HERODIAN the son of Apollonius the Alexandria a Greek historian who died about the middle of the third century. He was the author of a history of his own times, commencing the reigns of Antoninus Philosophus, Balbinus, and Pupienus. This work, which was written in eight books contains among other curious matter, an account of the ceremonies used at the apotheosis of the emperors. Like many historians who have related the events of their own times, Herodian sometimes forgets that he is writing for posterity and omits the necessary dates, nor is he very correct as to matters of fact and points of geography. His impartiality has also been called in question as respects his histories of Alexander Severus and Maximinus, but, according to some able critics, with suspicion. Herodian was translated into Latin by Pothinus, which version is to be found in *Historia Augusta* 1790. 1805 French

Leipsic, 5 vols. 8vo, by far the most creditable and elaborate of the whole; as also in the editions of Paris, Strasburg, Oxford, and Edinburgh.—*Fabrich Bibl. Grec.*

HERODOTUS, the most eminent of the Greek historians whose works are extant, and called by Cicero the "Father of History." He was born at Hahcaranassus, in Curna, in the first year of the seventy fourth Olympiad, answering to BC 484 and left his native place in order to travel for the acquisition of knowledge, through Greece Thrace Scythia, Mesopotamia Syria, and Egypt. After collecting in this way all the information that he could obtain concerning the history and origin of nations he is supposed to have returned to the Isle of Samos for the composition of his History and afterwards to have revisited Hahcaranassus in order to assist in the overthrow of the tyranny to which it had been subjected. He was in his thirty ninth year when a generous desire of fame led him to publicly recite his History at the olympic games probably that part of it which relates to the Persian invasion. It was heard with great applause, and caused him to be known and admired throughout Greece. He appears in the latter part of his life to have been a resident of Thurium an Athenian colony in Magna Graecia. He survived the Peloponnesian war and his death is placed BC 413. The History of Herodotus is contained in nine books distinguished by the names of the nine muses. They comprehend a period of about 240 years from Cyrus the great to Xerxes, and besides the transactions between Persia and Greece contain a sketch of the affairs of several other nations. The style of this author is admired for its ease and sweetness, and he chiefly excels in narration. The value of his History has been the subject of much discussion and controversy but the most considerate opinion deems him deserving of credit in relation to the affairs of Greece which took place after his own birth, and in other respects he is believed to relate the traditional accounts respecting remote times and countries just as he heard them without feeling much solicitude to distinguish fact from fable. This carelessness has laid him open to the satire of Juvenal and in modern times to that of Voltaire. Plutarch also accuses him of partiality and composed a treatise 'On the Malignity of Herodotus,' taxing him with injustice to the Thebans, Corinthians and Greeks in general. His work however will always be deemed one of the most precious remains of antiquity. A life of Homer is ascribed to Herodotus which is evidently spurious. The best editions of the valuable classic are that of Aldus, 1502, folio, that of Wesseling Amsterdam, 1763, and that of Edinburgh 1806 7 vols. 8vo. A very good translation of Herodotus into French was published by M Langer, in 9 vols. 8vo, and there are two English versions one by Littlebury in 2 vols., and the other by Beloe in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Voss. Hen. Graec. Fabrich Bibl. Grec. Meyer*

HERON (*Boscar*) a miscellaneous writer,

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who was a native of Scotland, and received a classical education in that country. He was patronised by Dr Hugh Blair to whom he for some time acted as assistant preacher at the high church at Edinburgh. While in that situation he translated Niebuhr's travels in Arabia and other works, and executed some literary compilations. Being disappointed in his views of preferment in the Scottish Kirk he removed to London and devoted himself entirely to writing for the press. He translated Fourcroy's chemistry, published a system of geography in 4 vols. 8vo and displayed at least a great deal of industry in the profession which he had adopted. For a short time he was editor of the British Press and the Globe daily papers, and in 1806 he commenced a newspaper entitled The Fane but the undertaking proving unsuccessful he became involved in pecuniary difficulties and distress which probably injured his health and ultimately occasioned his death which took place in the fever institution St Pancras near London in the summer of 1807.—*Genl Mag. Watt's Biblio. Brit.*

HEROPHILUS, an eminent Greek physician of Chalcedon who lived nearly three hundred years BC. He is mentioned by Cicero Pliny and Plutarch and according to Fallopius understood the human body better and made more discoveries than his contemporary Erasistratus. He is also said to have discovered the lacteal vessels, and to have given the names to various parts of the body which they still retain. Galen calls him a consummate physician and says that these two great anatomists dissected many human bodies at Alexandria in Egypt. Herophilus has also the reputation of having discovered the nerves and their use making three sorts of them; the first to convey sensation the second to move the bones and the third the muscles. He was also the first who paid accurate attention to the movements of the pulse. Of the many writings of this physician, scarcely anything remains to us but a few fragments inserted in the works of Galen.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. et Ant.*

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (Antonio de) a Spanish historical writer of the last century. He was born in 1565 and obtained the situation of secretary to the viceroy of Naples Vespasian Gonzaga. From this post he rose successively to be grand historiographer of the Indies, and secretary of state. His principal work is his history of India embracing a period of sixty two years from 1492 to 1554 inclusively. This work, published originally in four folio volumes, is in general accurate and valuable though written in too inflated a style, and with an occasional tendency towards the marvellous. It has been translated into English, 8vo. 6 vols. Another production, which he commenced at a later period having for its subject the history of his native country and printed in three folio volumes, is far inferior to the first, both in point of execution and design. His death took place in 1625. There was another writer of the same

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family Ferdinand de Herrera his contemporary. This latter was a native of Seville, and is known as the author of a history of the war of Cyprus, an account of the battle of Lepanto, and a life of Sir Thomas More; besides a volume of lyrics, printed in 1588.—*Anton. Bibl. Hispan.*

HERRGOTT (John James Marquard) a German historian who was a native of Prienburg in Brandenburg and became a Benedictine monk. He was historiographer to the imperial house of Austria and he published "Genealogia Diplomatica Gentis Habenburgicæ," 3 vols. folio, and "Monumenta Domus Austriae," 5 vols. folio. He died in 1769.—*Nova Diet. Hist.*

HERRICK (ROBERT) an English poet of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London and was educated at St John's college and Trinity hall Cambridge. He took orders in the church of England, and in 1659 was presented to the living of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. In common with many others of the episcopal clergy he suffered deprivation under the government of Cromwell, but he recovered his benefice after the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 which period he did not long survive. The compositions of this bard were published in 1648 under the title of "Hesperides or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick" 8vo. A selection from these poems with an account of the author by Dr Nott was printed at Bristol in 1810 and a complete edition at Edinburgh in 1823 2 vols. 8vo. Dr Drake in his "Literary Hours" has taken some pains to illustrate the poetical character of Herrick, and has given specimens of his productions which shew that he does not deserve the comparative oblivion in which he has been involved.—*Campbell's Spec. of Brit. Poets.*

HERRING (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury a distinguished English prelate was born in the year 1691 at Walsoken in Norfolk, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated in the first instance at the free grammar-school at Wisbech whence he was in due time removed to Jesus college and afterwards to Corpus Christi college Cambridge. Here he obtained a fellowship in 1716, and in the same year was made deacon, and graduating as AM took the charge of pupils. In 1719 he was ordained priest, and became successively master of Great Shelford, Stow cum Quy, and Trinity in Cambridge. In these stations his talents as a preacher became highly celebrated and were not long unwarded bishop Fleetwood appointing him his chaplain in 1728 and presenting him with the rectories of Butenden in Essex and Barley in Hertfordshire. Two years afterwards, he was chosen preacher to the hon society of Lincoln's Inn and about the same time was made a chaplain in ordinary to the king whom he attended on his visit to the university of Cambridge in 1733 and was made doctor of divinity. In 1731 he was appointed dean of Rochester, and in 1737 obtained the see of Bangor, whence he was

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translated, in 1743, to the archbishopric of York: and it was fortunate for the country that a portion of his spirit and principles held their influence during the rebellion of 1745. On learning the defeat of the king's troops at Preston Pans, he convened a meeting of the nobility, gentry and clergy at York to which he addressed a spirited speech and excited so much enthusiasm that no less than 50,000 were immediately subscribed to raise troops for their defence. These services added to his general reputation naturally advanced him to the primacy on the death of archbishop Potter whom he succeeded in 1747 to the general satisfaction of all parties. In 1753 he was seized with a violent fever which brought him to the brink of the grave, and although he in some measure recovered, he found it necessary to retire to his seat at Croydon and decline all public business. After languishing in this manner nearly four years, he expired 13th March 1757. Archbishop Herring was a prelate of great liberality both in mind and conduct, and much dis inclined to controversy and persecution. Although so celebrated for his pulpit oratory seven of his sermons only have been printed which were collected and published after his death, by his friend Mr Duncome in 1767. In the year 1777 his Letters to the same gentleman written from 1722 to 1757 were also published with notes and an appendix octavo which correspondence has been much admired.—*Bog Brit Monthly Review* vol. xxvii. and lvi.

HERSCHELL (MR WILLIAM) a distinguished astronomer son of a musician of Hanover born November 15 1738. He was the second of four sons, and being destined by his father for his own profession was placed by him at the age of fourteen in the band of the Hanoverian foot guards. In this situation however he did not long remain but quitting the regiment abruptly arrived in England towards the close of the year 1757 and having the good fortune to attract the notice of the earl of Darlington he was employed by that nobleman in the formation of a military band, and also in conducting several concerts oratorios, &c. in the palatinates of Durham and the neighbouring counties. In 1766 he obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, but shortly after relinquished it for a more advantageous appointment of a similar nature at the Octagon chapel Bath which together with his pupils produced him a hand some income. Although enthusiastically fond of music he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy, and being dissatisfied with the only telescopes within his reach he set about constructing one for himself in which arduous undertaking he succeeded, having in 1774 finished an excellent reflecting instrument of five feet, with his own hands. Encouraged by his success he proceeded to complete larger telescopes, and soon constructed a seven feet, and a twenty feet reflector, having in the latter case finished nearly two hundred object

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mirrors before he could satisfy himself. From this period he gradually withdrew from his professional engagements. Late in 1779 he began a regular survey of the heavens star by star with a seven feet reflector and after eighteen months labour discovered, on the 13th of March, 1781 a new primary planet, which he named the *Georgium Sidus*. This discovery drew upon him the attention of the scientific world and the patronage of George the third who by the settlement of a handsome salary enabled him to devote the rest of his life exclusively to astronomy. He now quitted Bath for Datchet in the neighbourhood of Windsor but afterwards removed to Slough where he commenced the erection of a telescope of the enormous dimensions of forty feet and completed it in 1787. With this powerful instrument he continued to prosecute his discoveries assisted by his sister Caroline regularly communicating the results to the Royal Society till the year 1813. In 1783 he had discovered a volcanic mountain in the moon and from farther observations made with the assistance of his large instrument, in 1787 two others were plainly distinguished in the same planet emitting fire from their summits, he also ascertained that the *Georgium Sidus* was surrounded with rings and had six satellites and established a far more intimate acquaintance with the appearance satellites, &c. of Saturn than had been before obtained. In 1802 Herschell laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae nebulous stars planetary nebulae and clusters of stars which he had discovered and in consequence of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws, an honour which was followed up in 1816 by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the king. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death which took place at Slough and he was buried at Upton Berk in Aug 1822.—*Ann Bog*

HERSENT or HERSEN (CHARLES) a French divine principally distinguished as the writer of a satire against cardinal Richelieu. He was a member of the congregation of the fathers of the oratory, and after having preached with great reputation at Lyon Angers, Paris, and other places he quitted the society in 1625 in consequence of a dispute with the bishop of Angers, about the profits of a priory to which he thought himself entitled. He showed his pugnacious disposition by attacking in different publications, the proceedings of his late associates. In 1627 he became chancellor of Metz and was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne. While in this situation he published an octavo pamphlet entitled *Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate, Liber parneticus ad illustres Gallos pri mates, archiepiscopos episcopos, &c.* 1646. This is a bitter libel against cardinal Richelieu, who at that period, wishing to intimidate the papal court, had threatened to create a patriarch to preside over the Gallican church

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Stewart, under the name of Optatus, (borrowed from a writer against the schism of the Donatists in the fourth century,) endeavoured to show that the measures of the French minister would lead to a separation from the church of Rome. The cardinal exasperated by the style as well as the subject of the book procured a decree of the parliament, ordering that it should be burnt by the common hang man, and took great pains to suppress the work so that it is extremely rare and highly valued by bibliomaniacs. A strict persecution was made after the author who however took refuge at Rome. After reading there a few years he involved himself in new difficulties by a sermon which he preached in 1650 on the festival of St Louis king of France. The doctrines he delivered savoured of Jansenism and to avoid being tried before the Inquisition he returned to his native country where he died in 1660. A list of his works may be found in Muret, but they require no particular notice.—*Nous Dict Hist. Pagnet. Dict. des Lév condamn. en Fr.*

HERTZBERG (EWALD FREDERICK count von) a Prussian minister of state and political writer of eminence in the last century. He was born at Lotzin in Pomerania in 1725. He manifested his talents at an early age by the publication of a Dissertation on History, and on the completion of his academic studies he became so advantageously known to the king Frederick II as to obtain from that monarch employment as a diplomatic agent. It was in 1745 that he was appointed secretary of legation whence he gradually rose to the highest offices in the state, and having been ennobled he was made prime minister in which post his history is closely connected with that of his ambitious but highly-talented master. He died in 1795. Besides an Essay on the Population of Brandenburg which in 1792 obtained the prize proposed by the Academy of Sciences of Berlin for the best treatise on the subject he was the author of many important memoirs and discourses on the history and political relations of Prussia.—*Nous Dict Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HERVEY (JAMES) a pious and popular divine of the church of England. He was born at Hardwicksome near Northampton in 1713 & was sent by his father who held the living of Collingtree in that neighbourhood to the free grammar school of Northampton whence he was removed at the age of seventeen to Lincoln college Oxford. He remained at the university five or six years without proceeding further than his bachelor's degree and having taken orders retired in 1736 to the curacy of Dummer in Hampshire. In 1738 he quitted Dummer to reside at Stoke abbey in Devonshire the seat of his friend Paul Orchard esq and in 1738 undertook the curacy of Bideford, in the same county where he was greatly beloved by his congregation who increased his small stipend by a voluntary collection. It was during his residence in Devonshire that he planned, and probably

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wrote part of his "Meditations; and as his curson to Kilhampton, in Cornwall occasioned him to lay the scenes of his Meditations among the tombs in the church of that place. After serving the cure of Bideford nearly three years his rector died and the new incumbent dismissed him although the parishioners offered to maintain him at their own expense. In 1743 he became curate to his father then possessing the living of Weston Favell and on the death of the latter he succeeded him in his livings both of Weston and Collingtree. He attended the duty in each of these parishes alternately with a curate with the most exemplary assiduity holding a weekly lecture in addition to the regular service until his great exertions both in the study and pulpit brought on a decline which terminated his existence on Christmas day 1758 in the forty fifth year of his age. The moral character of this conscientious divine was most exemplary his temper was disinterested placid and humble and in benevolence and charity he was surpassed by none with equally bounded means. His religious notions were Calvinistic and in respect to the imputed righteousness of Christ he is accused of carrying them to the verge of Antinomianism. The style of his writings is more flowery than classic or manly, and hence his great popularity among general readers who possess little refinement of taste. Besides his celebrated Meditations the price of the copyright of the first part of which (700) he wholly distributed in charity he is the author of Theron and Aspasio or a series of Letters and Dialogues on the most important subjects. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Use and Study of History. Eleven Letters to the Rev John Wesley in answer to his Remarks on Theron and Aspasio. A Collection of Letters, published after the author's death. Letters to Lady Frances Shirley not published until 1782 and various sermons printed from his MSS. All which are included in the genuine edition of his works, 6 vols 8vo.—*Life prefixed to Letters. Biog. Brit.*

HERVEY (JOHN lord) a literary nobleman of the last century chiefly known at present as one of the individuals satirized by Pope. He was born October 15th 1696 and was the eldest son of Mr Hervey afterwards created earl of Bristol. He received his education at Clare hall Cambridge where he took the degree of MA. Soon after the accession of George I he was appointed a gentleman of the bed chamber to the prince of Wales. His master becoming king Hervey in 1730 was promoted to the office of vice chamberlain and made a privy counsellor. In 1731 in consequence of a political quarrel he fought a duel with Pulteney afterwards earl of Bath which exposed both parties to some ridicule and excited towards the latter the displeasure of the king. In 1733 the subject of this article was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Hervey of Ickworth and in 1740 he was made lord privy seal in which post he remained only till the following year, when a

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change of ministry occurred on the retirement of Sir Robert Walpole from the administration of public affairs. He died August 5th, 1743. Lord Hervey appears to have owed the obloquy cast on his character by Pope, to his acquaintances with lady Mary Wortley Montagu whose talents as a wit and portress excited the sensitive jealousy of the celebrated bard. Under the appellations of *Spoils* and *Lord Fanny* Pope has drawn very degrading portraits of a man whose personal political or literary character was by no means contemptible and who showed that he was not to be induced with impunity by his retaliation on his antagonist, in a poetical Epistle from a Noblemen to a Doctor of Divinity. He was also the author of several short poems, and of some clever political tracts in defence of Walpole. He married Miss Lepel, a lady celebrated for her beauty and wit. Dying before his father the earlom of Bristol descended successively to his two sons.—The elder AUGUSTUS JOHN HERVEY who entered into the naval service and rose to the rank of admiral was unfortunately distinguished as the husband of the abandoned duchess of Kingston. He died in 1780 and was succeeded by the hon and rev FREDERICK HERVEY bishop of Derry in Ireland, whose death took place in 1803.—*Biog Portra. Chalmers's Biog Dict.*

HERVEY (hon THOMAS) brother of the preceding more distinguished in the annals of honour and gallantry than in those of literature but noticed here as the author of a very peculiar publication. About 1741 was printed without date a pamphlet entitled *Letters from the Hon T Hervey to Sir Thomas Hanmer* 8vo which called forth a Proper Reply to a very extraordinary Letter from the Hon T H— 1742. The subject of these tracts is the reverend right to an estate in Wales, of which the wife of Sir G Hamner the editor of Shakespeare was heiress. This lady had been seduced by Mr Hervey whose Letters to the injured husband were designed as an apology for himself and his mistress.—*Ong*

HERY (THIERRY DE) an eminent French surgeon in the sixteenth century. He practised his profession at Paris where he acquired great reputation as a surgeon and an anatomist. Francis I sent him into Italy as medical superintendent of the French army in which post he continued till after the battle of Pavia in 1525 when the disorganization of the troops released him from his engagement. He then went to Rome and entered into the hospital of St James the Elder in which he found many patients languishing under the syphilitic disease to whose cases he particularly directed his attention. He is said to have employed in their care the external application of mercury and he was probably one of the first surgeons who adopted that practice. Returning to Paris he devoted himself principally to the treatment of the terrible scrofula in question, in which he was so successful that he gained more than fifty thousand crowns, in fees from patients infected

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with that disorder. He died in 1599, at an extremely advanced age. There is extant by this author a treatise on Syphilis, which was formerly held in much estimation.—*Hutchinson's Biog Med. Biog Univ.*

HERZ (Marcus) a celebrated German physician of the Jewish persuasion who was professor of medicine at Berlin where he died in 1803. He published in the German language several works on professional subjects which procured him much reputation on the continent. But in England Dr Herz is disadvantageously known as one of the most illiberal and decided opponents of the practice of vaccination which he denominates basal immunization but which in spite of his distastes, and those of Birch and Moseley in our own country has extended its benefits to a large portion of the habitable world.—*New Diet Hist. Edit.*

HESELRIGE (Sir ARTHUR) a distinguished actor in the political revolutions of the age of Charles I. He was the eldest son of sir Thomas Heselrige of Noseley in Leices towshire a gentleman of an ancient Norman family who was created a baronet in 1622. The subject of this article succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1629. He was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Leicester in 1640 when he distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the court party, and he was particularly active in procuring the bill of attainder against lord Strafford. His conduct excited the hostility of the king's counsellors, and his name appears in English history among the members of parliament whose arrest was the object of his majesty's imprudent visit to the house of Commons. In the civil war which followed sir Arthur Heselrige was governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and commanded a regiment of cuirassiers which he had raised for the service of the common wealth. He also acted at the head of a committee at Leicester for the confiscation of the property of the royalists and the raising of forces zealously assisting the lord lieutenant and the sheriff appointed by parliament in all affairs in which his influence or authority in the county could be advantageous to the cause he had embraced. He attached himself to Cromwell whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed and after the termination of hostilities and the death of the king he was appointed one of the council of state. The protector likewise nominated him a member of his house of Peers but Heselrige preferred a seat among the Commons. In the confusion which prevailed previously to the restoration, he endeavoured to counteract the designs of general Monk but in vain and he did not live to witness the triumph of the royal cause and the prescription of his party his death having taken place January 7th 1660. Two letters which he wrote while on military service have been published—one "Concerning the revolt and recovery of Thremonth Castle" London 1648 4to and another intituled "A Letter to William Laudall concerning a great victory

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garrisoned by the Parliament Forces in Newhamberland" London, 1648, folio.—*Lord Clarendon. Hist. Reformation. Remonstrance. War's Bill. Brit.*

HESIOD an ancient Greek poet by some supposed to be contemporary with Homer but by others, who support themselves by the authority of the Arundelian marbles he lived about thirty years earlier. His father was a native of Cumae, a town of Etolia who being driven thence by misfortunes, settled at Ascrea in Boeotia, but whether before or after the birth of Hesiod is not known although usually called the Ascraean. Little is recorded regarding him which can be depended upon, yet it appears that he at one time kept sheep on Mount Helicon and that on the death of his father he was deprived of his share of his patrimony by a brother named Perses, whom however he lets us know he not only forgave but relieved when he afterwards stood in need of assistance. He raised himself to consequence by his talents and obtained the prize of poetry at the funeral games of Archimadas king of Eubaea. He is also said to have viciously contended with Homer but the account of this pretended contention is deemed fabulous. Several pieces attributed to Hesiod are held to be spurious but the works most certainly of his composition are that entitled "Works and Days" a sort of calendar of rural occupations, and his Theogony or Generation of the Gods which is valuable for the information it affords of the Pagan mythology. His death as related by Solon in Plutarch's banquet took place at Locri where he was falsely accused of being an accomplice in a rape and suffered death from the hands of the brothers of the abused female who were in their turn drowned by the inhabitants and who also burnt their houses. The best editions of Hesiod are those of Amsterdam 1667 and 1701 8vo, of Oxford 1737 4to, and of Leipzig 1778 8vo. There are English translations by Cooke and Elton.—*Mores. Scen. Omen. Diction. Classici.*

HESS MD (JONAS LEWIN VON) a physician of Hamburg, born at Stralsund in 1766. He was the friend and pupil of the celebrated Kant, whose philosophical principles he adopted. He is principally known by his elaborate History of Hamburg of which city his fellow citizens appointed him governor in the insurrection which took place there towards the termination of the career of Napoleon. He died February 20 1823.—*Ann. Beg.*

HESSE (WILLIAM landgrave of) a German prince who distinguished himself as a cultivator of mathematical science and especially astronomy in the sixteenth century. He erected at Cassel an observatory which he stored with the best instruments he could procure for making observations on the heavenly bodies. Christopher Rothmann a mathematician and Justus Byrgius, an ingenious artist, were employed by this prince, and the result of their joint researches appeared in the *Observations Hassiae*,

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published at Leyden in 1618, by Willem van Snell. Many letters of the Landgrave and of Rothmann to Tycho Brahe were printed in his collection of *Astronomical Epistles* Utrecht 1596 4to. The prince of Hesse died in 1592.
Martin's Biog. Philos.

HESSELING or **HESSELINK** (GERARD) an anabaptist minister eminent as a theologian, who was born at Groningen in 1725 and died at Amsterdam in 1811. He studied at his native place at Langen and at Amsterdam and in 1778 he took his degrees in philosophy at Langen where he produced a remarkable dissertation, *De Montibus ignavissim acturus motibus sororibus cognatione*. On being nominated professor of theology in the seminary of the anabaptists at Amsterdam in 1786 he delivered a Latin discourse on the causes of the rejection of Christianity by the Jews and Gentiles on the first preaching of the gospel. He was promoted to the professorship of philosophy in the same institution in 1800, and sustained that office with great reputation till his death. His principal works are a memoir *On the Priesthood of Jesus Christ*, as described in the Epistle to the Hebrews; a *Hermeneutical Dictionary of the New Testament* 2 vols 8vo and a Memoir on the Rhythm and Prosody of the Dutch Language, to which may be added three theological dissertations which obtained prizes from the Teylerian Society of Haerlem. He also published in periodical works many papers on physics natural history and general literature, and when the Royal Institute of Holland was formed he was nominated one of the members but he declined the honour as inconsistent with his academical avocations.—*Bug. Una. Biog. Nouv. des Cont.*

HESYCHIUS of Alexandria a Greek lexicographer of whose personal history nothing certain can be ascertained. His dictionary which is still extant contains a number of scripture words whence it has been inferred that he was a Christian though some critics think it probable such words are additions to the original work by another author. The lexicon of Hesychius which is reckoned one of the most valuable collections of grammatical and philological information relative to the Greek language still existing was published by Schrevelius Lugd. Bat. 1668, 4to but the most important edition is that of Alberti Lug. Bat. 1746-1756 2 vols folio, to which should be added *Hesychii Lexicon Graecum ex cod. MS. restitutum ave Supplimenta ad edit. Hesychii Albertinam, auctore N. Schow Lips. 1792 8vo —Baillot Fabrin. B G*

HESYCHIUS of Miletus a Greek historian who lived in the sixth century. His "Universal History" from the reign of Belus, king of Assyria to the death of the Greek emperor Anastasius is no longer extant, but he wrote a treatise *De Viris Doctrina clara;* and another *De Rebus patrum Constantino-politicis* which still remain. They were published together by Mourauus, Leyden 1613, 12mo.—*Vetus Test. Greec. Mors.*

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HUMMANN (*Cassanopha Ayousus*) a learned and ingenuous ecclesiast of the last century. He was born at Alstadt, in the dutchy of Weimar in 1691, and after having completed his studies in philosophy and theology at Jena he was in 1709 appointed professor of the latter science in the seminary of Eisenach and also a teacher in the gymnasium. In 1714 he published a work in German entitled 'The Political Philosopher' or rational advice relative to the affairs of common life having previously produced a considerable number of essays and dissertations chiefly in Latin relating to divinity and ecclesiastical history. He was appointed professor at the gymnasium of Göttingen in 1717 and he subsequently obtained the degree of doctor of theology at Helmstadt. Between the years 1713 and 1737 he published in periodical portions his 'Acta Philosoporum' forming three volumes octavo and in 1718 appeared the first edition of a popular manual of the history of literature under the title of 'Compendius Republicae Literariae' 12mo of which an enlarged impression was published in 1736 and another in 1763. On the institution of the university of Göttingen in 1733 Hummann was made professor of history and extraordinary professor of theology. In 1743 he was raised to the station of ordinary professor, which he filled with great credit to himself and advantage to the establishment, where he preached till 1758 when he resigned the professorship partly on account of some scruples which he entertained relative to the Lutheran doctrine of transubstantiation. He was allowed to retain his salary till his death which took place in May 1764. His name was one of the most erudite scholars of his time and during the greater part of his long literary career he kept up an extensive epistolary correspondence with his literary contemporaries and as he carefully preserved all his letters they were after his death placed in the Electoral Library at Hanover. His writings which are very numerous include the following works besides those already mentioned 'De Anonymis et Pseudonymis' lib. n. 1711 8vo, 'Anthologia Latina hoc est Epigrammata selecta cum Prefatione de Natura et Virtutibus Epigrammatum' 1721 8vo, 'Poecile' 3 vols. 8vo 'Augusta Cencin Nicam censura; hoc est Caroli M de ampio Imaginem Cultu' lib. iv '1731 8vo 'Sylloge Dissertationum' 1741 8vo, 'Nova Sylloge Dissertationum' 1752 and 'De Presidentia Christiana' lib. 1761 8vo.—*Stolli Intr in Hist Lat Actas G Berg*

HEUMANN (John) an eminent civilian who was a native of Franconia, and became professor of law at Alton. He was the author of a learned work, entitled 'Commentarii de Re Diplomatica Imperatorum Regum Imperiasticorum et Regnorum Germanie' 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1760.—*Nomv Dict. Hist.*

HEURNIUS (John) an eminent Dutch physician of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Utrecht, where his father was a weaver. He however received a liberal edu-

cation and after studying at Louvain and Paris, he went to Tourn, where he took the degree of MD. Setting in his native city he was made physician to the count of Egmont, and had a place in the council of Utrecht, but in 1581 he removed to Leyden where he was offered the professorship of medicine. He also gave lectures on anatomy and is said to have been the first professor in that university who used dead bodies for public demonstrations. He died of the stone in 1601 aged fifty seven. His works are a treatise on Disorders of the Head and other original pieces in the Latin language and he published the writings of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with Commentaries of which there are several editions.—*Utrecht. Huiusq[ue] s[ic] Big. Med. Actas G Berg*.—**HEURNIUS** (Otto) son of the preceding was also a physician. He published a work entitled 'Anatomia Philo sophica Barbarica' lib. n. Antw 1600 12mo, which is said to be a superficial performance.—*Wort f. Philist. Studi Int. in Hist Lat*

HEYDING R (JOHN MICHAEL) a German divine an eminent classical scholar. He was born at Duderhausen in Thuringia in 1690 and was educated at the universities of Halle and Gotha. He at length became director of the gymnasium of Eisenach and died in 1751. His editions of classic authors are much esteemed including the works of Caesar, Phaedrus Cornelius Nepos &c.—*Hi. SINGER* (JANES FREDERIK) nephew of the preceding distinguished himself in the same department of literature. He was born at Usingen near Eisenach in 1719 and was rector of the school of Wolfenbuttel where he died in 1778. Among his literary labours are Observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, and editions of Malibius Theologorum de Metris and of Plutarch de Educatione.—*Nomv Dict. Hist.*

HEVELIUS or **HEVELIUS** (JOHN) a highly celebrated astronomer of the seven teenth century. He was born of respectable and opulent parentage in the city of Danzig in 1611. Destined for the mercantile profession he received liberal education but mathematics chiefly attracted his attention which he studied under Peter Crugerus with great diligence and success. In 1630 he set out on his travels and passed four years in Holland England France and Germany where he became acquainted with the most eminent mathematicians and philosophers then living. Returning to Danzig he married in 1635; and he was chosen by his fellow citizens to the office of burgomaster in 1641. Having erected an observatory on the top of his house, he furnished it with the instruments requisite for making astronomical observations among which were some excellent telescopes constructed by himself. From constant practice, he attained great accuracy in his researches, and made several important astronomical discoveries. He was the first who noticed that remarkable phenomenon termed the libration of the moon, on which satellite he made a variety of observations, the substance of which appeared in his 'Selenographia, sive Lenes

Descriptio Atque Accurata Dehincus 1647
folio, with numerous copper plates, engraved by himself. They exhibit the spots on the moon's disk and the various phases of that planetary body as seen through the telescope. In 1654 he published a Latin Epistle to Father Riccioli, on the libration of the moon, and another to Bellaldus, on eclipses of the sun and moon. Between 1656 and 1666 he printed treatises on the aspect of Saturn and his phases, on Mercury as discovered in the sun at Danzig May 3 N.S. 1661, and other astronomical tracts. In 1666 appeared his *Cometographia* folio, explaining the nature of comets with the history of all which had been observed previously to his own time and representing the extraordinary motions and other phenomena of these wandering stars. Having sent copies of this work to several members of the Royal Society of London among whom was Dr Robert Hooke the present gave rise to a controversy with that gentleman as to the question whether distances and altitudes could be most accurately ascertained by means of plain or telescopic sights. Hevelius recommending the former and Hooke the latter. In 1673 Hevelius published the first part of his

'*Machina Coelestis continens Organographium sive Instrumentorum Astronomicorum omnium accuratum Dehincussem &c.*' folio as a specimen of the accuracy of his instruments and observations. The next year Dr Hooke published *Animadversions on the first part of the Machina Coelestis* in which he treated the author with great illiberality. Such was the interest taken in the controversy that Dr Halley was sent by the Royal Society to Danzig to investigate the subject of dispute when he decided against our countryman though astronomers have since preferred the mode of observation which he recommended. In 1679 appeared the second part of the '*Machina Coelestis*' which is peculiarly valuable from its scarcity owing to a number of the copies being destroyed by a fire which consumed the author's house at Danzig (during his absence at his county seat) and ruined his observatory and astronomical apparatus. In 1685 he printed a work entitled

'*Annuus Chmactericus*' which appears to have been the latest of his productions. His death took place January 28th 1687 the very day on which he completed his seventy-sixth year. Besides his labours already noticed in the cause of science he discovered several fixed stars of which he wrote an account published in 1690 under the title of *Fir-mamentum Sobiescianum* an application he had given to those stars, in honour of his sovereign John Sobieski. Another posthumous publication was his '*Prodromus Astronomicus*' containing a general catalogue of the fixed stars with descriptions of the methods of making observations on them.—*Martin's Eng. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Eng.*

HEWSON (WILLIAM) an English surgeon celebrated for his discoveries in anatomy and physiology. He was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Hexham, in Northumberland,

where he was born November 11 O. 1739. After being educated at a grammar school in his native place, he commenced the study of his profession under his father and was next an apprentice or pupil of Mr Lambert, an eminent surgeon at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He subsequently resided for some time at London, Edinburgh and Paris, and then became assistant and joint lecturer on anatomy with Dr William Hunter. This connection commenced about 1764 and continued till 1770 when some disputes occurred which led to a separation and Mr Hewson afterwards gave lectures on his own account. In 1771 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society having obtained the Copleyan prize medal for his researches relative to the absorbent system in birds and fishes. In 1772 he published *Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood* 8vo and thus was followed by another volume of *Experimental Inquiries* relative to the Lymphatic or Absorbents. He died May 1st 1774 in consequence of fever arising from an accidental wound received in the dissection of a putrid subject. A third volume of *Experimental Inquiries* was published after his death by Mr Magnus Falconer who succeeded him as a public lecturer. A Latin translation of the anatomical and physiological works of Hewson was published by Dr Hahn professor of medicine in the university of Leyden.—*Hutchinson's Eng. Med. Edit.*

HEY (JOHN) a learned divine of the establishment was born in 1734 and educated at the university of Cambridge where he was elected fellow of Sidney college in 1758. He proceeded through all his degrees until in 1780 he graduated as DD and became first Norrisian professor of divinity. He was for many years rector of Passeham in North Hampshire and of Calverton in Buckinghamshire but latterly resigned both livings to reside in London where he died in 1815. He wrote 'Lectures on Divinity' 4 vols. 8vo, 'Redemption, a Seatonian prize poem', Sermons on several occasions 8vo Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments 8vo Observations on the Writings of St Paul — *Gent. Mag.*

HEY (WILLIAM) see Appendix

HEY LIN (PETER DD.) an English divine of the seventeenth century born in November 1600 at Burford near Oxford in which university he was educated. From Hart Hall where he had entered he removed on a fellowship to Magdalen college and in 1621 published a cosmographical work entitled *Microcosmos*. This treatise gained him considerable reputation both as a scholar and a man of genius and procured him the patronage of archbishop Laud, whose life he afterwards wrote and whose principles both in church and state he warmly supported. The recommendation of the prelate obtained for him a king's chaplaincy in 1629 on which occasion he resigned his fellowship. Two years after he was promoted to a stall at Westminster with the livings of Houghton, county Durham, and Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire. For this venerable

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professor he is said to have been indebted to his "History of St George," a work with which Charles I was extremely taken. Heyne graduated as Doctor of Divinity in 1658; he was presented four years afterwards to the rectory of Latip, Oxfordshire but soon gave up that benefice for the living of South Wermborough, Hants. During the civil wars Dr Heyne became obnoxious to the parliamentarian party on account of his tenets both civil and religious, and ejection from the whole of his property was the consequence, his private property was at the same time sequestered and he himself found it advisable to fly from the storm and to seek an asylum at Wimchester, Abingdon, and other places. With the restored fortune of the house of Stuart his own prospects once more brightened. He was reinstated in all his former appointments and further promotion promised him. The realization of his hopes was however prevented by death on the 8th of May 1662. He was an acute and indefatigable writer but the scrupulous party spirit of his numerous productions renders them of little positive value although they may be often consulted with considerable advantage. Besides the works already alluded to, he was the author of the *Mercurius Aulicus*, a weekly paper published at Oxford previously to the utter ruin of the king's party which it was set up to advocate. His other productions are *Theologia veterum folio*, "A Help to English History" reprinted by Dr Wright in 1773. "A History of the Reformation" folio. "Short View of the Life of Charles I." "A History of the Presbyterians" folio, and a folio volume of miscellanies, printed in 1682. He lies buried in Westmonaster abbey.—*Bios Bruc.*

HEYNE (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB) a learned German critic was born at Glogau, in Silesia in 1729. His father was a weaver in very humble circumstances and at a very early age Heyne taught other children to provide funds for the extension of his own education. After studying at Chemnitz he proceeded to Leipzig where he succeeded in obtaining considerable reputation for his classical acquirements in the midst of much annoyance from the extreme ingrowness of his circumstances. At length he obtained some pupils and was farther assisted by the post of librarian to count Brühl. He also increased his income by translations of French and English works of merit. In 1755 appeared his edition of *Tibullus* and soon after that of *Epicetus*. He was involved in great distress by the seven years war the entry of the Prussians into Dresden leading to the dispersion of his patron's library. He was however relieved by being taken into the family of Von Schonberg as a tutor to one of the members of it in which situation he married. In 1763 he succeeded Gomper as professor of rhetoric at Göttingen where he also became secretary to the society of Sciences. In 1775 he undertook the compilation of a catalogue of the library at Döbeln, in which laborious work, extending to 130 folio volumes, he was liberally en-

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couraged by George III whose three younger sons were placed under his tuition. He died suddenly, July 12 1814 leaving three children by a first wife and six by a second. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are his editions of Homer and Virgil, with notes and elucidations, and *Oraacula Academica*, 6 vols. 8vo.—*Lyc's by Professor Heyne.*

HEYTHER Mrs. Doct (WILLIAM) a musician of no great skill or eminence in his profession who lived in the early part of the 17th century and was a member of the church of Westminster and the chapel royal. His principal claim to notoriety is the restoration, through his exertions, of the musical professorship originally founded at Oxford by King Alfred. The stupend attached being too insignificant for any man of distinguished musical talent to accept, Dr Heyther following the example of his friend Camden in respect to the historical lecture he endowed it by permission of convocation in 1626 with funds which have been since further increased by the liberality of lord Crew, bishop of Durham. He was the intimate friend of Orlando Gibbons, who is said to have written his probationary exercise for him. His death took place in 1627.—*Bug. Diet. of Mus.*

HEYWOOD (ELIZA) the maiden name of this lady was Fowler her father being a tradesman residing in London where she was born in 1693 or as others say in 1696. She contracted an imprudent marriage early in life and commenced authoress by profession. Her first productions *The Court of Araneus*, and *New Utopia* are loose novels or rather tales replete with personal scandal and written on the model of the *New Atlantis*. In after life her taste appears to have been much improved as is evinced by her *Female Spectator* 4 vols. *The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless* 4 vols. *Jemmy and Jemmy Jessamy* 3 vols. *Epistles for the Ladies* 2 vols. *Husband and Wife* 2 vols., *'The Invisible Spy* 4 vols. *The Fortunate Foundling*, A present for a Servant Maid.

Adventures of Nature Amanda, &c. Pope whether from indignation at the boorish character of her first productions or as some assert from motives of personal pique introduced her in the Dunciad as one of the prizes given in honour of Dulness, but though a free writer her private reputation was always considered unexceptionable. She tried dramatic composition and even went herself upon the stage but failed in both her theatrical speculations. The year of her death as well as that of her birth has been variously stated some fixing it at 1756, others deferring it till 1759.—*Bug. Dram. Bowles's Edition of Pope*

HEYWOOD (JOHN) one of the earliest English dramatic poets in high estimation with his contemporaries for the brilliancy of his convivial talents. He was a native of North Mims Herts, and received a university education at Oxford but the liveliness of his disposition uniting ill with academical restraint he quitted college abruptly and returned to the

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metropolis. With sir Thomas More he became a great favourite, and that minister introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII who entertained a strong degree of partiality for his wit and poetical effusions. His popularity at court in the reign of queen Mary was not inferior to that which he had enjoyed during the lifetime of her father; for this he was perhaps as much indebted to his unassuming adherence to the church of Rome as to the brilliancy of his wit or the superiority of his musical attainments. In this latter accomplishment his progress was so agreeable to his royal mistress that she is said to have expressed a wish to hear him on her death bed. After her decease on the full establishment of the protestant religion Heywood went into voluntary exile and died at Mechlin in Brabant in 1565. Besides several plays he was the author of *The Spider and Fly* 4to 1556 a parable, at the commencement of every chapter of which work (and they are 77 in number) is a wood cut of the author's portrait, surrounded with cobweb fies &c. This curious book is very scarce and on that account only very dear being according to Warton a dull tedious and trifling apologue without moral or meaning. His other works are—a dialogue of all the proverbs in the English language three quarto pamphlets containing six hundred enigmas of both of which works there were numerous editions before 1598 and six plays or rather interludes. The latter are entitled *A Play between Johan the husband Tyb the wife and Sir Johan the priest* 1553 4to *A merry Play between the Pardoners and the Ffar the Curate and neighbour Prat* 1553 4to, *The Play called the Four F* a new and very merry Interlude of a Palmer a Pardoners a Potyary and a Pedlar 4to *A Play of Gentleiness and Nobility* 4to, *A Play of Love* 1553 4to, and *A Play of the Weather* 1553 4to A poem of Heywood in honour of Mary occurs among the Harleian MSS. and some witty sayings in the Cotton MSS. He left two sons *Elliis* and *Jasper* both born in London the elder of whom was chosen a fellow of All Souls college Oxford in 1547. He like his father quitted England for the continent on the prevalence of the reformed doctrines in his native country entered into the society of Jesuits and became a great favourite with cardinal Pole under whose patronage he lived at Florence. He was a good Italian scholar and published a work written in that language under the title of *"Il Moro"*. His death took place at Louvain in 1572.—*JASPER* the younger born 1553 held a fellowship at Merton college Oxford but was obliged to resign it on account of the irregularity of his life in 1558 and although he afterwards succeeded in obtaining another at All Souls he too eventually quitted England and in 1562 entered the Jesuit's college at Rome. He was a man of lively talents and besides translating three of Seneca's tragedies into English was the author of a number of miscellaneous poems originally printed

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under the title of *Various Poems and Devices* a selection from which appeared in *"The Paradise of Dandy Devices,"* 1574. 4to. His death took place about the close of the year 1597 at Naples.—*Oller's Lives, Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.* Cem. Lit. vols. iii. and ix.

HEYWOOD (THOMAS) an actor and writer of plays in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, James I and Charles I the time of whose birth and death is not recorded. According to Winstanley he was one of the most voluminous writers of his age and in a preface to one of his plays he tells us that it was preserved out of two hundred and twenty of which number twenty-four only now remain. His Actor's Vindication displays much learning but what rank he himself held on the stage none of his biographers have recorded. His translations from Lucian Erasmus and several Latin and Italian authors show him to have been a tolerable classic although he appears to have been held by the wits and poets of the day in no great esteem. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote a *Life of Merlin*, *The Hierarchy of the Angels* a very remarkable production *Life of Queen Elizabeth*, *Lives of the Nine Worthies*, *The Lives of nine Women Worthies*, *General History of Women* &c notices of which may be found in our authorities.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet Censura Lit. Restituta Biog. Dram.*

HJÆRNE (URAN) a Swedish physician and natural philosopher of the eighteenth century. He studied medicine at Upsal under the learned Rudbeck and having gained the friendship of the count de Tott, that nobleman furnished him with the means of travelling for improvement. He went to London where he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society and he afterwards visited Paris. Returning to Sweden the knowledge he had acquired rendered him the oracle of learning in that country. Having examined the metallurgical processes in use in Germany he applied himself to the improvement of those of Sweden, where he was nominated vice-president of the council of mines. He was also at the head of the board of medicine and first physician to the king. He had the direction of a chemical laboratory and introduced into Sweden the discoveries of foreign chemists in various branches of their art. He died at an advanced age in 1724. Among his works are—*Acta Laborum Chymici,* Stockholm 1706 *Oryctographia Suecana* 1716, and a treatise in Swedish on the mineral waters of Medevi of which he was the discoverer.—*Biog. Univ.*

HIAM (—) the appellation of an incendiary writer of the seventeenth century whose proper name is said to have been *Abaser Coppo*. He was born at Warwick in 1619 and became post master of Merton college, Oxford. After having successively turned presbyterian and anabaptist he gave way to unbridled enthusiasm and was one of the wildest fanatics who appeared in England,

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when the established church was overturned by the parliament after the civil war. He published several pamphlets with odd titles and corresponding contents, one of which is dated London, 1648, "two or three days before the eternal God thundered at Great St Helena. In 1650 he was committed to Newgate, for publishing a book entitled *The fiery flying Roll*, a copy of which is preserved in the British museum. This work which was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman abounds with extravagant flights and shocking blasphemies but the author appears to have been fitter subject for Bedlam than Newgate yet after having lain in prison more than a year he published a recantation called *The Wmgs of the fiery flying Roll* clipp'd or Coppe's Return to the Ways of Truth. In September 1650 he was brought before the house of Commons, but it was some time before he procured his liberty. When he did so he seems to have been so far reduced to reason by his punishment as to be willing to avoid giving offence to the ruling powers. He changed his name to that of Iliam and took up his residence at Barn-elms in Surrey where he practised as a physician and preached occasionally in some of the neighbouring conventicles. He died and was buried at Barnes August 23d 1672 — *Lysons: Envir of London*

HICELAS, a celebrated philosopher of Syracuse who flourished at an unknown period. According to Theophrastus as quoted by Cicero he believed that the heavens sun and stars were stationary and that it was the earth which moved and by turning on its axis produced the same appearance as if the reverse were the case. The name of this philosopher preserving as Copernicus acknowledges that it was this passage in Cicero which suggested to him the first idea of his system — *Cicero: Tusc. Quæst lib. iv: Diogenes Laertius*

HICKES (GEORGE) a very learned English divine and antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1642 at Newsham in Yorkshire and was the son of a farmer. After passing through his elementary studies at a grammar school at North Allerton he was in 1659 admitted a servitor at St John's college Oxford. Thence he removed to Magdalen college and took the degree of B.A. in 1662. He next became a member of Magdalen hall whence in 1664 he was chosen a fellow of Lincoln college. He proceeded M.A. in 1665 and the year following entered into holy orders. After reading at the university for some years discharging the duties of a college tutor he, in 1673, accepted an invitation to travel abroad with one of his pupils Mr George Wheeler. He accompanied that gentleman to Paris where he formed an acquaintance with Henry Justell, by whom he was entrusted with the care of the original Greek MS of the *Caeciliæ epicene universals* which had been published by his father to be presented to the university of Oxford. Returning to England after eighteen months absence Mr Hickes took the degree of D.D. in 1675 and obtained the rectory of St Ebbe's at Oxford

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In 1677 he went to Scotland as chaplain to the high-commissioner the duke of Lauderdale; when the university of St Andrew's presented him a diploma of doctor of divinity. In 1679 he was created DD at Oxford also in consequence of the chancellor's letters. The same year he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Worcester and archbishop San croft presented him to the living of Althallows, Barking in London when he resigned his fellowship. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king who in 1683 raised him to the deanery of Worcester. The death of Charles II prevented him from obtaining the bishopric of Bristol and put a stop to his farther promotion for though he had displayed his zeal for high church principles he was an enemy to popery and therefore no favourite with James II. After the Revolution he nevertheless became one of the most prominent of the party of non jurors. His refusal to take the oaths to William III and the queen consort, occasioned his suspension in 1689, and in the beginning of the next year he was deprived of all his benefices. A protest which he posted up in the cathedral of Worcester against the appointment of his successor to the deanery occasioned a prosecution by the officers of the crown to avoid the consequences of which he was obliged to remain for some time in concealment. At length in 1699 the lord chancellor Somers, out of regard to the talents and learning of Dr Hickes procured an order of council to stop the proceedings against him. In the mean time he had been actively engaged in serious acts of disobedience to the established government, for he was the individual who in 1693 was sent by the non juring clergy to St Germain's to concert measures with the exiled king for the appointment of bishops in the English church from their party. He returned from this dangerous mission in the beginning of the following year and was himself shortly after consecrated bishop of Thetford. He survived this elevation more than twenty years as his death took place December 15th 1715. The learning of Dr Hickes was profound and extensive both in the branches of literature more immediately connected with his profession and as regarded the monuments and records of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. He was particularly acquainted with the writings of the primitive fathers of the church whose testimony he adduced to prove the exact conformity of the church of England with the Catholic church in the earliest ages of its existence. His theological works consist of three volumes of sermons the last of which was a posthumous publication a multitude of tracts in defence of the non jurors and their tenets, a treatise on the eucharist controversial letters against popery, a work on the Christian priesthood and the dignity of the episcopal order to which might be added many others the titles of which may be found in the annexed authorities. His reputation as a writer on divinity has declined since the extinction of the sect to which he belonged.

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The violence of his prejudices obscured his judgment and the party spirit of illiberality which appeared most offenly when he applied to archbishop Tillotson the appellation of atheist as but too conspicuous in his polemical writings in general. As a Saxon scholar Dr Hickes has attained permanent celebrity. In 1689 he published *Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicæ et Masso-Gothicæ* 4to, and this was followed by his *Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus Linnaeum veterum Septentrionalium Oxon 1703 2 vols. folio*. This treasury of Gothic literature may be truly styled *magnus opus* and it is as creditable to the talents and learning as to the persevering industry of the author. It is usually accompanied by Humphry Wanley's catalogues of Anglo-Saxon MSS forming a third volume.—*Bug Brit. Watt's Biblio Britan.*

H CKES (JOHN) brother of the preceding was remarkable for having joined an opposite party in the church and advocated its principles with extraordinary zeal. He was a non conformist minister, and having written a pamphlet called a sad narrative of the oppression of many honest people in Devonshire relating to the sufferings of the dissenters under the conventicle act in the reign of Charles II two messengers were sent from London to apprehend him as a state criminal. He happened to meet with them while travelling near the end of their journey, and he being an utter stranger they had the imprudence to disclose the nature of their errand with many invectives against the object of their pursuit. When they arrived at an inn Hickes who was a very athletic man told them who he was, and having horsewhipped them both to teach them more charity or caution in future he set off for London alone. By means of a friend in power he procured an introduction to the king with whom he pleaded so successfully that he not only obtained indemnity for himself but also the promise of protection for the Devonshire non-conformists. In the ensuing reign Hickes joined the duke of Monmouth, and probably fought at the battle of Sedgemoor. After that event he found refuge in the house of Miss Lisle usually termed lady Lisle, who suffered death for sheltering him and other proscribed adherents of Monmouth. Mr Hickes being taken was also executed as a traitor in 1685.—*Calamy's Non conformists Memorial*

HICKLING GILL (EDWARD) a native of Essex born 1630. He received a university education at Cambridge but on its completion obtained a subaltern commission in the army and went into garrison in the West Indies. On his return to Europe he quitted that service for the church and was successively vicar of Boxted and rector of All Saints, Colchester both in his native county. Although of loose and irregular habits he attained to the age of seventy-eight, dying in 1708. He was the author of a description of the island of Jamaica and of some miscellaneous tracts, which were published together

in one quarto volume the year before his decease and reprinted in 1710 in two vols. 8vo.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

HIDALGO (JOSEPH GARCIA) a noble Spaniard of some eminence as a painter on which art he published an elementary treatise entitled *Principios para estudiar el nobilissimo arte de la Pintura* printed 1691. He was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was held in considerable estimation at court, being honoured with the order of St Michael. His death took place in 1720.—*Pilkington*

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA (DON MIGUEL) a Spanish priest who acted a distinguished part in Mexico, at the commencement of the late war of independence in that country. He was resident clergymen or curate in the town of Dolores in the intendencia of Goanaxoato, holding a valuable benefice and regarded as a man of considerable talents and better informed than the clergy in general in New Spain. He possessed much influence among the Indians to whom he had endeavoured to extend the benefits of education. His intercourse with them had afforded him opportunities of perceiving their rooted dislike to the Spaniards and this led him in concert with others to form the plan of a general insurrection throughout the provinces of New Spain which it was said was to have taken place on the 1st of November 1810. Circumstances induced the conspirators to hasten the execution of their scheme captain Allende one of them, having collected a few soldiers who were attached to him, marched to Dolores and arriving there on the 10th of September joined Hidalgo whose exhortations produced a general revolt of the people against the Spanish government. Allende and the priest at the head of the insurgents, pillaged the houses of the Spaniards in the neighbouring town of San Miguel el grande, and on the 29th of September they gained possession of Goanaxoato in the treasury of which town they found a large quantity of coin and bar silver. Don J Villegas, who had been appointed viceroy by the regency of Cadiz arrived at Mexico immediately after the insurrection took place and he sent a body of troops against Hidalgo and also published a proclamation calculated to repress the general spirit of discontent. His measures at first were ineffectual, Hidalgo attached the Indians to his cause by repealing the tax called *tributo*, which they had paid ever since their conquest by the Spaniards. From Goanaxoato he marched to Valladolid which he entered October the 20th and there he was joyfully received and was joined by two regiments of militia. Soon after he was proclaimed generalissimo of the Mexican armies various commands were distributed among his principal associates, and the armed mob which he had collected was formed into eighty regiments of one thousand men each. At the head of this force he proceeded towards Mexico and all began, having but a handful of troops for its defence, resorted to the powerful aid of super-

sition, against so dangerous a foe. He applied to the archbishop of Mexico, and to the Inquisition, for a sentence of excommunication against Hidalgo and all his adherents which was forthwith passed. This awed the Mexicans, and prevented them from joining the insurgents, which many of them would otherwise probably have done. Thus disappointed in his expectations of assistance the priest became irresolute and after having waited in the neighbourhood of the capital till the viceroy had recalled his troops to his support he began his retreat. At Aculco he was attacked and completely defeated on the 7th of November by general Calleja. He then retired to Guanajuato whither he was followed by the same officer, who took the place with great slaughter of the insurgents. Hidalgo fled to Guadalajara and on the 17th of January 1811 he suffered a disastrous defeat at the bridge of Calderon eleven leagues from that place. Became a fugitive before the Spanish forces, one of his own officers took him prisoner on the 21st of March 1811, and he was put to death on the 27th of July that year having previously been degraded from the order of priesthood. Thus fell a man who appears to have possessed considerable talents, though deficient in that promptitude of spirit which will almost always insure the success of schemes like that in which he was engaged—*Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America, 1817* 8vo. *Bog M des Contemp*

HIEROCLES There were two of this name the first, a rhetorician of Bathyma was afterwards governor of Alexandria, and distinguished himself in the persecution of the Christians which took place AD 302 under Diocletian both by his actions and his writings; which latter consisting of two separate treatises, are referred to by Iambus and Lactantius. Their main object is to contrast the miracles of Christ with those ascribed to Apollonius Tyaneus, and to draw an inference in favour of the latter. The second was a platonick philosopher who flourished at Alexandria about the middle of the fifth century and was much admired for his eloquence. He is said to have encountered considerable opposition from the Christians of that period in consequence of his doctrines. Of his writings, an essay on the golden versus of Pythagoras is yet extant, in several editions, the best of which is that of London 1742 8vo. His other works, being treatises on fate and on providence, the latter composed in seven books, are only known by the extracts which remain of them in Photius. They were written with a dedication to Olympiodorus an eminent philosopher much esteemed and employed by the emperor Honorus and the younger Theodosius.—*Cave, London*

HIFFERNAN (PAUL) a native of Dublin born 1719. He was of a Catholic family and intended for the priesthood in that communion, but abandoned the church for the study of physick which he practised for a short time with sufficient success in the city where he was born. In 1738 Dr. Hiffernan as he was

styled, came to London, where he commenced author by profession, and effected a cordial acquaintance with Garrick, Foote Goldsmith and other wits, through whose assistance he managed with difficulty to keep up a decent exterior, but never could be prevailed upon to disclose the secret of his abode which was found at his decease to have been in an obscure court in the neighbourhood of St Martin's-lane. His eccentricities were numerous, and in pecuniary matters not always of the most respectable description. His writings are now but little known, they consist for the most part of a series of political essays entitled 'The Ticklers Dublin, 1750', 'The Tuner London 1753' a volume of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse and an adaptation which did not succeed of La Harpe's tragedy 'The Earl of Warwick'. He died June 1777 in great indigence.—*Bog Dram*

HIGDEN (RANDAL or RANULPH) an English chronicler who was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St Werburgh at Chester in the fourteenth century. He compiled a work in Latin entitled *Polychronicon* in seven books containing an account of events from the creation to the year 1357 and comprising many valuable documents relating to the affairs of the Britons and Saxons from older chronicles. An English translation of Higden's History by John de Trevisa was printed by Caxton in 1482 and the original work was published in 1642, folio. Higden also translated or rather travestied several parts of the Bible into dramatic dialogues. A copy of these plays is among the Harleian MSS in the British Museum; to which is prefixed a note stating that the author went thence to Rome before he could obtain permission from the pope for these biblical mysteries to be represented in the English language.—*Nelson's Hist Lab Lyons's Magn. Britan. vol II.*

HIGGINS (JOHN) whose name is sometimes spelt Higgins. An English author of the sixteenth century born in Somersetshire, in which county he after graduating at Oxford, and taking holy orders, kept a school at Ilminster till his death in 1604. He is known as the author of a translation of the *Nomenclator* of Adrian Junius 8vo 1585 a controversial treatise written against Perkins on the subject of the descent into Hell part of the *Mirror for Magistrates* 1587, *Holinch's Dictionary*, and *Flosculi Terentiani*.—*Warton's Hist of Eng Poet.*

HIGGONS (MR THOMAS) the son a clergyman who held the benefice of Westbury, Seaford where he was born in 1624. He became a member of Alban-hall, Oxford but quitted the university without graduating, and married, first the dowager countess of Essex, whose character he defended against the aspersions of her censurers in a funeral oration, which he pronounced over her in elegant Latin, on her decease in 1656. This composition was afterwards printed. Mr Higgons subsequently entered into the marriage sense a second time with the daughter of sir Bevil Grenville, sister to sir John afterwards en-

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sied first Earl of Bath. In 1658 he entered parliament, on the decease of Cromwell, and sat as member for the borough of Malmesbury, in which capacity he exerted himself for the restoration of monarchy and on the return of the king obtained a pension of 500*l.* with the honour of knighthood in reward for his good service. He was afterwards in succession envoy to the courts of Dresden and Vienna. On the 26th of November 1691 having been called upon to give his testimony on a trial in the court of king's bench he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy and expired before he could be removed to his own house. Besides the panegyric on his wife he was the author of another addressed to the king on his restoration printed in 1660. *The History of Yusup Bassa,* 1684 and an English translation of

The Venetian Triumph? Sir Thomas left a family by his second lady of which the younger son named BEVIL after his maternal grandfather was born in 1670. He entered himself of St John's college, Oxford in 1686 but removed afterwards to Cambridge. On quitting the university he became a member of the society of the Middle Temple and wrote a variety of political and other works. Among these are—*Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times* 8vo. *A Short View of English History with political reflections &c.* 8vo. *An Heroic Poem on the Peace of Utrecht* and a tragedy acted at Drury lane theatre in 1702 under the title of *'The Generous Conqueror or Timely Discovery. On the abdication of James II.* Mr Higgins was one of the few faithful adherents who accompanied that monarch in his flight to the continent where he died in 1735.—*Wood*

HIGHMORF (Josern) an eminent portrait and historical painter of the last century born in London June 13 1692. He only displayed a strong partiality for the fine arts which was discouraged by his family who placed him in a solicitor's office. The whole of his spare time was however devoted by him to the study of his favourite pursuit and although his own genius and application were at first his only instructors his progress even at this period was such that immediately on the expiration of his clerkship when only seventeen years of age he fearlessly abandoned the law resolved to trust in future to his talents as a painter alone for his chance of fame and fortune. The year following he married and continued rising in reputation till on the revival of the order of the bath he was selected as the artist to be employed in painting the knights in full costume. The years 1732 and 1734 were spent by him in professional tours through the Netherlands and France, and on his return he applied himself with renewed exertions to the cultivation of an art which he exercised nearly half a century. His death took place in the spring of 1780, in the house of his son in law Mr Duncome at Canterbury, to which city he had retired from the fatigues of his profession for the last eighteen years of his life. Among his

best paintings are the "Hagar and Ishmael" in the Foundling Hospital, the "Finding of Moses" &c. The illustrations to the original editions of the novels of Richardson with whom he was personally acquainted were also from his easel. As an author he is known by his "Critical Examination of Rubens," two paintings in the Banqueting House White hall 4to. *Observations on Dodwell's pamphlet against Christianity. The Practice of Perspective* 1763, and two vols of Moral and Religious Essays with a translation of Brown on the Immortality of the Soul.—*Chatmers's Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HIGHMORE (NATHANIEL) an eminent English physician and anatomist who was the son of a clergyman and was born at Fordingbridge in Hampshire in 1614. He studied at Trinity college Oxford and took the degree of MD in 1642. He settled as a practitioner at Sherborne in Dorsetshire and became eminent for his professional skill and his scientific researches. He died March 21st, 1684 at the age of seventy. His principal work is entitled *Corporis Humanus Descriptio Anatomica*, 1657 folio. He also wrote *The History of Generation* 1651 8vo, besides treatises on Hysteric and Hypochondriac Affections. Some of his opinions having been controverted by Dr Willis, he published in 1670

Epiatola Responsoria ad T. Willis. His name is commemorated in the appellation

Antrum Highmonianum applied to a cavity in the upper jaw.—*Adams's G. Biog.*

HIJAR (DUKE DE) a Spanish grandee of the first class member of the Junta of Bayonne and grand master of the ceremonies to king Joseph Napoleon. He was born of an ancient Castilian family in 1775, and during the life of his father was known by the title of the Duke d'Allaga. He was engaged in the study of literature and the fine arts when the events which occurred at Aranjuez occasioned the forced abdication of Charles IV. In 1808 he was summoned to Bayonne as one of the junta, convoked by order of Napoleon and after the second abdication of king Charles the duke d'Hijar was appointed to the office of master of the ceremonies to the new sovereign Joseph. He however abandoned the cause of the usurper as soon as the partisans of Ferdinand VII took active measures to support his rival authority. Hence the duke was included in the list of Castilian nobles proscribed by the decree of Burgos on which he prudently retired to London and remained there till the progress of events had brought about the restoration of Ferdinand. He was then recalled to Madrid and in 1814 appointed Spanish ambassador at the court of France. Little aquitance of honours he devoted all his leisure to literary pursuits and died in 1817 a short time after having received the order of the golden fleece.—*Bog. Now. des Contemp.*

HILARION a Christian anchorite of the fourth century born at Gaza in 271. On his conversion from idolatry he became the original founder of monachism in Syria, after

the example of St Anthony, whom he had seen in the deserts of Egypt. To this purpose he dedicated the whole of his possessions, and by the fame of his sanctity induced many to join him. His death took place in the year 371 in the island of Cyprus.—*Morer*

HILARY (St.) a Christian prelate of the fourth century one of the early fathers of the church, born at Poictiers of which city after his conversion from heathenism, he eventually became the bishop in 355. His zeal in favour of the Athanasian doctrine respecting the trinity which he defended with much energy at Bensares, drew on him the persecution of the Arian party with Saturinus at its head who prevailed on the emperor Constantius to exile him into Phrygia. After four years spent in banishment, he was permitted to return to his see where he occupied himself in committing the arguments for his side of the question to writing, and continued to distinguish himself as an active diocesan till his death in 367. His works were printed in folio at Paris in 1693. There was another of the same name bishop of Arles, a semi-pelagian in his opinions who was the author of a life of St Honoratus and some devotional tracta. He died in 449 and also enjoyed the honours of canonisation.—*Cree. Dupin.*

HILDEBERT a divine of the twelfth century, who was a native of Lavardin in the province of Vendome in France. He was a disciple of the famous Berenger and afterwards of Hugo abbot of Clugny and became so distinguished for his learning, that in 1098 he was appointed master of the school of Mans, over which he presided thirteen years. After having been archdeacon and then bishop of Mans, he was raised in 1125 to the archiepiscopal see of Tours, where he died in 1134. His zeal for the interest of the church involved him in some disputes with the Norman princes William Rufus and Henry I of England, and also with Louis the Fat, king of France, but he is more advantageously known on account of his literary productions, which entitle him to be considered as the best writer of his age. His works consist of sermons, theological tracta, Latin poems and letters the latter of which afford some interesting details of contemporary history.—*New Dict Hist Eng Univ.*

HILDESLEY (Mark) bishop of Sodor and Man a prelate of exemplary piety and learning. His father was rector of Marston Kent, where he was born in 1698. From the Charterhouse he removed to Trinity college Cambridge and obtained a fellowship there in 1713. Two years afterwards the living of Hitchin, Herts, the presentation to which is in the college, becoming vacant, he succeeded to the prebend, and to that of Holwell Bedfordshire in 1735. On the death of Bishop Wilcox the duke of Athol conferred on him the vacant see and his conduct as a dissenter did not degenerate from that of his predecessor. Besides his bishopric the value of which has never exceeded a thousand a year, he held the mastership of Sherburne

hospital and a stall at Lincoln. Under his auspices the translation of the Scriptures into Manx, commenced by Wilson, was completed in 1755. His death took place in 1772.—*Life by Butler*

HILDUIN a French ecclesiastic of the ninth century. He was abbot of St Denys, and is known only as the author of a curious history of the life and miracles of his patron saint in which he ludicrously enough confounds him with the Areopagite of the same name a gross fraud or mistake which led to the persecution of Abelard for detecting it and to much absurd controversy in after times.—*Dupin.*

HILL (Aaron) an English poet and miscellaneous writer was born in London in 1685. His father originally a gentleman of good estate in Wiltshire left him almost wholly unprovided for which circumstance obliged him to quit Westminster school at the age of fourteen. His relation lord Paget, being ambassador at Constantinople he ventured uninvited to join him and was received with kindness although with some surprise, and a tutor was provided for him under whose care he travelled through Palestine, Egypt and various parts of the east. In 1703 he returned to England and the death of lord Paget frustrating his expectations in that quarter, he travelled for three years with sir William Wentworth. In 1709 he published a History of the Ottoman Empire partly from materials collected in Turkey which publication although it obtained much notice the author himself subsequently regarded as a crude and juvenile performance. A poem which he addressed in the same year to the earl of Peterborough procured him the patronage of that nobleman and an introduction to the tory leaders. In 1710 he married a lady of beauty and fortune and became manager of Drury lane theatre which post however he soon gave up in consequence of a difference with the lord chamberlain the then duke of Kent. While in the management of Drury lane he wrote his first tragedy of Alfred and Rinaldo an opera. Much under the influence of a projecting spirit in 1713 he obtained a patent for extracting sweet oil from beech mast and a company was formed under his auspices but after a trial of three years the scheme entirely failed as did a subsequent plan for establishing a plantation in Georgia. He still continued to write for the theatres, and several of his pieces were brought on the stage. He also composed poems and for one entitled the Northern Star in compliment to Peter the Great, received a complimentary reward from his widow Catherine L. In 1724 he commenced a periodical paper in conjunction with a Mr Bond called The Plain Dealer which publication seems to be that which introduced Mr Hill into the Dunciad, in a tone of half satire and half compliment on the part of its celebrated author to which Hill replied in a piece entitled The Progress of Wit, in lines that Pope himself used not have disclaimed. The breach was afterwards

banded, and as far as appearances at least, the poets became good friends. A new project of supplying timber from the Highland estates of the York Buddings company next engaged his attention and in 1731 he wrote his *Eldrid* which he brought forward under the title of *Athelwold*. He afterwards translated in succession the *Zaire* Alzire and *Merope* of Voltaire, all of which show him in the light of a superior dramatic translator. He still however continued to interest himself with schemes of commercial improvement until his health began to decline and he died in February 1750 in his sixty fifth year and was interred in Westminster abbey. Aaron Hill was a man of active and extensive benevolence and so kind and affectionate in the relations of society that few men were more beloved. As a poet he was turgid and affected although occasionally nervous and harmonious. He is however little read at present, although his versions of Zaire and Merope have kept the stage until within these few years.

—*Biog. Brit. Anderson's Lives of Brit Poets*

HILL (GEORGE) a divine of the church of Scotland was born at St Andrews in 1748. He was educated in his native place where he obtained the Greek professorship of St Salvador's college and that of Divinity in succession. He subsequently became principal of St Mary's chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is the author of sermons theological institutes, and lectures on the Old Testament. He died in 1800 — *Gent. Mag.*

HILL (sir JOHN) a writer of the last century distinguished for the versatility of his talents and the multitude of his publications. He was the son of a clergyman of Peterborough and was born about 1716. After having served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Westminster he established himself in that business in St Martin's Lane, but having married a wife without a fortune he was obliged to seek farther resources for the increase of his income. Having some knowledge of botany he was employed by the duke of Richmond and lord Petre to manage their botanic gardens. By their liberal assistance also he was enabled to travel through various parts of the kingdom and collect scarce plants of which he published an account by subscription. This scheme was not very profitable and he therefore turned his attention to the stage, but after two or three exhibitions at the Haymarket and Covent-garden he discovered that he was not qualified to shine as an actor and returned again to his shop. His activity attracted the notice of men of science and learning; and a translation of a Greek tract on gems, by Theophrastus which he published in 1746 procured him both money and reputation as an author. He was introduced to Martin Folkes and Henry Baker two distinguished members of the Royal Society and a paper which he wrote was published in the Philosophical Transactions; but on his being disappointed in an attempt to obtain admission into the society he revenged the affront

by publishing "A Review of the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c." 1751 etc in which he reviewed all of the contributions to the Philosophical Transactions in a ludicrous point of view. Henceforth he depended chiefly on his pen for his support. He undertook *A General Natural History* 3 vols folio, and in conjunction with George Lewis Scott he compiled a *Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopaedia*. In 1753 he published *Essays on Natural History and Philosophy* containing curious microscopical observations. At the same period he started the *British Magazine* and also carried on a diurnal publication called the *Inspector*. Notwithstanding his literary engagements he was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement where he collected by wholesale a great variety of private intrigues and personal scandal which he freely retailed to the public in his *Inspectors* and magazines. This discreditable occupation was not without its inconveniences for it involved him in various quarrels and on one occasion he was severely caned at Ranelagh, by a gentleman who had been the object of his slander. He had procured the diploma of MD and practised as a physician, but not content with the regular emoluments of his profession he invented several quack medicines which by means of the puffing advertisements he wrote to recommend them, had for some time a considerable sale to his great pecuniary advantage. His talents as a botanist however were by no means despicable though his conduct was in so many respects unworthy of the character of a man of literature and science. He produced many useful works but his greatest undertaking was a work entitled *The Vegetable System* 17 vols folio published successively with plates, under the patronage of the earl of Bute. His introduction to this nobleman was probably through his marriage with the sister of lord Ranelagh though that lady after the death of her husband published a pamphlet complaining of the conduct of lord Bute towards sir John Hill. The title of knighthood he owed to the king of Sweden who bestowed on him the order of the Polar star in return for the present of a copy of his botanical works. He died of the gout a disease for which he professed to have a specific in November 1775. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote novels and plays now deservedly forgotten; and he was so industrious and prolific an author that he is said to have received 1500*l* in the course of a year for works of his own composition, a circumstance not very creditable to the taste of his contemporaries, as, except his tracts on natural history he published nothing of any value. Having had a quarrel with Garrick on account of the rejection of one of his dramas, that celebrated actor characterized Hill not unjustly, in the following caustic epigram —

For physic and forces his rival there scarce is;
His forces are physic his physic is force.
—*Biog. Dram. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Authors*
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HILL (Sir RICHARD) (first son of our present Hill, of Hawkstone, Salop, the first member of the family, was born there in 1733. He received his education at Westminster school whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. He made the tour of Europe, and on his return much distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic methodists, which he strikingly displayed in 1766, on the expulsion of six young men from the university of Oxford whose conduct and principles were then deemed fanatical. On that occasion Mr Hill attacked the authoritarians there in a severe pamphlet which he entitled 'Pietas Oxoniensis,' which was answered by the public orator of the university Dr Nowell, upon whom his antagonist retorted with much asperity. He next engaged in strenuous controversy with Wesley Fletcher and others of the Arminian methodist leaders, in defense of Calvinism. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the representation of the county of Salop, and was a frequent speaker. His observations were almost always more or less connected with the subject of religion, and by his frequent quaint if not humorous application of facts and language from the Bible he obtained from the writer of the *Rohad* the title of the scriptural Killebrew. In 1796 he published a vindication of Calvinism, against Daubeney's

Guide to the Church, and in 1804, remarks of a similar tendency against one of the bishops of Lincoln's charges. He would sometimes even preach in dissenting chapels and built one of his own at Hawkstone. He died unmarried in 1808 when his title passed to his brother Mr John Hill, father of lord Hill. The celebrated rev Rowland Hill is another brother.—*Gent. Mag.*

HILL (ROBERT) an industrious scholar remarkable for his application to study notwithstanding the obstacles arising from domestic poverty and a mercial occupation. He was born in 1699 at Mawell, near Tiverton in Devonshire, and was apprenticed to a tailor and staymaker. To those employments he occasionally joined that of a schoolmaster by means of which he with difficulty supported himself and his family. In spite of those disengagements he contrived to make himself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and he exhibited so much literary talent as to attract the favourable notice of the now Joseph Spence, who, with a view to benefit the pauper-taking student, published a tract, entitled "A Parallel between a most celebrated man of Florence [Machiavelli] and one never ever heard of in England" [R. Hill,] printed at Bury-street Hill, 1758 8vo. By the assistance of his friendly biographer Hill was relieved from his embarrassments, and enabled to remove to Buckingham, where he died in 1777. He was the author of an answer to Clayton's *Essay on Spont.*, *Criticismes* on the book of Job; and a tract entitled *The Anatomy of a Jew*.—*Gent. Mag.*

HILL (WILLIAM) a critical and philological writer of the eighteenth century. He was a principal doctor to whom is ascribed the gen-

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erative of *Ovidius* in Warwickshire, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He then became master of a free-school at Sutton Coldfield, in his native country, but after a time relinquished that office, and engaged in the practice of physic in the metropolis. Thence he removed to Ireland, procured the degree of DD at Dublin, and obtained the office of master of St Patrick's school in that city. Being deprived of this appointment on the restoration of Charles II he returned to Eng land and died in 1667, aged about forty eight. He was the editor of the *Peregrinus*, or poetical geography of *Dionysius*, in Greek with the commentary of Ennius, and notes, 1658 8vo and he also wrote a tract entitled *Woman's Looking Glass* London, 1660 12mo — *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

HILLEL the elder a celebrated Jewish doctor or rabbin who lived in the century preceding the Christian era. He is probably the same individual who is termed *Pollie*, by Josephus, and is mentioned by St Jerome as having flourished not long before the birth of Christ. He was a native of Babylon and, on the mother's side descended from the family of David. At the age of forty he went to Jerusalem where he studied with great application so as to gain the credit of a profound acquaintance with the records and traditions of his nation. Being chosen a member of the Sanhedrim together with his disciple Shammai these two doctors opposed the measures brought forward in that great council against Herod, and thus escaped the slaughter to which the other members were consigned when Herod became master of Jerusalem. Hillel was made president and Shammai vice-president, of the new Sanhedrim, and the former is said to have discharged the duties of his office with more wisdom and justice than any of his predecessors since the time of Simon the Just. It is, however, no proof of the wisdom of Hillel that he had a controversy with Shammai which led to bloody quarrels among their respective adherents though the dispute was at length decided in favour of the former. The origin of the *Talmud* or at least the *Mishnah*, or earliest part of it, is attributed to the elder Hillel, and Jonathan, the author of the *Targum*, was one of his disciples.—*Prudentius's Connect of the Hist. of O & N Test.* *Adorn's G. King.*

HILLEL II or the younger, another famous rabbi who presided over the Jewish church in the third and fourth centuries, with the title of *Nan* or prince of the captivity. He was kindly descended from the subject of the last article, and was a man of great learning and merit. He is principally distinguished as the reformer of the Jewish calendar, into which he introduced the cycle of nineteen years, to reconcile the course of the sun with that of the moon; and regulated the period of the equinoxes, on the same principles which Julius Caesar, pope Gregory XIII, and others, adopted for that purpose. He was one of the principal doctors to whom is ascribed the gen-

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one of the ~~thousand~~ called "Gomara." Epiphanius says he became a convert to Christianity in his last illness; but the Jews treat this report as a calumny. He flourished A.D. 390, according to Dr. Priestley.—*Actius & Blag.*

HILLIARD (Nicholas) an English portrait painter of the age of Elizabeth, who honoured him with her patronage and protection. He was a native of Exeter born 1547. His pictures were held in high estimation both for their execution and the fidelity of the resemblance although he seldom at tempted more than the head. Of his performances the best known are a full length of the queen, and another in water-colours of her rival the queen of Scots taken in her eighteenth year. His style which he formed on the model of Holbein is highly applauded by Donne. His death took place in 1619.—*Walpole's Ante.*

HILL TON (WALTER) a celebrated English ascetic divine of the fifteenth century. He was a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen in Surrey now Richmond founded by Henry V. He was the author of a treatise entitled "The Scale or Ladder of Perfection" published by A Woodhead London, 1639 but his chief claim to notice arises from his having been supposed to have written the famous book *De Imitatione Christi* usually attributed to Thomas à Kempis but this notion appears to be erroneous, the work of Hilton still in MS called *De Musica Ecclesiastica liber unus* having been confounded with the composition in question. See KEMPIS.—*Bog Univ.*

HILTZ (JOHN) a German architect of the fifteenth century. He succeeded Erwin de Steinbach builder of the famous cathedral of Strasburg, and erected the tower of that edifice which was finished in 1449. It is raised to the vast height of five hundred and seventy feet being one of the loftiest buildings in the world. It is considered as a master piece of architecture being erected with hewn stone carved with tracery and exhibiting great elegance of design and skill in the execution.—*Festien des Archit. N D H.*

HIMERIUS a Greek grammarian who flourished under the emperor Constantine and Julian and was living after the death of the latter in 363. He was a native of Prusias in Bithynia, and taught rhetoric at Athens. Eusebius commends the style of his orations a copy of which having been discovered an edition was published by Wernsdorff in 1790 under the title of *Himerii sophistarum eclogae et declamationes*. Gr. Lat. Göttingen 1800. *Carr. Ovina.*

HINCHLIFFE, DD (John) bishop of Peterborough was born in the parish of St. James's, Westminster where his father kept an ivory stable in 1731. He was educated at Westminster school, and after graduating at Trinity college Cambridge returned to that seminary in the capacity of under-master and finally obtained the headship. In 1768 the Grenville interest obtained him the mastership

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of his college; and, on the loss of that office, ceasing his power he was further presented to the deanery of Durham and the see of Peterborough both which valuable preferments he held together. He was the author of several discourses these were collected and published together in one volume two years after his decease, which took place in 1794.—*Gant. Mag.*

HINGMAR There were two French prelates of this name in the ninth century equally distinguished for the intemperate violence of their zeal in the cause of the church. The elder was archbishop of Rheims in which capacity he became notorious for his severity towards Godo-calculus or Guttchalculus a monk of his own order, as well as towards the second of the name his own nephew bishop of Laon whom he not only deposed in consequence of his opinions, but punished farther with the loss of sight. The latter was however restored to his see in 878 a short time before his death which preceded that of his tyrannical uncle who survived till the year 882 when he died at Epernay. His works of the elder Hincmar written in a nervous style though deformed by the monkish barbarisms of the Latinity were printed in two folio volumes by Simond in 1645.—*Cave Dugm.*

HINGHAM or HFNIGHAM (s. Ralph de) an English magistrate and juridical writer who was proprietor of an estate at Hingham in Norfolk in the latter part of the thirteenth century. He appears to have been of the clerical order as he held a canonry in St Paul's cathedral London. He was one of the justices of the king's bench in which post he continued during sixteen years. When Edward I instituted justices itinerant Hingham was among the number of those first appointed, and he was chief commissioner for the government of the kingdom, while Edward visited Palestine, but after the king's return this great lawyer was among the judges dismissed from office for bribery and corruption. He was also fined 7000 marks which sum not being immediately paid he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished with nine of his brethren two only of the whole bench escaping via. Sir John de Mettingham and Elisa de Bekingham. Hingham continued in disgrace till the accession of Edward II in 1308 when he was raised to the office of chief justice of the common pleas which he did not long enjoy for dying the same year he was interred in St Paul's cathedral. Soledi published in the original Latin with English notes, a treatise of justice Hingham entitled 'Summa Magna et Parva,' relating to the ancient forms of pleadings, and he is said to have composed a register of writs, mentioned by Dugdale, and two law tracts still in manuscript.—*Bloomfield's Hist. of Norfolk.* *Bradman's Legal Bibliog.*

HIPPARCHUS a very celebrated ancient astronomer who made the earliest catalogues existing of the fixed stars. He was a native of Nice in Bithynia, and flourished between the 154th and 163d olympiads or between 160 and 125 BC as appears from his having

made astronomical observations during that interval. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, where he pursued his researches whence he has derived the appellation of Rhodes; but he afterwards went to Alexandria, then famous as a school of science and there he continued his studies, in the reign of the Egyptian prince Ptolemy Philometer. The period of his death is not known. He was the author of a commentary on the *Phaenomena* of Aratus, published by Peter Vitorius at Florence in 1567, and also by Petavius, with a Latin version and notes in his *Uranologia*. He also wrote treatises on the nature of the fixed stars, on the motion of the moon and others no longer extant. Hipparchus has been highly praised both by the ancients and the moderns. Pliny the elder styles him the *genius* of nature on account of the importance of his discoveries, and M. Bailly has bestowed on him the title of the patriarch of astronomy. He treated that science with a philosophical spirit, of which there are no traces before his time. He considered the subject in a general point of view examined the received opinions, passed in review the truths previously ascertained, and exhibited the method of reducing them so far to a system as to connect them with each other. He was the first who noticed the precession of the equinoxes or that very slow motion of the fixed stars from west to east, by which they perform an apparent revolution in a great number of years. He observed and calculated eclipses discovered the equation of time the parallax and the geometrical measurement of distances, and thus laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science. The result of his labours in the observation of the fixed stars has been preserved by Ptolemy who has inserted the catalogue of Hipparchus in his almagest.—*Bosio. Martin's Biog. Philos. Bauli Hist de l' Astron. Med. vol. i.*

HIPPOCRATES the most famous physician among the ancient Greeks, and deservedly esteemed the father of medical science. He was born in the island of Cos one of the Cyclades, about 460 BC, and was the son of Heraclides descended through a line of professional ancestors according to tradition, from Esculapius. Many incidents concerning him are reported but some of them are manifestly fabulous, and others destitute of satisfactory evidence. He is said to have studied medicine under Herodotus and philosophy under Gorgias of Leontum and Heraclitus. Some of his professional science was probably derived from the medical maxims and receipts which had been preserved in his family, but it may readily be believed that he did not content himself with this empirical knowledge, adding, as we are told, to his stock of information, by perusing the tablets in the temples of the gods, on which those who had recovered from dangerous diseases were accustomed to record the methods by which they had obtained relief. Pliny on the authority of Vergil, relates that he was keeper

of a library at Cnidus, from which he fled after having burnt the books entrusted to his care whence he had extracted all the precepts they contained relative to medicine, intending to publish them as his own and Soranus says he emigrated from Asia Minor, in consequence of being divinely admonished in a dream to go and settle in Thessaly but both these stories may be considered as specimens of the most romantic part of his history. It is certain that he left Cos when young travelled much and practised physic in various parts of Greece. He was for some time at the court of Perdiccas king of Macedon, and he is said to have received an invitation from Artaxerxes Longimanus king of Persia, which he rejected on the ground of its being unlawful or unpatriotic to employ his talents for the benefit of an enemy of his country. The well-known account of his being sent for by the people of Abdera, to cure their celebrated townsmen Democritus, whom they fancied to be a lunatic but who was pronounced by Hippocrates after conversing with him to be the wisest man in Abdera, has much the air of a fable. His reported services to the Athenians, when they were suffering from the plague during the Peloponnesian war and the magnificent rewards which they decreed him are inconsistent with the narrative of Thucydides. Neither the time nor the place of his death are precisely known, but it is commonly asserted that he died in the ninety ninth year of his age at Larissa in Thessaly. The highest honours were paid to his memory. Statues were erected to him, and his professional opinions were quoted not only in the schools of medicine but in the courts of law. He practised as a surgeon as well as a physician and his writings relate to both departments of the profession. Of the works ascribed to him the last is exceedingly numerous but by far the greater part may safely be considered as spurious. Among his genuine compositions are treatises On Epidemics "three books," Prognostics Aphorisms On Air Water &c., On Joints and Fractures, On wounds of the Head. Collective editions of the works of Hippocrates have been published by Antinus Foenius Francof. 1595 folio, by Vander Linden Lugd. Bat 1665 2 vols 8vo by Chartier together with the works of Galen Paris 1679 13 vols 4to by Mack, Vienna, 1743 2 vols folio, and by Pierer Leipzig 1806 3 vols. 8vo An English translation of his treatise on air water epidemics &c. was published with notes by Francis Chilton MD in 1752 8vo, and in 1788 Dr John Moffat published the Prognostics and Prophetic of Hippocrates, in English, with an account of his life.—*Le Clerc Hist de la Med. Holleri Bibl. Pract. Acad. Med. et Chirurg. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HIPPISLEY bart. DCL FR and AS. (or John Cox) an English barrister, descended of an ancient Somersetshire family. He was the only surviving son of William Hippisley esq. of Yatton, and was born in 1763. Having

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graduated at DCL, at Hertford college, Oxford in 1776, he became a member, and eventually a bencher of the Inner Temple. On his return from Italy which country he visited in 1780 he was appointed through the interest of lord North to an office of trust and importance in India, which he held during the wars with Hyder Ali and Tipoo Saib. Returning to England he was elected in 1790 MP for Sudbury of which borough he became the recorder and representative in five parliaments. In 1796 Mr Hippisley was raised to the baronetage as a reward for his services in the negotiations then concluded for a marriage between the duke of Wurtemberg and the princess royal of England Sir John besides being an active magistrate and a warm supporter of many agricultural literary and other useful institutions distinguished himself on several occasions in the house by his speeches especially upon Irish affairs as a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipation In favour of this measure he published an octavo volume of Observations in 1806 and his speech on Mr Grattan's motion in 1812 and a series of letters to the earl of Fingal in 1813 He was also the author of a treatise on prison discipline printed in 1823 in which he strongly advocated the substitution of the hand crank mill for the tread mill as a punishment for convicts His death took place May 3 1825.—*Genl Mag*.

HIPPOLYTUS (SAINT) a Christian martyr of the third century who suffered under Severus in the fifth persecution about the year 230 The best edition of his writings is that by Fabricius Gr Lat 2 vols folio 1716—*Cave Lardner Sacra Omnia*

HIPPOVAX a Greek poet contemporary with Anacreon who flourished about the middle of the sixth century before the Christian era. He was the son of an Ephesian named Prostes and so ugly that his deformity was selected by two brothers named Atheneus and Bupelus sculptors as well calculated for the exhibition of their art. The poet in revenge wrote so severe a lampoon upon his caricaturists that according to the popular story they sank under his ridicule and perished by their own hands. The invention of that description of iambic verse called scacme is attributed to him.—*Aous Diet Hist Morer*

HIRE (PHILIP DE LA) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer in the beginning of the last century He was the son of Laurence de la Hire painter in ordinary to the king and professor in the academy of Painting at Paris who died in 1656 The son born at Paris in 1640 was intended for his father's profession and was instructed in those branches of mathematics which are connected with it as well as in the principles of design After the death of his father he travelled into Italy and examined the curious remains of ancient art in that country, but prompted by inclination he made geometry the chief object of his studies and on his return to Paris, after about four years absence, he devoted himself to the cultivation of that

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science The first work by which he made himself known was the second part of "A Treatise on Stone-cutting" published in 1673, in continuation of the work of Godefroid D'Argues on the same subject. This was followed by a treatise on the Cycloid, and another geometrical publication, and in 1678 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences Colbert having determined to procure a more correct map of France than any before made M.M. de la Hire and Picard were deputed to execute the surveys and observations necessary for that purpose. The former consequently went to Brittany in 1679 to Guyenne in 1680 to Calais and Dunkirk in 1681 and to Provence in 1682 Besides prosecuting the peculiar object of these journeys, he made observations on the measurement of heights by the barometer on the variation of the compass, and on atmospheric refraction In 1683 he was employed to continue the meridian line commenced by Picard in 1669 He conducted the necessary operations to the north of Paris while Cassini carried them on to the south but the death of the minister Colbert, prevented the completion of the undertaking He was then engaged with other members of the academy in taking levels for the grand aqueduct projected by Louis XIV to convey the water of the river Eure to Versailles. In 1683 he published a Latin work on the theory of conic sections, which gained him great reputation throughout Europe About 1690 he was appointed a professor of the royal college and of the academy of architecture His death took place April 21st, 1718 Besides the productions already noticed he published astronomical tables an edition of the works of the ancient Greek mathematicians, and many tracts on geometrical science.—*Martin's Biog Philos Aiken's G Biog*

HIRSCHING (FREDERIC CHARLES GOTTLIEB) a learned and industrious German professor born at Uffenheim December 21st, 1769 and died at Erlangen March 11th, 1800 He had been nominated supernumerary professor of philosophy in that city but had not entered on the functions of his office. He was well acquainted with botany and rural economy but is chiefly known for his researches on history and geography His most important works are— A Description of the principal Libraries of Germany Erlang 1786 6 vols 8vo An account of the most curious Pictures and collections of Engravings 6 vols 8vo and a Dictionary of celebrated Persons of the Eighteenth century contracted after his death by J H M Ernesti and others at Cobourg Hirsching's portion of the work consists of the first five volumes extending through about half the alphabet.—*Biog Univ.*

HIRTIUS or HIRCIUS (Aulus) a noble Roman who filled the consulship in conjunction with Vibius Pansa in the year 43 before the Christian era. He had been a distinguished officer under the first Caesar the eighth book of whose Commentaries, concerning the war in Gaul was written by him. The account of the Africans and Alani—*Biog Univ.*

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agents both have also been attributed to him through historical doubts whether Oppius had not a better claim to be considered their author. On the fall of the dictator Brutus besieged the camp of Brutus and marching to relieve that general when besieged by Marc Anthony at Mutina, fell in the action.—*Vigil Hist. Lat.* Mowat.

HIREL (*Joh Caspar*) an eminent physician and writer on rural economy. He was born at Zurich in 1725 and adopting the medical profession he distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence. After having for some time given gratuitous instruction to female accoucheurs he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine. He was one of the principal founders of the Helvetic society in 1762. He translated the works of Tissot into German, and subsequently published a *Treatise on Rural Economy*. Forming an acquaintance with a Swiss farmer distinguished for his industry and skill Hirsel conceived the idea of publishing the result of this man's experience in his agricultural occupation combined with a series of facts and observations from other sources. This useful undertaking he executed and produced a work entitled 'The Rustic Socrates' which has been translated into English by Arthur Young and also into most other languages of Europe. Hirsel died of apoplexy February 19 1803. Besides the preceding publications he was the author of some historical eulogies, and dialogues on religion and toleration addressed to his friend Meister — *Bibl Univ Bag Novae Contemp.*

HOADLY (*Benjamin*) an eminent Eng. Episc prelate was born at Westerham in Kent in 1676. He was the son of the rev Samuel Hoadly who for many years kept a private school, and who was afterwards master of the grammar-school at Norwich. He was educated in the first instance by his father and at the age of fifteen was sent to Catharine hall Cambridge where he was chosen fellow in 1696, and having graduated as MA became a tutor. He took orders in 1700 and marrying was appointed to the lectureship of St Mildred's in the Poultry London. This situation he held for ten years when he thought it time to resign having preached it down as he facetiously observed, to 30/- per annum. He subsequently officiated some time as rector of St Swithin's, and was at length presented to the rectory of St Peter le Poor, in Broad street. He had by this time become distinguished for his controversial talents and his first contest was with Mr Calamy the biographer of the non-conformists. In 1705 he preached a sermon on civic government before the lord mayor which gave great offence to the times; but the principles of which he strenuously defended, in a tract entitled 'The Pillars of Obedience' and in other publications. He also entered the lists with the celebrated bishop Atterbury, some of whose pretensions in a funeral sermon, he deemed of very可疑可疑. He still more seriously contended with the same prelate in 1708, on

the subject of passive obedience and non-resistance, and in this controversy he evidently distinguished himself, that the bishops of cumbria recommended him for promotion to queen Anne who never fulfilled the promise that she made to bestow it. He was however presented by Mrs Howland, grandmother to the duke of Bedford with the living of Streatham in Surrey, and on the accession of George I was immediately nominated one of the king's chaplains having been previously created DD by archbishop Wake. This pre-ferment soon formed a step to higher dignities, and in 1715 he was raised to the episcopal bench being appointed to the vacant see of Bangor. In 1717 he preached before the king his famous sermon on 'The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ' which discourse excited so much anger among the clergy of the high church party that it was determined to proceed against the author in convocation, which step was however defeated by the prorogation of that assembly. The celebrated Bangorian controversy then commenced in which bishop Hoadly ably defended his views of civil and religious liberty against Snape, Sherlock, Hare, Potter, Law and many more who charged him with an intention to undermine all establishments and that of the church of England in particular. In 1720 he was translated from the see of Bangor to that of Hereford and in 1725 again to that of Salisbury. He still continued an active controversialist and in 1732 drew up an account of the life character and writings of Dr Samuel Clarke, which was prefixed to the posthumous works of that celebrated divine. In 1734 he succeeded bishop Willes in the see of Winchester and in the following year published his treatise entitled 'A plain account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper'. In 1734 and the following year he published two octavo volumes of sermons which are much esteemed and maintained in his now advanced age his usual spirit and ability which he eminently displayed in 1758 in 'A Letter from the bishop of Winchester to Clement Chevalier esq.' This was a spirited account of the attempt of one Bernard Fournier a convert from popery and curate of Jersey to defraud him by a pretended note of hand of £ 8000. He was at this time in his eighty first year and survived until his eighty fifth dying at his palace in Chelsea in 1761. Bishop Hoadly was as distinguished for his moderation and candour as for his skill in controversy and his character in private life was in the highest degree respectable and amiable. In 1773 his son, Dr John Hoadly published a complete edition of his father's works in 3 vols. folio, a list of the numerous contents of which may be seen in the *Biographia Britannica*. An appendix contains the correspondence of the bishop with lady Sandon, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Caroline.—*Bibl Brit. Ann Reg. 1762.*

HOADLY (*Benjamin*) MD eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in

1736. He was educated as was also his brother, at the school of Dr Newcome, Hackney; and in 1738 he was admitted a student in Jesus college, Cambridge. Here he particularly applied himself to philosophical and mathematical studies, under the celebrated professor Standerwick. He was early received into the royal society and in 1738 the degree of MD was conferred on him by mandamus and he settled in London as a physician. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the king's household and in 1746 to that also of the prince of Wales. Dr Hoadly was a man of elegant, as well as of solid accomplishments, and his *Suspicious Husband*, which still keeps the stage is deemed one of the most sprightly comedies in the English language. He also assisted Hogarth in the composition of his *Analysis of Beauty*. His other works are *Three Lectures on the Organs of Respiration* which are deemed an ingenious defence of a defective theory, an *Harridan Oration* pronounced in 1742 which is regarded as a piece of elegant Latinity; and *Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments*, by Dr Hoadly and Mr Wilson. — JOHN HOADLY LL.D. younger son of the bishop born 8th October 1711 received his academical education at Corpus Christi college Cambridge. He took orders in 1735. He enjoyed the livings of Wrington in Somersetshire of Alresford Hants of St Mary near Southampton and was also master of St Cross and Chancellor of Winchester. He wrote five pieces for the stage besides a tragedy on the subject of lord Cromwell which was never performed. These pieces which never attracted much attention are *The Contrast*, a comedy; *Love a Revenge* a pastoral; *Phæbe*, a pastoral; *Jephtha*, an oratorio; and *The Force of Truth*. He was author of several poems in Dodaleys collection. He died in 1776.—*Bug Bug Bug Drama*.

HOARE (WILLIAM) an English historical painter of the last century a native of Eye in Suffolk born 1707. He was the pupil first of Grison, and afterwards of Francesco Lampi to obtain the advantage of whose instructions he went to Italy and remained there several years. Several altar-pieces, &c. were painted by him on his return which have been much admired. He also occasionally took likenesses in crayons. His death took place at Bath in 1792.—*Chalmers's G. Bug Diet*

HOBES (THOMAS) a celebrated moral and political writer and metaphysical philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was born April 5th, 1588 within the borough of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, his father being vicar of one of the parishes in that town. At the age of eight, he was sent to a grammar school at Malmesbury where he made such proficiency as to have translated the Medea of Euripides into Latin verse before his removal to the university. In 1603 he became a scholar of Magdalen hall Oxford, where he took the degree of BA. in 1607, and the following year he accepted the office of tutor

to the son of lord Hardwick, afterwards Earl of Devonshire. In 1610 he set out on a tour with his pupil, through France and Italy and after his return to England, he resided several years in the Devonshire family as secretary to lord Hardwick who succeeded his father in the earldom in 1626. During this period Hobbes became acquainted with the lord chanceller Bacon some of whose works he translated into Latin, and he also obtained the friendly notice of lord Herbert, of Cherbury and Ben Jonson. The first performance which he published, was a translation of the history of Thucydides, which he was preparing for the press when he was deprived by death of his patron lord Devonshire. Subsequently to the publication of his book, he went abroad as tutor to the son of sir Gervase Clifton, but the countess dowager of Devonshire wishing to place the young earl her son, under his care, he accepted the charge and took his pupil to Paris where he became acquainted with Mersenne and Gassendi and afterwards going to Italy he was introduced to the celebrated Galileo at Pisa. In 1637 he returned to England, and resided much at Chatsworth till 1641 when alarmed at the probability of political commotions, he went to Paris. He stayed abroad some years, and during that time published most of the works which have rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of learning. In 1642 first appeared his treatise *De Cive*, afterwards published in England, with the title of *Philosophical Rudiments concerning Government and Society*, or a Dissertation concerning Man, in his several habitudes and respects as a member of society first secular and then sacred. In 1645 he engaged in a mathematical controversy relative to the quadrature of the circle, but his writings on that subject, and other branches of the mathematics are not calculated to increase his reputation. Yet he was employed to teach prince Charles, afterwards Charles II the elements of mathematical philosophy and he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his royal scholar. In 1650 was published in London a small treatise by Hobbes, entitled *Human Nature* which Addison has characterised as his best work and another *De Corpore Politico* or *Elements of the Law*, which was highly esteemed by father Gassendi. But the most remarkable of all his works is his *Leviathan*, or the Matter Form and Power of a Commonwealth ecclesiastical and civil printed in London 1651 folio. This bold attack on opinions and prejudices sanctioned by antiquity greatly alarmed the ecclesiastics of those days, and drew on the author much literary hostility. Indeed it is said, he would have been called to account before the civil magistrate if he had not secretly left Paris, and returned to England. Here he was well received by the Devonshire family in which he passed the remainder of his life. He continued to employ his pen on philosophical topics, and in 1654 he published a *Lecter upon Liberty and Necessity* which occasioned a protracted dispute with Bishop

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Hobbes. In 1651 appeared his "De Cive," which completed his philosophical system, a work containing some singular speculations relative to the moral and intellectual faculties of the human species. After the restoration Hobbes was favourably received by the king who promised him his protection, and settled to him a pension of £1000 yearly out of his privy purse. He was visited by Cosimo de' Medici then prince and afterwards duke of Tuscany and by other foreigners of distinction and the general deference and respect with which he was treated must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. These honours might have served to console him for the illiberality of some of his clerical opponents, as well as the dangers he apprehended of prosecution as an infidel or heretic. The latter were not wholly imaginary for in 1656 his "Leviathan" was censured in Parliament, and a bill was introduced into the house of commons to provide for the punishment of atheism and profaneness about the same time which gave him great uneasiness. On this occasion he composed a learned and ingenious work entitled an "Historical Narration concerning Heresy and the Punishment thereof" to shew that he was not legally chargeable with heresy for writing and publishing his "Leviathan." Among the principal literary labours of his later years were translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in verse which passed through three editions within ten years though utterly destitute of poetical merit His "Decameron Physiologum, or Ten Dialogues of Natural Philosophy" was published in 1678 as was also "A Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Law of England" and in 1679 he consigned to the care of a book seller his "Behemoth or a History of the Civil Wars from 1640 to 1660" which did not appear till after his death. That event took place December 4th 1679 at Hardwicke a seat of the earl of Devonshire in Derbyshire and he was interred in the church of Hawk Hucknall in the same county where a monument was erected to his memory. Few authors have encountered more virulent opposition than the philosopher of Malmesbury. A vague imputation of irreligion was brought against him by his literary antagonists and the charge has been renewed even in our own times. A baronet, who has distinguished himself by his labours as an author and a patron of literature has characterised the subject of our notice as the infamous Hobbes and a few years since an evangelical clergyman preaching in the abbey-church of Malmesbury vituperated the supposed infidel in unmeasured terms, stating that his birth had fired a lasting stigma at the town and its inhabitants. Yet the writings of this calumniated individual, contain repeated testimonies in favour of Christianity, and that he practised the rites of religion as a member of the church of Scotland, is a fact of which there is positive evidence. The great merit of Hobbes consists in having successfully applied the in-

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ductive method of reasoning, recommended by Bacon to the investigation of natural philosophy. In his search after truth he is swayed by no consequences to which the inquiry may lead his grand object being to ascertain the boundaries of knowledge and to show where the imperfection of human intellect renders our creed a matter of conventional authority. Hence he has excited the hostility of those who would have all points of faith taken for granted as equally evident and who have branded him with the epithets of infidel and atheist, because they fancied his speculations might weaken the confidence of mankind in the general principles of morals and theology; though his obvious design is accurately to indicate their respective origin and importance. He expressly admits the existence of a God, but from his assertion that incorporeal substances are no better than non entities it has been inferred that he represented God as a corporeal being and hence he has been styled an atheist. Religion he says, originated from the fear of power invisible imagined by the mind of man. The doctrine of the necessary operation of motives on the will he states positively and distinctly and he also asserts the materiality and natural mortality of the human soul or rather considers it as a mere term to denote the intellectual powers of the body since he treats the distinction between soul and body as an error contracted by the contagion of the demonology of the Greeks. The belief of a future state, he says is grounded upon other men's saying that they knew it supernaturally or that they knew those that knew them that knew others that knew it supernaturally. In his observations on the authenticity and authority of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, he gave great offence to his contemporaries though opinions similar to his have since been advocated by writers who did not wish to be considered as enemies of Revelation. He states the Pentateuch and other sacred histories of the Jews, to be no older than the time of Ezra and that the Christian Scriptures were not received by the church as of divine authority till the settlement of the canon by the council of Laodicea, AD 364. Both with respect to religion and government he ascribes great weight to the will of the civil magistrate. And his sentiments on this point, together with his doctrine that a state of nature must be a state of perpetual hostility in which brute force must supersede law and every other principle of action have perhaps been most generally objected to. Yet his claim of obedience to existing authorities is qualified by the assertion that it is no longer due than while they can afford protection to the subject. He says, expressly "Obligatio civium erga sumum qui summam habet potestates tandem nec duotus permanere intelligitur, quoniam manet protinus civis protegendi." He therefore at least, considered the duties of princes and their subjects as reciprocal. His notion of the state of nature at worst, is more consistent with the present degree of our knowl-

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sidered, than that of those who have looked for Hobbes among savages. The philosophy of Hobbes, so deprecated among his contemporaries has been more or less adopted by Locke, Hartley, Hume, and Priestley. The extensive obliquities of the first mentioned metaphysician to Hobbes have been distinctly indicated by Mr. Hirsch. [See Nos. 31 and 34 of the *Round Table*.] The philosopher of Malmesbury shrewdly remarked Warburton writing in the middle of the last century "was the terror of the last age as Tindal and Collins are of this. The press swarms with the controversy and every young churchman militant would try his arms in thundering on Hobbes's steel cap. He might have added the veteran's armour was too well tempered to readily yield to such inexperienced assailants.—*Ackroyd's G. Bigg, Dissertations pref. to the Suppl. to the Encyclop. Brit.*

HOBIBIMA (MINCKENHOUT) a Dutch landscape painter born in 1611 at Antwerp. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution. Being like Claude and Gaspar Poussin defective in the delineation of the human figure, he was often aided in that department by Ostade Teniers, and others. His works are now very rare and valuable.—Pilkington

HOBOKEN or **HOBOKENIUS** (NIcolas) an anatomist and physician of the seventeenth century who was a native of Utrecht in Holland and held a medical professorship in the university of Harderwick. He was the author of a treatise entitled *Ductus Salivaris Blasianus in lucem protractus* 1662. *Anatomia Serundina Humanae* 1669 republished with considerable emendations in 1675, *Anatomus Secundinus Virtus*, 1670. *Medicina Physiologica*, 1685. Prefixed to the last mentioned work is an *Oratio de Nobilitate Medicorum*. Hoboken was born in 1633. He also wrote a tract on the seat of the soul or human mind probably with reference to the Cartesian hypothesis which fixed its domicile in the pineal gland.—*Hutton's Abbr. of the Phases* *Tunn.*

HOCCLEVE or **OCCLEVE** (THOMAS) an English poet of the fifteenth century who as well as Gower and Chaucer was bred to the study of law at Chester-man in the Strand. Warton expresses a mean opinion of this bard and remarks that the feebleness of his genius may be inferred from the mapud titles of his compositions as *Fable of a certain Empress* *Consolation offered by an olde Man*, *Merry as defined by St Austin* 'Letter of Cupid &c Coij however as in the general style and manner of Hoccleve some of his pieces show that he possessed taste and feeling if not genius. His greatest work is a poetical translation of *Aegidius de Regimine Principum*.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*.

HOCHSTETTER (ANDREW ADAM) a clergyman of the Reformed church born in 1626, at Tulangen of which university he was elected rector, after having successively

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filled the professor's chair in rhetoric, philosophy and divinity. He was the author of several treatises which evince much historical and antiquarian research. Among them are *De Robe Eliogianibus*, *De Festis Expansione et Incio Aenei*; *Collegium Pufendorfianum*, and *De Courtauldum e Scavis Duce*. His death took place in the spring of 1717 at Tubingen.—*Nous Diet. Hist.*

HOCHE (LÉAUX) one of the numerous individuals distinguished for their military talents among the French soldiery towards the end of the last century. He was born in the lowest rank of society at Montréal near Versailles, in 1768. Employed as a stable-boy at Versailles he was so fond of reading that all the money he could spare was laid out in the purchase of books. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the French guards in which situation he continued to indulge his literary taste. When the Revolution took place he was a non-commissioned officer and entering into the national guard he was promoted to a hussitancy in 1792. He served under Dumouriez, and obtained credit by his conduct at Thionville at Nivelles, and on other occasions. In 1793 he was made adjutant general and he showed himself to be a brave and active officer, but he owed his rank more to his connection with the Jacobins, and especially Robespierre than to his merit. After having assisted in the defeat of the duke of York at Dunkirk Hoche was in November 1793 entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle, destined to act against the duke of Brunswick by whom he was repeatedly beaten. He had better success when opposed to general Wurmser, and at length in conjunction with Pichegru, he drove the Austrians out of the province of Alsace. He intrigued with the Jacobins to ruin Pichegru, whose superior talents excited his jealousy but his machinations were terminated for awhile by his being arrested and imprisoned by order of the commissioners of the national convention. Confinement did not blunt the energy of his disposition for instead of giving way to despondency at his misfortune he employed the leisure which it procured him in the acquisition of knowledge, and the improvement of his talents by study. On the fall of Robespierre and the cessation of the reign of terror in 1794 Hoche obtained his liberty and he was soon after appointed commander of the republican army in La Vendée. In this station he first displayed the extent of his abilities. Aware that though force might exterminate the royalists, lenient measures alone could reclaim them he with admirable address, by means of moderate and well timed proclamations weakened the bond of union among their soldiers, he calmed the apprehensions, and removed the prejudices of the inhabitants, by restoring discipline in his own army and by favour and fatuity he gained many of the priests to his side after which he found it a comparatively easy task to direct his columns through the province, and reduce

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to subjugate a people who had so long withstood the efforts made to subdue them. The advice of the intelligent, under the guidance of Puisaye and Bonaparte, to re-awake the spirit of loyalty among the Bretons, only of foisted Hocine an opportunity of gaining new laurels, in the utter defeat of the royalists at Quiberon, in July 1795. He continued in the command of the army of the west, till the middle of December 1796, when he sailed from Brest on an expedition against Ireland. But his ships were dispersed, some of them lost, and he was forced to return to France unsuccessful. He then had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse and gained some advantages in the campaign of 1797, on the Lower Rhine, but the armistice concluded between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte, put a stop to his operations. He was afterwards offered the post of war minister, under the Directory, but he preferred a military command. Subsequently he undertook to support Barras in his contest for power and marched his troops to Paris for that purpose, but alarmed at the spirit of opposition manifested in the metropolis, he relinquished the enterprise which was confided to Augereau. His death, not without suspicion of poison took place within a short time after September 15th 1797.—*Dictionnaire H M du 18me S* *Bug Nowz, des Contemp.*

HODGES (NATHANIEL) an eminent English physician of the seventeenth century. He was the son of Dr Thomas Hodges, dean of Hereford, who published three sermons and other tracts. The son received his education at Westminster school and Christchurch college Oxford, and after having taken in due course his degrees in arts, he in 1659 accu-
stimated those of bachelor and doctor of medicine. He settled as a practitioner in the metropolis and he is principally distinguished for having remained there during the great plague in 1665. It appears to have been one of the two dispensary physicians appointed by the city of London to attend the infected, and he fulfilled the duty of his office in an exemplary manner. He wrote a Latin work on titled "Lothologia," containing an historical account of the dreadful contagion in which he states that he treated to the burning of persons before him when he visited the sick, and used Spanish wine as a prophylactic. In the present state of medical knowledge the safety of Dr Hodges will hardly be attributed to such precautions as these, since the re-
mark of the most and most malignant ob-
servers, in the Levant and elsewhere, lead to a conclusion now however disputed that the plague can only be communicated by contact with infected persons, clothes, merchandise &c. Indeed, it seems the doctor was twice taken ill, while the plague lasted, however he recovered, and, according to Wood, obtained numerous praises among the citizens, and was chosen fellow of the college of physicians in 1666. With a regard to his contemporaries

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ment in the position of Lodgate, in London, for debt, in 1664, though under what circum-
stances is not precisely known. He wrote a tract entitled "Vindicia Medicorum et Medicorum," 1660 8vo; and a translation of his book on the plague was published in 1790.—*Wood's Athene Oxon. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HODGSON (JAMES) a mathematician of the last century who was for some time master of the royal mathematical school, in Christ's hospital London. He published a "Treatise on Navigation" 1706 4to, a "System of the Mathematics" 1723, 2 vols. 4to "The theory of Jupiter's Satellites," 1750 4to, "The Doctrine of Fluxions" (founded on Mr Isaac Newton's method,) 1758 4to, "The Valuation of Annuities upon Lives," 1767, and "An Introduction to Chronology." He was a fellow of the Royal Society and the author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions relating to astronomy.—*Hutton's Abr. of the Philos. Trans.*

HODY (HUXRAY) a learned divine was born at Oddcome in Somersetshire of which place his father was rector in 1659. He was educated at Wadham college Oxford, where he took his degree of MA in 1682, and in 1684 was chosen fellow of his college, and discharged the office of tutor. Previously to this at the age of twenty two, he wrote his learned Dissertation on Anstaeus's History of the Seventy two interpreters. This treatise is intended to show that it was the invention of a Hellenist Jew to give greater authority to the Septuagint. In 1692 he took his degree of DD and became chaplain successively to the archbishops Tillotson and Lancelot. In 1698 he was appointed regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford and was presented to the living of Monk's Risborough in Buckinghamshire. In 1701 he engaged in a controversy on the powers of the convocation in a work entitled, "A History of the English Councils and Convocations &c 8vo." In 1704 he was made archdeacon of Oxford and in the same year published his pieces announced nearly twenty years before on the original text and Greek and Latin vulgate versions of the Bible under the title "De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, Versionibus Graecis et Latina Vulgatis," &c 1704 8vo. He died in 1706 and by his will founded ten scholarships in Wadham college. His works not yet mentioned are—
"Prologomena to Malela's Chronicle and
The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the New Bishops," A Dissertation on the Resurrection of the same Body," and a posthumous work entitled "De Graeciis Illustrissimis huius Graecis literarumque humaniorum restauratoribus serum vita, scriptis et eligitis." —*Biog. Brit.*

HOESCHLILIUS (DAVID) an eminent Greek scholar, was born at Augsburg in 1556, and obtaining great reputation for ancient learning was in 1589 made librarian of the college of that city. He published a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the library under his care, and edited a great many Greek writers,

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city belonging to Christian antiquity and
historical history. He died in 1617.—
Moresi.

HOET (GUILLAUME) a French painter, was born at Sommeil in 1645. He was the son of a glass painter, and with inconsiderable instruction became celebrated for cabinet pictures and historical and fabulous pieces, which continue to be held in great esteem. He finally settled at Utrecht, where he exerted his influence to establish a school of design an academy of which he became the director. His compositions are ingenious and appropriate and in the design of his small figures he is more than usually correct. His pictures are very valuable. He died in 1733, aged eighty five.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

HOFLER (ANNAUER) chief of the Tyrolese, during their insurrection against the Bavarian government in 1809. He was born at Passau in 1763 and kept an inn in that town at the same time carrying on a considerable trade in corn wine and cattle. The country of Tyrol was transferred to the king of Bavaria by the treaty of Preßburg, but the war being rekindled in 1809 the inhabitants rose in a mass to drive out the Bavarians and again place themselves under the dominion of Austria. The riches and influence of Hofer has decided character and athletic form all combined to induce the insurgents to elect him for their chief. He accepted the command and obtained some advantages over the enemy, but the peace of Vienna having confirmed the cession of Tyrol to Bavaria he laid down his arms. Hofer had in all circumstances distinguished himself by his moderation and humanity and as Bonaparte had solemnly promised indemnity to the Tyrolese revolted, he thought himself safe from danger. He was however accused of having endeavoured to excite new troubles and orders were given for his apprehension a price at the same time being set on his head. He sought an asylum in the mountains and after a long search he was found hidden in a cabin on the summit of a lofty and almost inaccessible peak surrounded by snow and glaciars. On the 27th of January 1810 he was surrounded by a body of grenadiers to whom he immediately surrendered. He was conducted to Bolzen and afterwards to Mantua, where he was condemned by a council of war to be shot, and the sentence was almost immediately executed. After his death he was revered by his countrymen as a martyr his cabin has since been converted into an hospital, and the Emperor of Austria has ennobled his son, and bestowed many benefits on his family.—*Bug. Univ. Bug. Nouv. des Consens.*

HOFFMAN (DAVID) a German divine of the Lutheran persuasion, noted as a controversial writer towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century. He became professor of theology in the university of Helmstadt in 1588, soon after which he engaged in disputes relating to the ubiquity of Jesus Christ and the doctrine of predestination. But he rendered himself most famous as the head of

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a party whose object it was to depose the philosophy as inconsistent with theology. He minimized the extravagant opinion that theological and philosophical truths were entirely different, so that what was true in philosophy was false in theology. Hoffman, like other paradoxical theorists, made proselytes to his doctrine, and a violent controversy was the result, which was at length terminated by the authority of the duke of Brunswick, who ordered our author to retract his invectives against philosophy and he accordingly made a public confession of his error in 1601. His death took place in 1611. He left no works of any permanent importance.—*Moresi. Bayle. Monast. i Eccl. Hist.*

HOFFMAN (JOHN JAMES) a native of Basel eminent as a critic and general scholar. He held the office of Greek professor in the university of Basel where he died in 1706 at the age of seventy. He wrote the History of the Popes, 3 vols. 13mo; and a Universal History in Latin verse, but he is principally known as the author of a work entitled Lexicon Universale comprising the subjects of history geography poetry, philosophy politics and philology. The first edition appeared in two volumes folio at Basel in 1677, in 1683 he published two supplementary volumes, and the dictionary was reprinted in four volumes at Leyden, in 1698. Still on the authority of a German review, charges Hoffman with having overreached his booksellers in the publication of this work, and also with being so avançous that he was fond of counting his money and when reproached for his meanness, he replied Even the sound is delightful.—*Moresi. Stoll. Int. in Hist. Lit.*

HOFFMAN (CASPAR) a German physician of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Gotha, and after having studied at Altorf and other German universities, went to Padua in Italy and in 1605 took the degree of MD at Basel. He became professor of the theory of medicine at Altorf and died there in 1648. He was a learned Hellenist, but he showed too great a predilection for the opinions of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers. Among his numerous works are—*Apologiae pro Germanis contra Galenum, Ambrogi 1686 4to* and *De Thorace ejusque partibus, Frankfurt 1627, folio.*—*Bug. Univ.*

HOFFMANN (CHRISTOPHER LEWIS) a German physician and medical writer of the last century. He was born at Rheyd, in Westphalia, in 1731, and after having been physician to the bishop of Munster and the elector of Cologne, he in 1767 accepted the same situation with the elector of Mayence. That prince gave him the direction of the college of medicine in that city. On the suppression of the electorates he removed to the small town of Elvez on the Rhine where he died in 1807. He distinguished himself as a professional writer by forming a new system of medicine, by combining the nervous and humoral pathology. He admitted the

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sensibility and insensibility of the solids as the basis of his system, and the corruption of the humours as a principle of irritation. His ideas are developed in the following works — “On the Sensibility and Irritability of Disease Parts,” “On the Scurvy and Syphilis,” “On the medicinal virtues of Mercury.” A Treatise on the Small Pox 2 vols. 8vo; “The Magnetist,” Frankfort 1787 4to. He also published a number of Latin dissertations in the manners of the college of medicine at Munster — *Bog Univ.*

HOFFMANN (FABRICIUS) the most celebrated individual of a name and family distinguished in the annals of medicine. He was born February 19th, 1660, at Halle in Saxony where his father was an eminent physician and he received his early education in a public school in that place. At the age of fifteen he had the misfortune to lose both his parents but that circumstance did not alter his devotion to the medical profession and in his nineteenth year he went to the university of Jena, where he studied under professor Wedelius. In 1680 he attended the chemical lectures of Caspar Cramer at Erfurt and returning to Jena took the degree of MD in 1684. He then gave lectures at Jena and afterwards practised as physician at Minden. In 1684 he visited Holland and England and formed an acquaintance with Robert Boyle and other men of science. Returning to Minden he was appointed physician to the garrison there and subsequently to the whole principality. He removed to Halberstadt in 1688 to settle there as public physician at which period he published a treatise *De Insufficiencia Acreti et Vacuac.* On the establishment of the university of Halle Hoffmann in 1693 was appointed primary professor of medicine and natural philosophy, on which occasion he published an inaugural address, *De Acte ex artificiosissima Corporis humani Fabrica convocando.* He improved the spirit of medical education promoting among the students of the university a disposition for inquiry highly favourable to the progress of knowledge. He once held the office of rector of the university; and his fame procured him admission into the scientific associations of London Berlin and Petersburg. In 1708 he was called in to attend the king of Prussia who gave him the title of archdrake and chief counsellor with a liberal salary. He however retained his professorship at Halle and returned thither in 1712. In 1718 he commenced the publication of a work entitled “Systema Medicinae rationalis,” which was received with great approbation by the faculty in different parts of Europe. In this system of medicine he exhibits his peculiar theoretical opinions, the chief feature of which is the doctrine of atom and space, afterwards made the foundation of a medical hypothesis by the famous Dr John Brown. Much of the humoral pathology was retained by Hoffmann, whose speculations are chiefly important as having given an impulse to future inquiries. He made a special collection of the most important

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cases which occurred to him in his practice as a physician, and published them under the title of “Medicina Consultatoria.” After a long life devoted to the cultivation of medicine, he died at Halle in 1743. His works, which are very numerous and multifarious, were collected after his death, and published at Geneva, 1748-1754, in nine volumes, folio. Many of his productions relate to chemistry, and it deserves to be noticed that he made some improvements in chemical pharmacy — *Halleri Bibl. Med. Pract. Atkins's G Bog Rev's Cycloped.*

HOFFMANN AB HOFFMANSWALDAU (JOHN CHRISTIAN) a German poet of the seventeenth century. He was imperial counsellor and president of the senate of Breslau where he died in 1679 at the age of sixty-one. His principal production is a German translation of the Pastor Fido of Guarini, which has been much commended, and he likewise translated from the French the dying Socrates of Théophile. — *Steink. Int. in Hist. Lit. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

HOFFMANN (MAURICE) a physician of the seventeenth century who was a native of Furstenwald in the electorate of Brandenburg. He studied first at Cologne but his father's death in 1638 obliged him to leave that place, and go to reside with an uncle who was professor of medicine at Altona where he commenced a course of medical study. In 1641 he removed to Padua where while pursuing his researches in anatomy according to Thomas Bartholinus he discovered the pancreatic duct in dissecting a turkey. He is said to have shown it to Virsungius who afterwards demonstrated it in the human body. Returning to Altona he took the degree of MD and commenced medical practice. In 1648 he was made professor extraordinary of anatomy and surgery in 1649 professor of medicine, soon after a member of the college of physicians and in 1653 professor of botany and director of the botanic garden. In all his employments he acquitted himself with zeal and ability; and such was his reputation that he was appointed physician to several of the princes of Germany. He died of apoplexy in 1698. His anatomical and physiological works are numerous, and he also published a catalogue of the plants in the botanic garden of Altona, and another of those growing wild in the neighbourhood of that place. — HOFFMANN (John Maurice) son of the preceding was born in 1653 and died at Anspach in 1727. He studied medicine at Altona, Frankfurt on the Oder and Padua and took his doctor's degree in 1674. He occupied the medical chair at Altona and was for some time rector of that university. Besides works on anatomy chemistry and medicine he continued his father's catalogues of the wild plants about Altona. — *Elog. Doct. H. de la Med. Hutchinson's Bog Med. Atkins's G Bog*

HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an eminent and original painter, was the son of a native of Westmoreland, who settled in London, where he kept a school, and was employed as a copy-

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master of the press. The subject of this article was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St Martin, Ludgate, and was apprenticed to an engraving silversmith. This occupation necessarily gave him some skill in drawing and before his apprenticeship expired he had exhibited several specimens of ludicrous caricature. Yielding to the impulse of genius, as soon as he became his own master he entered at the academy for design in St Martin's-lane and studied drawing from the life. His proficiency however was not considerable and he might never have exhibited much talent as a painter had he not penetrated through external force to character and manner. He was at first obliged to support himself by engraving arms and shop-bills, from which he ascended to designs for books, an edition of Hudibras affording him the first subject particularly suited to his genius. In the mean time having practised painting with much industry and being very successful in catching likenesses he acquired considerable celebrity as a portrait painter. His decided talents for original comic design now gradually unfolded themselves, and various public occasions produced displays of his ludicrous powers. In 1730 he contracted a clandestine marriage with the only daughter of sir James Thornhill the painter and soon after commenced his first great series of moral paintings.

The Harlot's Progress The merit of these pictures gradually reconciled him to his father in law and the young couple took up their abode at his house. Nothing could exceed the popularity of this series for the plates of which the names of one thousand two hundred subscribers were entered. In 1745 he acquired additional reputation by his much-admired series of *The Rake's Progress*, and *Mariage à-la-Mode*. His other works in series are *Industry and Idleness*, *The Stages of Cruelty*, and *Election Prints*. The single comic pieces from his pencil are very numerous, among the most distinguished of these are *The March to Finchley*, *Modern Midnight Conversation*, *Sleeping Congregation*, *Parts of the Day*, *Gates of Calais*, *Guineas and Beer Street*, *Strollers in a Bar*, &c. These are rather studies for the scaramuza life and manners than for the professional artist but to those of every class who possess a genuine relish for ridicule and humour they will ever prove attractive. Hogarth who was not destitute of vanity also wished to shine in the higher branch of historical painting and attempted a *Segismunda* in the Italian style which lord Orford calls a complete failure. Although he affected to disregard literature, he sought to appear in the character of an author and by the aid chiefly of Dr B. Hoadly produced in 1753, his *Analysis of Beauty*, the leading principle of which is that beauty fundamentally consists in that union of uniformity and variety which is found in the curve or waving line. By the resignation of his brother-in-law, Thornhill, in 1757 he became secretary-painter to the king an appointment

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which possibly induced him to depart from the party neutrality he had previously maintained, by attacking Mr Wilkes, and his friends. A print, published in September 1762 entitled "The Times." It was answered by Wilkes in a severe *North Briton* which in its turn produced a caricature of Wilkes. An angry epistle to the painter followed from the pen of Churchill which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical divine and never says lord Orford did two men of abilities throw mud with less dexterity? The powers of Hogarth were not, however impaired as he had shortly before published one of his capital works a satirical print against the methodists. From this a decline in health took place which terminated in death in October 1764 owing to the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He lies interred at Chiswick under an elegant mausoleum decorated with an inscription by his friend Garrick. Hogarth was a man of rough and vulgar manners, who like most uneducated persons affected a contempt for all knowledge which he did not himself possess but he was at the same time generous and hospitable. He was often absent in company and seemed entertaining himself with his own ideas or searching after some new objects of ridicule which he attentively caught up when they occurred. Lord Orford is mistaken when he asserts that he seldom indulged in personal satire many of his delineations being individual portraits. He lived to enjoy the fame which in his own peculiar line he so richly merited and complete collections of his works are deemed highly valuable and curious. A catalogue of all his prints will be found in the fourth volume of Walpole's *Anecdotes*. A multiplicity of local and temporary circumstances introduced into his pictures, has rendered notes necessary to a due comprehension of them a task which has been well performed in the *Hogarth Illustrated* of Ireland.—*Laws by Nichols. Walpole's Anecdotes*.

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG (Prince of) a general of artillery in the service of the emperor of Austria. He fought with success against the Turks in Transylvania in 1789, having completely defeated an army under the command of Kara Mustapha, on the 8th of October that year. On the opening of the campaign against France in 1792 he was opposed to Béurnonville before Treves when he greatly distinguished himself. He also signalized his courage at Fumars and Mormal, and he covered the siege of Querrey and contributed to the success of prince Cobourg and general Mollendorff. He died in August 1796 when he was commander of the army on the Rhine. His loss was sensibly felt and even the French regarded him as one of the ablest generals opposed to them during the revolutionary war.—*New Dict. Hist. Diet des H. M. de 18me. S.*

HOHENLOHE INGELFINGEN (prince Frederick Louis) general of infantry in the Prussian service. He was born in 1746, and adopted the military profession. He accom-

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pened the king of Prussia to Silesia, and was entrusted with the command of a division of the army in the campaign of 1752. He distinguished himself on different occasions in 1753, and particularly at the taking of the town of Weissenburg which he attacked under the orders of general Wurmser. In 1755 the king gave him the command of the line of neutrality on the Elbe, and the general inspection of the troops in Silesia. Being required by the death of his father to the government of his little territories he was rewarded with the present of a splendid sword and made governor of Breslau. In 1806 he was commander of the Prussian and Saxon army destined to penetrate into Franconia but the battle of Jena frustrated all his efforts. After having retreated to Saxe he was obliged to capitulate at Friedland. This misfortune induced him to leave the service and ceding his principality to his son, he retired to a castle in upper Silesia where he died in February 1817.—*Bug Note, des Contemp. Duet des H M du 18me S*

HOHLFIELD (—) an ingenious mechanician of Berlin. In 1757 a monk named Engrambil invented a machine by means of which pieces of music performed on the harpsichord would be legibly traced on paper as the music was executed. Similar inventions had taken place in England and Germany but they do not appear to have been perfected. In 1752 Hohlfield presented to the academy of Berlin a machine which he had completed and which seems to give him the priority of actual invention. He derived the idea of his instrument from Euler. The description of this machine shews that Engrambil's invention was exactly the same. The academy gave the ingenious artist a reward for his discovery but considered the process as too troublesome for general use. The machine was buried by accident in 1757. Hohlfield also invented a new kind of piano-forte in which the strings were struck by a bow which instrument has since been greatly improved by other artists.—*Bug Univ.*

HOLBACH (PAUL THIERRY BARON DE) a German writer eminent for his knowledge of mineralogy, a native of the Palatinate born 1723. He was an honorary member of several philosophical societies among others of the academies of Berlin, Mannheim St Petersburg and Paris, in which latter city his house was the rendezvous of the most celebrated wits and philosophers of France. He died in 1789. He translated the mineralogy of Wallerius, and Akenardi's Pleasures of Imagination into the French language, and published a new edition of *Nom on the art of making glass* under the title of "l'Art de la Verterie." His original works are "Eлементs de la Morale Universelle, ou Catechisme de la Nature," "Introduction à la Minéralogie," 2 vols., and "Chimie Métallurgique," 3 vols. 12me.—*Note. Dict. Hist.*

HOLBEIN (Hans) the son of a painter at Augsburg, Germany, who, being instructed by his father in the rudiments of the art, soon got

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only excelled his teacher, but rose to first-rate eminence in his profession. The year of his birth has been variously fixed; by Polin it is 1493, but by others at 1496 which latter is the era more generally received. His talents procured him the acquaintance and even the friendship of Erasmus, in spite of his rough and dissolute habits which that philosopher exerted himself much to soften and ameliorate. His advice and the wish to escape from the consequences of an unfortunate marriage induced the young artist to set out for England whether he had been invited most pressingly by one of the nobility. His finances were so low at the time that he found the greatest difficulty in reaching that country; where when he had arrived his having forgotten the name of his promised patron seemed about to throw still further impediments in the way of his success. Fortunately however although the title had escaped him the features of the peer were yet fresh in his recollection and a striking resemblance of him which he produced from his easel supplied a deficiency which through his lapses of memory might have proved a most inconvenient not to say a fatal one. Letters from his friend Erasmus whose

Panegyric on Folly he had illustrated by a series of drawings procured him subsequently the powerful patronage of the chancellor sir Thomas More who not only took him into his own house and employed him to delineate the portraits of most of his own personal friends about the court, but eventually introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII who, with all his faults was a liberal encourager of the fine arts. At the command of this monarch Holbein drew the portrait of the dowager duchess of Milan whom Henry entertained thoughts of espousing. He likewise at the same royal instigation took that of Anne of Cleves, the original of which was afterwards considered by his fastidious patron so far inferior in point of beauty to her picture that his daguerre was expressed in terms less courtly than sincere. While in this country Holbein painted most of the principal nobility who showed themselves eager to encourage an artist ranking so high in the favour of such a sovereign as Henry. These portraits are still considered master-pieces of art not shrinking from comparison even with Raphael or Titian, although according to Dr Freinet there is a degree of Gothic gusto betrayed in them, which would have been altogether reformed, had the painter been more conversant with the works of the Italian masters. Some of his earlier productions especially his *Dance of Death* are also very celebrated and have perhaps contributed as much to the establishment of his reputation as his later productions. One of the finest specimens of his genius, so far as regards historical composition, was displayed in the picture which he painted for the hall of the stall yard company. The capacious prince whom he served, however yields towards others was constant in the protection which he afforded to him, and was ever as sensible of his value, that a memorandum saying

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of his recorded on the occasion of some complaints made against this artist by a court leet: "I can, if I please, make seven folds of seven ploughmen; but I cannot make one Holbein over of seven lords." Holbein died at Whitehall of the plague in 1554.—*Walpole's Anecd.* See *J. Reynolds's Works.*

HOLBERG (Ludvico) a Danish writer who obtained distinction in various walks of literature. He was of low origin and was born at Bergen in Norway in 1683. His father who had risen from the situation of a common soldier to the rank of lieutenant-colonel left him an orphan in his infancy and accident depriving him of his property he was fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of a relative to enable him to indulge his strong passion for study. In 1702 he was sent to Copenhagen for improvement, but was unable to remain there long for want of funds for his support. After various changes of situation at home he travelled through several parts of Holland, Germany and England and returning to his own country he published an "Introduction to the Modern History of Denmark" which procured him the office of extraordinary professor at Copenhagen and he afterwards obtained a salary of 100 dollars. He then visited the Netherlands France and Italy and on his return he was made professor of metaphysics at Copenhagen and assessor in the consistory court. He now applied himself to satirical composition and with considerable success, an heroic comic poem which he produced entitled "Peter Paars," being still popular in Sweden and Denmark. His literary reputation became established and he published a variety of works many of which have been translated into English and other languages. In 1735 he was made rector of the university of Copenhagen and in 1737 treasurer of that institution. He was raised to the title of baron in 1747 and he died in 1754. He was never married being prevented from taking a wife by the want of fortune in his younger years, which circumstance induced him to leave the large property he had acquired for the support of students in the academy of Sorøe and for dowries for portly young women. Besides Danish comedies he wrote, the "Subterraneous Travels of Klausen," an "Introduction to Universal History" &c.—Akin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.

HOLBOURNE (Sir ROBERT) an English lawyer in the time of the civil wars appointed Lent reader to the society of Lincoln's-inn in 1641 at which period he was representative in parliament of the borough of St. Michael's. He espoused the royal cause and was made a knight and a privy counsellor. His name is to be found among those of the commissioners chosen to act between the king and the commons, both at Uxbridge and the Isle of Wight. In his professional capacity he is principally known as the author of a treatise on the Law of Freeman, 4to., 1640, the Freeman's Great Survey, which goes under the name of Mr. Weston is also said to have been his

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composition. His death took place in 1657.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOLCROFT (THOMAS) a dramatic, gay, robust and successful writer, said to have been born in the neighbourhood of Leadenhall-square in 1744. His father was a shoemaker, and the son followed the same occupation which he relinquished when young, to try his fortune on the stage. His scheme did not succeed and he then turned his attention to dramatic composition. His first piece of that kind appears to have been a musical entertainment called "The Crisis or Love and Fear" acted at Drury lane in 1778. This was followed by "Duplicity" a comedy 1782 "The Noble Peasant" an opera 1784 "The Folies of a Day or the Marriage of Figaro" 1785 and several others of which the most popular is "The Road to Ruin" 1792 still frequently performed. On the occurrence of the French Revolution, Holcroft displayed much zeal in the cause of liberty and his conduct with that of other individuals having excited the alarm of government, he was included in the famous prosecution for treason instituted against Hardy, Horne Tooke and Hetherell as well as several others in 1794. The persons just mentioned having been acquitted Holcroft and the rest were discharged without being brought to trial. He contrived to write for the stage with great assiduity, and published a multitude of works original and translated among the former of which were some clever novels. His last publication was a "Tour in Germany and France" 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1809. Holcroft is stated to have been the first who introduced on the English stage those since popular entertainments termed melo-dramas. He possessed strong natural abilities and considering that he was self taught his attainments were very considerable. His translations are from the French and German languages.—*Biog. Dram.*

HOLDFR (WILLIAM) a divine of the church of England principally noted as the inventor or improver of a mode of instructing the deaf and dumb. He was a native of Nottinghamshire and studied at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. In 1648 he obtained the rectory of Bischington Oxfordshire and in 1660 he proceeded DD. He afterwards was promoted to canonries in the cathedrals of Ely and St Paul's London and to the offices of sub-dean of the Chapel royal and sub-shanoner to the king. His death took place in January 1696/7. He was acquainted with music on which subject he wrote and also composed some anthems. But his most important work is a treatise on

The Elements of Speech relating to the means of instructing persons born without the faculty of hearing. This book involved him in a dispute with Dr. Wallis, who also claimed the invention, and the controversy was carried on in the Transactions of the Royal Society of which both Holden and Wallis were members. The discovery which they contested was however made at least a century before their time. [See article *Ponce (Peter)*.]—*Ross's Cyclopaedia.*

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HOLLES, RICHARD, the elder, whose name is sometimes spelt Charnworth, was the son of a tinsmith at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was born in 1580, and educated until old enough to be placed at St John's college Cambridge. Of this society he became a fellow and obtained, in 1603, the living of St Peter le-Poor, London. Four years after he was chosen divinity professor of Gresham college, and was preferred to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, with a stall in Lincoln cathedral. On the complete success of the parliamentarian party he was imprisoned, expelled from all his benefices, and puritan divines substituted in his room. An account of his life was published in 1661 in one volume folio prefixed to a devotional treatise of his composition entitled *Praelectiones Theologicae*. A quarto volume containing a selection of discourses under the fanciful name of the Valley of Vision proceeded also from his pen. His death took place in 1649.—EDWARD HOLLES WORTH was an elegant scholar and an acute critic who flourished towards the close of the same century and during the first half of the one succeeding. He was son to the rector of North Stoneham Hants, and was placed by his father at Winchester grammar school whence he removed to Magdalen college Oxford and graduated there in 1711 as A.M. His opinions religious and political preventing his complying with the provisions of the test act, the loss of a fellowship which under other circumstances, he might have obtained was the necessary consequence. He therefore quitted the university and devoted his time and talents during the remainder of his life to the purposes of private tuition. A clever commentary on part of the Georgics of Virgil entitled *Pharsala et Philippi* written by him gives proof of equal taste and erudition. Some posthumous criticisms on the works of the same author published under the title of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil" 4to 1768 also exhibit considerable acumen. The only other production of his pen is an elegant little poem remarkable for the classical purity of its Latinity called *Muscipula*. Of this a translation by Dr Hoadly is to be found in Dodoley's collection of miscellaneous poetry. His death was occasioned by a fever which seized him at Coleahill in Warwickshire the seat of lord Digby and carried him off Dec 30 1747. Joseph Spence who edited his posthumous writings speaks enthusiastically of his classical attainments.—*Ward's Gresham Professors*. *Nichols's Lit. Ans.*

HOLE (RICHARD) an English author rector of Faringdon and vicar of Inwardleigh in Devonshire of which county he was a native having been born at Exeter and educated at the grammar school belonging to that city. He was afterwards member of Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor in civil law in 1771. Soon after he entered the church, and in 1792 obtained from the bishop of Exeter the preferment abovementioned. His works consist of a translation into heroic verse of Ossian's "Fingal," and another of

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the "Hymn to Ceres," attributed to Horace; a variety of poetical pieces on miscellaneous subjects to be found in the Devonshire collection, "Prince Arthur" a poetical romance with notes, an "Ode to Imagination" and a fine volume of curious remarks on the drama of Nights Entertainments written with a view to illustrate some portions of the *Odysey* 1797. His death took place in 1803
Gent. Mag.

HOLNSHED or HOLINGSHED (RAFAEL) an English chronicler of the age of queen Elizabeth. He has been represented as a clergyman and bishop Tanner farther states that he was educated at Cambridge and took the degree of M.A. there in 1544. But Dr Farmer in his essay on the learning of Shakespeare has corrected this mistake having ascertained that the graduate was one Ottewall Holingshed, who was subsequently nominated by the founder one of the first fellows of Trinity college. From the will of the historian preserved by Hearne it appears that at the close of his life he was only a steward or servant to Thomas Burdet esq of Bromcote in Warwickshire. His death took place about 1582. The *Chronicles of Holingshed* were first published in 2 vols. folio 1577, and a second edition in 3 vols. in 1587. Several individuals were concerned in the compilation of this work. In 1807 a new edition of it appeared, in 6 vols. 4to, in which the castrations chiefly from the preceding impression of the third volume were restored. They principally relate to the history of lord Cobham and the earl of Leicester during the reign of Elizabeth to whom the passages in question appeared offensive. Prefixed to the *Chronicles* is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the manners and domestic history of our countrymen in the sixteenth century.—*Bug Ent. Nicholson's Hist. Lab. Monthly Mag.* vol. XXII.

HOKAR (JESWANT RAO) a Mahratta chief who distinguished himself by his courage and talents in his wars with the English. The Mahrattas are a people of Hindostan who live under a kind of confederative monarchy being governed by a number of kings the chief of whom is called the Peshwa. Animated by national antipathy to the English Holkar let slip no opportunity of giving proofs of his sentiments. He first earned arms under Meodjiha Scindia and he succeeded Mahabir Holkar, soubah of Malwa in the command of the Deccan. He was then one of the most powerful of the Mahratta princes, and able to bring into the field one hundred thousand men of whom one half were cavalry. But engaging in several wars with his Indian neighbours, and with the English his power was very much reduced; and his territories diminished. His contests with his ancient comrade Scindia proved unfortunate, but in 1803 he carried on a successful war against the Peshwa, who was obliged to take refuge among the English at Bombay. Holkar commenced hostilities against the English in 1804, the result of which was a treaty concluded December 1804.

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1800 by which he gave up all his maritime pretensions. The insurrection of the Pindarrees in 1817 induced Holkar again to make war on the English. The defection of the Peshwa, who had joined in his confederacy against us deranged his operations, and he was ultimately deprived of two-thirds of his remaining dominions. He died in 1825.—*Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

HOLLAND (HENRY)—See Appendix.

HOLLAND (Sir NATHANIEL) an English painter of some ability, but more known for his wealth and eccentricity than for his skill as an artist. He was the son of George Dance sen architect and surveyor to the city of London, but having married a wealthy Yorkshire heiress he obtained an act of parliament to alter his name and relinquishing the profession in which he had been instructed he assumed the arms of a man of rank and consequence. Having been made a baronet and chosen a member of the house of Commons, he was desirous of obliterating the remembrance of his former employment and endeavoured to buy up all the pictures he had painted, in order to destroy them. He possessed a very large income in right of his wife, but it does not appear that he employed his riches in any undertakings or pursuits worthy of record. He died at Winchester in 1811 aged eighty two.—*Gent Mag*

HOLLAND (FLETCHER) an industrious writer of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a native of Chelmsford in Essex, and studied at Trinity college Cambridge where he proceeded M.A. and obtained a fellowship. He subsequently procured a diploma as a physician and engaged in medical practice at Coventry. He is also said to have been master of a free grammar school at that place where his death occurred in 1636 in the eighty seventh year of his age. He was a kind of translator general of his time whence he became the subject of the following punning epigram —

Holland with his translations doth so fill us

He will not let Suetonius be tranquillus.
He published versions of several of the classics besides Suetonius but his most important work is his translation of Camden's *Britannia*. *Fuller's Worthies of Eng.*—**HOLLAND (HENRY)** the son of Philemon followed the profession of a bookseller in London and published some works which are still esteemed His *Herologia Anglica hoc est Clerisarmorum et Doctorum aliquot Anglorum, qui floruerunt ab anno Christi 1500 ad presentem annum Vite Effigies &c* London 1620 foho is of considerable value on account of the portraits. He likewise published *Monuments Sepulchralia Ecclesie S. Pauli*, and a work entitled the "Book of Kings. —*Wood's Athen. Oren*

HOLLAR (WENCESLAUS or WINTZEL) a distinguished Bohemian engraver born at Prague in 1607. The storming of this capital in 1619 by destroying the pecuniary resources of his parents, compelled him to give up all thoughts of following the law to which he was bred and to turn his attention to the cultiva-

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tion of the art of engraving, for which he had shown some talent, as a means of future support. In this his new profession he soon rose to distinguished excellence, and the delicacy with which he had even as early as his eighteenth year executed copies of portraits from the best masters and miniature views of several of the cities of Germany not only obtained him great reputation among his brethren artists but secured him the valuable patronage of Howard, earl of Arundel at that time ambassador from England to the court of Vienna. This munificent encourager of the arts took Hollar into his service in 1636 and on his recall brought him in his suite to England where he soon engaged in executing specimens of his art for the booksellers. A view of Greenwich and an equestrian portrait of his noble patron were among the first of these his productions, and appeared in 1637-8 Two years afterwards his now generally acknowledged talents procured him the notice of royalty and he was engaged to instruct the junior members of the royal family in the art of designing. This avocation did not however occupy so much of his time as to prevent his executing about the same period many beautiful copies of the Arundel and other paintings. On the breaking out of the civil wars and the ruin of the royal cause his talents which had hitherto brought him fame at least if not fortune proved most imminent to his welfare. His having perpetrated so many likenesses of persons obnoxious to the party then in power was gravely alleged as a charge against him and being at length taken in arms for the king at Baconsthorpe in 1645 he was thrown into prison. What might have been the event of his captivity can only be conjectured had he not fortunately contrived to make his escape to Antwerp where he again attached himself to his tried friend the earl of Arundel then dwelling there in exile. The restoration brought him once more to England but the same ill fortune which had so long pursued did not yet abandon him and although his exertions and perseverance in the use of his graver were unceasing, the national calamity which took place in 1666 when London was consumed together with an immense mass of property involved him in the common ruin which overwhelmed so many. The king's countenance was not however withdrawn from him, and he proceeded the year following at the instance of the court to Tangier in order to bring home a correct fac simile of the fortifications there. In 1672 he went into the north of England where he executed many views of the principal towns and buildings and soon after some of Windsor castle together with prints of the costume, and portraits of the knights of the garter &c but although he appears to have ever been kept in full employ either a want of prudence on his own part or the parsimony of those who benefited by his labours, or as is far from improbable, both these causes combined prevented his ever extricating himself from the load of debt in which he had suffered himself to become

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involved. In the spring of 1677, when he had passed the usual age of man, his furniture was seized in execution, and a writ served upon his person, at his obscure lodgings in Gardner's-lane, Westminster. Feeling that the mortal blow was struck, and the hand of death already upon him, the unfortunate artist begged hard to be allowed to expire without the walls of the prison but whether his request was complied with is not exactly known. His death however is ascertained to have taken place on the 28th of March in that year and his body was buried at St Margaret's chapel in the neighbourhood. His *Orationis Multis Anglicanae* a series of engravings representing the female costume of the day is an interesting work and is held in high estimation by antiquaries, as portraying with great correctness the appearance of the fair sex in the various classes of the community during the seventeenth century.—*Life by Vertue. Eng Brut.*

HOLLES (DENZIL lord) an eminent political character of the seventeenth century was the second son of Holles, the first earl of Clare at whose seat at Hangton in Northamptonshire he was born in 1607. He was liberally educated and when his father had a place at court, was playfellow and companion to prince Charles. The earl of Clare's subsequent discontent was communicated to his son and in the last parliament of James I Denzil who represented St Michael's in Cornwall sided with the opposition. In the parliament of 1678 he was returned for Dorchester and took a leading part in favour of liberty with his characteristic ardour and courage. When the three resolutions of the Commons, against popery, arminianism, and tonnage and poundage by the king's prerogative were drawn up he was one of the two members who forcibly held the speaker in the chair until they were passed. For this conduct, refusing to give bail or sureties for his good behaviour he was condemned to fine and imprisonment the latter of which he endured in the Tower for upwards of twelve months. In 1640 he entered the long parliament determined to go to the court, and was placed at the head of the presbyterian party. The earl of Strafford having married his sister, he was prevented from taking part in the prosecution of that minister, but he carried up the impeachment against archbishop Laud. He was also one of the members in the imprudent attempt to seize whom, in the parliament house formed the immediate cause of taking up arms. In the ensuing war the parliament conferred on him the command of a regiment, and appointed him lieutenant of Bristol, but becoming aware of the designs of the leaders of the independents, he endeavoured to frustrate them by promoting a treaty with the king. In 1644 he was one of the commissioners appointed to carry propositions of peace to Charles at Oxford, and in 1647 he made a motion for disbanding the army but that party was now predominant, and the attack was returned upon himself by an impeachment for high treason

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He consulted his safety by retiring to France, whence he was allowed to return in 1668, when he resumed his seat in parliament, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight. He was soon after again obliged, by the violence of the times, to retreat to France where he remained until the Restoration which he zealously promoted. He was one of the members of the house of Commons who waited upon the king at the Hague, and Charles II, before his coronation, advanced him to the peerage by the title of lord Holles of Isfield in Sussex. In 1663 he was sent ambassador to France and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments he remained a zealous friend to liberty, and when the politics of the reign tended to make the king absolute lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of opposition. He is mentioned by Barillon the French ambassador as one of the noblemen who entered into negotiations with France to thwart the suspected measures of Charles against liberty at home but it is at the same time intimated that he and lord William Russell, alone refused the money offered by Louis XIV. He died with a high character for honour integrity and patriotism in 1680 in the eighty-second year of his age. In 1699 were published *Memoirs of Denzil lord Holles, from 1641 to 1668 4to*, some of his letters and speeches have been published separately —*Eng. Brit. Hanes's Hist. of Eng.*

HOLLIS (THOMAS) an English gentleman memorable for his attachment to civil and religious liberty and his services to literature and the arts was born in London in 1720. He was descended from a Yorkshire family of dissenters, and being designed for commerce was sent after a common school education to Amsterdam in his thirteenth or fourteenth year to learn the Dutch language and merchant's accounts. Not long after his return in 1735 his father died and being now the heir of a handsome fortune it was resolved to complete his education upon a liberal plan and he was placed under the tuition of Dr Ward professor of rhetoric in Graham college with whom he studied the learned languages and other branches of literature. In 1740 he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn but never appears to have engaged in the law as a profession. His attention seems to have been chiefly occupied with the study of the English constitution and the cultivation of a serious attachment for civil and religious liberty and of the friendship of its most eminent supporters, especially among the dissenters. In 1748 he travelled over a part of the continent and in 1750 engaged in another tour through the remainder. While abroad he increased his love for virtue and the arts and finding on his return that he could not enter into parliament without compliances which he did not approve he made collections of books and medals especially such as preserved the memory of eminent assertors of liberty among whom he highly regarded Milton and Algernon Sidney. The

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particulars of Mr. Hollis's life are little more than a list of generous and public spirited actions, and there were few useful and benevolent institutions of which he was not a member and liberal patron. He was a fellow of the royal, antislavery and other learned societies and made many valuable presents to the British Museum. In 1758 he presented anonymously, a handsome collection of English books to the library at Boston and also acted in a similar way to Harvard college in New England to which, in imitation of some deceased members of his family, he was a most liberal benefactor. In his own country also it was one of his leading objects to disseminate books favourable to popular principles of government, editions of many of which he caused to be reprinted. Fatigued with his various occupations, he retired in 1770 to his estate at Corcombe in Dorsetshire where he lived retired until 1774 when he dropped down in a fit and immediately expired while giving directions to some workmen. With many peculiarities and professing the austere principles of a republican he was very gentle and polite in his manners and seems to have united much of the ancient stow to the modern partisan of freedom and general philanthropist. He bequeathed his fortune to Mr Brand who took the name of Hollis and who died in 1804 leaving it in his turn to Dr Disney there being no relationship in either case.—*Mem by Brand Hollis.*

HOLMAN (JOSEPH GEORGE) a comic writer and performer was born in London and educated under Dr Barrow master of an eminent private academy in Soho square. From school he was sent to Queen's college Oxford with a view to the church but having imbibed a taste for the stage he soon quitted the university and in 1784 made his debut in Covent garden theatre. At the end of the season he repaired to Dublin and subsequently to Edinburgh and then returned to Covent garden where he remained until 1800. Upon a difference with the manager he once more quitted the theatre and repaired to America where he himself became manager of the theatre in Charlestown. His death was remarkable and melancholy taking place together with that of his second wife two days after their marriage by the yellow fever in 1817. His dramatic productions are *A broad and at Home* a comic opera, *Red Cross Knights*, a play, *Votary of Wealth* a comedy,

What a Blunder a comic opera, *Love gives the Alarm* a comedy, and *The Gazette Extraordinary* a comedy.—*Gent Mag*

HOLMES. There have been several English authors of this name, George Holmes, a native of Skipton, in the tract of land called Craven, Yorkshire was born in 1662. When about thirty years of age has reputation as an antiquary induced lord Halifax then at the head of the government to appoint him record keeper in the tower of London, at a salary of £100. In this situation he set about the arduous task of arranging the archives kept in that ancient fortress, where he was also barrack

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master. He was a member of the antiquarian society who caused an engraving to be made of his portrait after his death. His long and useful life was brought to a close on the 16th February 1746 9 after a period of more than half a century spent in the active discharge of the duties of his post. At his decease ministers purchased all his papers of his widow for the sum of £200! They are preserved with great care in the office over which he presided. His only printed work was a new and valuable edit. of the first 17 vols of Rymer's *Fœderæ*—Dr NATHANIEL HOLMES a learned non conformist divine of the seventeenth century was especially eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language and antiquities. He was the author of a tract on the millennium, entitled *Resurrection Revealed*, 1654 folio. He survived nearly seventeen years has ejected from his living of St. Mary Stanning in the city of London which took place on account of his religious and political tenets in 1662.—Dr ROBERT HOLMES dean of Winchester was born in Hampshire 1749 and placed at an early age at the grammar school of Winchester his native county. Removing in due course on a fellowship to New college Oxford he proceeded through the usual degrees to that of doctor in divinity which he took in 1789. The year following he succeeded Mr Thomas Warton in the professorship of poetry. About the same period he went to Paris for the purpose of collating the different manuscripts of the scriptures preserved in the library there. Besides his biblical studies and the valuable works to which they gave rise Dr Holmes appeared as a lyric poet on more occasions than one especially at the duke of Portland's installation as chancellor of the university in 1793 the ode performed in the theatre on which occasion was of his composition. The other productions of his muse are an ode entitled *Alfred* and a small collection of sonnets. The names and dates of his graver writings are the *Bampton Lecture* 1782, and an octavo volume of *Divinity Tracts* 1788, besides several occasional sermons an essay on the prophecies of Daniel, and a letter addressed to the bishop of Durham respecting his own laborious collation of the Septuagint manuscripts in five folio volumes after the manner of Kennicott. It is much to be lamented that he did not live to complete this valuable and eruditè work, which has however since his decease, been carried on by Mr Parsons. This learned and industrious divine was successively rector of Stanton, Oxfordshire, canon of Salisbury and canon of Christchurch till the year 1804, when he was prefered to his deanery. He did not however enjoy his elevation long dying at Oxford, November 12 1805.—*Gent Mag* vol. lxxv

HOLMSKIOULD (THEODORE DE) a Danish physician and naturalist, celebrated for his botanical researches relative to plants of the fungus kind. He was originally a surgeon, and afterwards professor of medicine at the academy of Söoe. The favour of the queen

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dowager Juliana Maria, opened to him the career of honour. He was ennobled made a counsellor of state knight of the order of Dannebrog grand master of the court of the queen dowager, &c. He published a work on mushrooms, entitled 'Beau rame des funis Danes' impensa à Th Holmkiold with plates, in which he exhibits some curious and interesting facts and observations. This treatise consists of 2 vols folio the first published by the author in 1790 and the second by M. Viborg in 1799 after the death of Holmkiold which occurred in 1793.—*Bog Ukr. Bog Nouv des Contemp.*

HOLROYD (JOHN BAKER) lord Sheffield, a political writer and statesman who was a native of Yorkshire and descended from a very ancient family settled in that county. When young he served in the army under the marquis of Granby in Germany and afterwards travelled on the continent. On his return to England in 1776 he retired to the country and employed himself in farming but during the American war he raised at his own expense a regiment of dragoons of which he had the command whence he was commonly called colonel Holroyd, till his elevation to the peerage. He was first created lord Sheffield of Dunamore in Ireland when he sat in the house of Commons as member of parliament for Bristol. He was next promoted to an Irish earldom, and in 1802 to an English barony. His death happened May 30 1801 at the age of eighty. Lord Sheffield wrote 'Observations on the Commerce of the American States,' which went through several editions and was translated into German, besides tracts on the slave trade and on Irish affairs. But he is most known as the friend of Gibbon the historian and the editor of his posthumous works and correspondence.—*Great Mag. Ann. Bog*

HOLSTEIN (LUXE) better known by his Latin denomination Lucas Holstenius a learned German ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century born in 1596 at Hamburg. His parents being Lutherans educated him in the same profession of faith from which he was converted by the arguments of Surmont the Jesuit, and made his public recantation. He afterwards went to Rome where he enjoyed the patronage of Francesco Barberini and his relative pope Urban VIII. This pontiff presented him to a canonry of St Peter's and his successor in the papal chair Innocent X, made him librarian to the Vatican. In 1655 Alexander VII with whom he was as great a favorite sent him on a special mission to Innspruck to receive the professor of catholicism from Christina queen of Sweden. Holstenius was remarkably well read both in profane and sacred antiquity and although with the exception of a treatise on the life and writings of Porphyry he published no original work, yet his annotations on those of others especially of Demophilus and Apollo nose, are valuable, and give ample evidence of the research and deep erudition of their author. His death took place in 1661.—*Mores*

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HOLT (Sir JOHN) an English judge, equally celebrated for his constitutional knowledge, firmness, and integrity. He was born in 1648 at Thame Oxfordshire being the son of sir Thomas Holt, knight sergeant-at law and recorder of Abingdon in the grammar-school of which town he was educated, till sufficiently advanced to enter as gentleman commoner at Oriel college Oxford. Being from the first, designed for the profession of his father he became a member of the society of Gray's Inn in 1668 was called to the bar in due course and soon distinguished himself as a sound lawyer and an able advocate. His professional eminence having procured him the post of recorder to the city of London he filled that responsible office with much ability for about a year and a half when the court determining on the abolition of the Test Act his uncompromising opposition to that unpopular measure lost him his situation. He continued in disgrace with James till 1686 when he was made sergeant-at law and becoming a member of the lower house on the arrival of the prince of Orange he distinguished himself so much by his talents and exertions in what is called the Convention Parliament that William, soon after his own establishment on the throne elevated him to the dignity of lord chief justice of the King's Bench with a seat at the council board. In this honourable situation he continued during the remainder of his life declining the chancellorship which was offered him on the removal of lord Somers in 1700, and discharging the duties of his high office with a degree of resolute uprightness, which however distasteful on more occasions than one to both the houses of Lords and Commons gained him not only popularity with his contemporaries but has secured him the veneration of posterity. Of his determination and vigour whenever any measure trenching in the slightest degree upon the constitutional rights and privileges of the subject was in contemplation many instances are recorded. Among others is his memorable reply to a military officer who applied to him to support, with his authority a party of soldiers whom he was marching to suppress an inconsiderable riot in Holborn.— Go back to those who sent your sir said the judge and tell them that the laws of this realm are not to be executed by the sword their due enforcement is the province of the civil power and take especial notice moreover that if there be one man killed on the present occasion by military interference I will hang you and every soldier of your party. The officer retired and sir John repairing with his upstaves afterwards to the spot, succeeded in dispersing the mob without bloodshed. The only professional remains of this able and independent magistrate are his edition of an John Kelyng's Reports of Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the reign of Charles II with Notes printed in 1708, fols. Sir John Holt died after a long and severe illness in the spring of the following year.—*Life 1764 Svo Bog Brit.*

HOLT (John) born at Mottram, in Cheshire.

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shes in 1742, was a schoolmaster of Walton a village in the neighbourhood of Liverpool in which parish he also officiated as clerk. Besides some agricultural tracts On the *Curt in Potatoes* Report for Lancashire, &c. " he was the author of three 12mo vols. on the " Characters of the Kings and Queens of England. A history of Liverpool which he had undertaken remained unfinished at his death in 1801.—*Gent Mag.* vol. lxxi.

HOLTE (JOHN) an English schoolmaster elected fellow of Magdalen college and master of the school belonging to that society in 1491. He is known only as the author of the first Latin grammar ever published in England. This work which is now extremely scarce was printed in 4to by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497 and is entitled *Lac puerorum M Holte Mylke for Chyldren*. Of his birth nothing farther is ascertained than that he was a native of the county of Sussex. His death is supposed to have taken place in 1511.—*Tanner Bayle Pits*

HOLTY (LEWIS HEVY CHRISTOPHER) an eminent German poet, born at Marienrode in the electorate of Hanover in 1743. He was sent to Gottingen to study theology but his disposition rather led him to devote himself to the belles-lettres, and he paid great attention to ancient literature in particular. There was a literary society at Gottingen the principal members of which were Holt Voss Sanger and the two counts Stollberg; and these young poets held weekly meetings at which they submitted to each other their compositions for the benefit of mutual criticism. Holt whose father could not support him in independence gave lessons to pupils in Greek and English and employed himself in translating from the latter language for the press. His constitution naturally feeble sank under the fatigues of these occupations and he died September 1 1776. The poems of Holt are distinguished by facility and purity of style and he has been considered as imitating in his odes the simplicity of Anacreon and the philosophy of Horace. The best edition of his works is that published by his friend Voss, at Hamburg in 1814 8vo. He translated from the English *The Connisseur Hurd's Dialogues* and Shaftesbury's *Characteristica*.—*Eleg. Unus*

HOLWELL (JOHN ZEPHANIAN) a gentleman distinguished by his writings relative to the East Indies was born at Dublin in 1711. He was brought to England in his eighth year and educated at Richmond Survey. He was first intended for trade but subsequently articled to a surgeon. In 1732 he went to India and in 1736 became a member of the court of Calcutta. He was appointed perpetual secretary to the council in 1751 when he introduced a long meditated plan of reform. In 1756 he was second in the council at Fort William which was in that year besieged by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal and the governors and senior in council having deserted the place Mr Holwell took the command but to no purpose the place being

unassizable. He at length surrendered on a promise of security of person in violation of which he with his companions, to the number of 146 persons, were shut up all night in the black hole of Calcutta a prison not 18 feet square, and such was the consequence of heat thrust, and bad air that at six in the morning twenty three only survived. Mr Holwell who was one of them has given a curious and affecting narrative of the transaction and when Calcutta was again brought under British dominion raised a monument to the unhappy victims at his own expense. He then returned to England but in 1758 he went out again, and the next year succeeded colonel Clive as governor. At the close of the following year he again returned to England where he died in 1798. Mr Holwell was author of many tracts on Indian affairs of a temporary interest from which however must be excepted his *Narrative of the Sufferings endured in the Black Hole of Calcutta*, and his *Interesting Historical Events relative to the Province of Bengal and the empire of Hindostan &c.* in three parts published in 1765 1767 and 1771. In these he gives a very particular and favourable account of the Gento Shaster which he represents as the oldest religious code in existence and the source of the cosmogony and mythology of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. He is inclined to infer that its doctrines are really of divine origin and seems at length to have indulged in a singular and fanciful system of which he gave a view in a work of his old age entitled *Dissertations on the Origin Nature and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings* 1788 8vo. The idea that men are fallen angels condemned to suffer in mortal bodies is the fundamental principle of this treatise which, like all the author's other works displays with much eccentricity a benevolent heart and a liberal way of thinking.—*Monthly Review. Enquiry Britan.*

HOLYDAY (BARTON) the son of a taylor at Oxford born 1593 in that university where he afterwards obtained a studentship at Christ church. Having entered the church he in 1618 went to Spain with sir F Stewart in the capacity of chaplain and was afterwards made archdeacon of Oxford and king's chaplain. On the breaking out of the troubles his arch deaconry was taken from him by the Parliament on account of his supposed anti-republican principles and he was obliged to conceal himself for a while but eventually found means so far to reconcile himself with the predominant party as to be allowed to hold the living of Chilton Berka. On the restoration of monarchy the court notwithstanding the temporizing nature of his late conduct, allowed him to resume his former benefices, but the further promotion which he is said to have expected and applied for was denied him. Besides about twenty sermons, Dr Holyday published a translation of the satires of Juvenal and Persius, 8vo and folio which if it be deficient in point of poetry is yet valuable from the fidelity with which it is rendered

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and the information contained in the notes. His other works are, a poem in ten books, entitled "The Survey of the World" 8vo 1661, "Technogonia," a Latin comedy acted in 1617 before King James I at Oxford

"Philosophica Politica-harbara Specimen &c. 4to, and "Comus Jacundus in Vt. His death took place at Ilsey October 1661—Athen. Oxon. Malone's Dryden.

HOLYOAK There were two learned lexicographers of this name father and son. **FRANCIS** the elder was born about the year 1567 at Nether Whatecre a village of Warwickshire in which country after going through a regular course of university education at Oxford he obtained the rectory of Southam in 1604. Two years after his appointment to this piece of preferment he published an etymological dictionary of the Latin tongue in one volume 4to, which went through four editions. His reputation for integrity and abilities caused him to be chosen a member of the convocation called together in the first year of the reign of Charles I through his loyalty and attachment to which sovereign Mr. Holycak afterwards underwent much persecution. He died in 1653, and lies buried at Warwick.—**THOMAS HOLYOAK** born at the parsonage of Southam in 1616 was educated at Queen's college Oxford. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the king's service although already in holy orders and chaplain to his college. For this and other services the degree of DD was conferred on him by the university at the express direction of the king. On the failure of the royal cause he practised medicine for his subsistence but on the restoration of monarchy resumed his ecclesiastical character and obtained successively the livings of What nash in his native county and of Breamore Hants. He superintended an edition of his father's dictionary which he corrected and amended and published another of his own in both Latin and English, 1667. He died in 1675 leaving a son Henry afterwards master of Rugby grammar-school. *Athen. Oxon. Corp. Mag. vol. i.*

HOLYWOOD (John) a mathematician of the thirteenth century known also by his Latinized appellation of de Sacrobosco. The place and even the country which gave him birth, is uncertain being by some fixed at Halifax in Yorkshire, while Ireland and Scotland contend, according to others for the honour of having produced him. The claims of the latter country in this respect may, perhaps, have originated in the fact of his having been for many years a resident in the Augustinian convent of Holyrood, in Nithsdale of which he was a regular canon. His education was acquired at Oxford, and some years before his death he settled at Paris where he taught mathematics. The titles of his writings are, "De Algorismo," "De Sphaera Mundi," 4to; "De anni ratione seu de computo Hocholoden." His death took place in the capital above-mentioned in 1256.—Mackenzie.

HOMMANN (JOHN BAPTIST) a German

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engraver, who published a vast number of geographical charts and maps, which contributed much to the improvement of geography in the eighteenth century. He settled at Nuremberg where he formed a commercial establishment on a large scale, and he died there in 1724.—*New Dict. Hist.*

HOMBERG (WILLIAM) an eminent chemist of the last century. He was born in 1652, at Batavia; his father being a Saxon gentleman in the service of the Dutch East India company. Coming to Europe he studied jurisprudence at Jena and Leipsic and in 1674 was admitted a counsellor at Magdeburg. Natural history and philosophy however occupied more of his attention than law and his taste for those sciences was heightened by his acquaintance with Otho Guericke the inventor of the air-pump. He then went to Italy, and after studying at Padua and Bologna, with a view to the practice of physic he returned to Germany and took the degree of MD at Wittemberg. Having subsequently visited Saxony, Hungary, Bohemia, and Sweden to observe the processes of metallurgy he in 1682 settled in France, under the patronage of the minister Colbert, when he embraced the catholic religion, and thus irreparably offended his father and other friends, who were protestants. The death of Colbert deprived him of support and in 1687 he went to Rome to practise as a physician. He returned to Paris in 1690 and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1702 he obtained the protection of the duke of Orleans, who in 1704, made him his first physician. He married the daughter of M. Dodart, an attachment which prevented him from accepting an invitation to settle in the dominions of the elector Palatine. He died in September 1715. His works consist of papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences among which are the following: the method of making the phosphorus of Kunckel, various experiments on phosphorus the new phosphorus, relating to the Bologna stone; and observations on focal matter from which he procured another kind of phosphorus.—*Hutchinson's Big Med. Aiken's G Big*

HOME (DAVID) a protestant minister of Scottish birth who was educated and settled in France towards the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. He was engaged by James I to attempt the impracticable task of uniting all the protestant divines in Europe in one system of religious belief. The most considerable of his productions is "Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum." He is also deemed the author of two satires on the Jesuits, entitled "Le Contre Assasme ou reponse à l'Apologie des Jésuites," 1612 8vo, "L'Assassinat du Roi ou maxime du Vieil de Montague Vaticame, et de ses assassinies pratiquées sur la personne de défunt Henri le Grand," 1617. Several of his poems are in the Delices Posturam Scotorum. The date of his death is unknown.—*New Dict. Hist.*

HOME (HENRY) lord Kames, a Scottish

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Judge, eminent for his writings on various subjects, was the son of George Home of Kames in the county of Berwick, descended from a noble family. He was born in 1696, and received his education from a private tutor at home. In 1719 he was bound by indenture to a writer of the signet but inspired with the ambition of becoming an advocate he zealously repaired the defects of his education and fitted himself for the law to which he was called in 1724. Although inferior as an orator he soon acquired considerable reputation by a number of publications on the civil and Scotch law, the first of which, consisting of *Remarkable Decisions in the Court of Session* appeared in 1728. This work was followed in 1738 by *Essays on several Subjects in Law*. During the troubles in 1745 and 6 he sought shelter in country retirement, the fruits of which leisure appeared in 1747 in his *Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities*. In 1757 appeared his useful work *The Statute Law of Scotland abridged with historical notes*, which was followed in 1759 by his *Historical Law Tracts*. In 1760 he published *Principles of Equity* folio, and in 1766 and 1780 he gave additional *Decisions of the Court of Session*. Lastly in 1777 he crowned his legal labours with *Elucidations respecting the common and Statute Law in Scotland*. These instances of indefatigable industry could not but exalt him in his profession and so early as 1752 he became a judge of session and assumed according to the custom of Scotland the title of lord Kames. His inquisitive and speculative mind, however, was by no means confined to his profession. From his youth he had a great turn for metaphysical disputation and maintained a correspondence on that subject with bishops Berkeley and Butler, Dr Clarke and other eminent reasoners. He became an author on this branch of study in 1753 when he published *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion* in which he endeavours to establish general principles of human action and to advocate the doctrine of philosophical necessity which having become obnoxious in consequence of its adoption by many writers who objected to revealed religion subjected him to various attacks. His *Introduction to the Art of Thinking* 12mo, 1761 is deemed useful to young persons. In 1762 he published his celebrated *Elements of Criticism*, 3 vols. 8vo in which original performance discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition, he endeavours to establish a new theory on the principles of human nature. Its chief defect is over refinement, and an unnecessary multiplication of original tastes or principles. He followed this elaborate work in 1773, with two quarto volumes entitled *'Sketches of the History of Man'* which is ingenious and entertaining but not always founded on the best information. With a view to the improvement of Scotch agriculture, he published, in 1776, at the age of eighty, *"The Gentleman Farmer*, being an

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Attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the test of natural Principles, 8vo. As this work every branch of the farming business is discussed, but not always with equal accuracy, although the book was useful in its day Advanced as was his age the habit of writing attended him to the very close of life his last work being published in 1781 under the title of *Loose Hints upon Education* chiefly concerning the culture of the Heart. He did not long survive the appearance of this the last of his labours, dying in December 1782, at the age of eighty-six. Lord Kames was much distinguished for vivacity in conversation which sometimes exceeded the bounds of judicial gravity even on the bench. He is accused of a little partiality to flattery and proclivity to literary jealousy which defects but slightly detract from the credit due to his many private merits and indefatigable public spirit. His speculations were free but he was a constant advocate of morality and a zealous assertor of the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.—*Life by Lord Wedderburn.*

HOME (John) a clergyman of the church of Scotland but known chiefly as a dramatic writer was born near Ancrum in Roxburghshire in 1724. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church but in 1745 took up arms on the royal side and was made prisoner at the battle of Falkirk but contrived to escape. On the suppression of the rebellion, he resumed his studies and was licensed to preach in 1747. After visiting London he was settled as minister at Athelstaneford in East Lothian where he composed his tragedy of *Agis* which was refused by the London managers a circumstance which did not prevent him from composing *Douglas*, also refused by Garrick on which the author had it performed at Edinburgh in 1756 Mr Home and several of his clerical brethren being present. For this alleged departure from the decorum enjoined by the church of Scotland the author was so threatened with ecclesiastical censures that he resigned his living and ever after acted and appeared as a layman. As a persecuted man he was complimented on this occasion by David Hume who in a strain of high panegyric addressed to him his "Four Dissertations." Thus lifted into notice "Douglas" was presented at Covent-garden in March 1757 and gradually became a stock piece. He followed with *Agis* "The Siege of Aquiles," "The Fatal Discovery," "Alonzo," and "Alfred," none of which had even temporary success. In 1763 by the patronage of lord Bute he was made commissioner of sick and wounded seamen and appointed conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere in Zealand. In 1778 he received a captain's commission in the Baccleugh fencibles, which he held until the peace. He subsequently published a "History of the Rebellion of 1745 &c" etc a work which disappointed public expectation. He died decayed in his stipend, at Merchiston-house, in 1816, at the advanced age of eighty five.—*Drury's Life of Garrick*

HOMER. The most ancient and celebrated of the Greek bards extant, usually honoured with the title of the father of poetry and prince of the poets. Where he was born who were his parents, and at what period he lived, are all facts involved in obscurity. The Attic marbles refer the time in which he lived to the tenth century BC while others have brought it down to the age of Romulus or Numa, two centuries later. His birth place was long the subject of ancient contest, no less than seven Grecian cities disputing for that honour. The probability seems to be that he was born in one of the Greek cities of Asia Minor or in some island near it. The most copious account of the life of Homer which goes under the name of Herodotus is evidently spurious, yet as it is ancient, and exhibits the traditional ideas of the Greeks and Romans concerning him, it merits a brief notice. According to this story Menalippus, a native of Magnesia, went to live at Cumae where he married, and had a daughter named Critheis who was left an orphan in the care of Cleonax. The latter seduced his ward, who going to a festival on the banks of the river Meles near Smyrna was delivered of a male infant, whom she named Meleagrus. Being left without support she engaged herself to spin wool for Phemus a schoolmaster who ultimately married her and adopted her son. After the death of Phemus and Critheis the young man conducted the school, until one Mentes, a ship-owner, persuaded him to accompany him to Egypt. He also visited Italy Spain and the island of Ithaca, where he collected the materials for his *Odyssey*. On arriving at Colophon he lost his sight, which made him resolve to return to Smyrna, and stopping on his way at Cumae he offered to settle if the people would allow him a salary which they refused saying it would be to no purpose to maintain *ephoros*, or blind men, whence the name of Homer. He then went to Phocaea, where a schoolmaster offered to maintain him on condition of being allowed to transcribe his poems which he had no sooner done than he basely deserted him, and withdrew to Chios, where he became rich by means of the stolen productions. Homer followed him and finding near Chios, was conducted by Glaucon, a shepherd, to his master Bohus who employed him in the education of his children. The schoolmaster hearing of his arrival fed and Homer setting up a school at Chios, married and had two daughters. Intending to visit Athens the ship put in at Samos, where he continued during the winter singing attended by a chorus of boys, at the houses of the great men. In the spring he embarked again but landing at Chios, he fell sick, died and was buried on the sea-shore. The foregoing tale evidently deserves little credit, and the origin and composition of the poems ascribed to Homer are involved in as much obscurity as his biography. Critics have long debated whether the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were epic poems in the sense now attached to the word, or a fortuitous assembly of detached

passages or rhapsodies. It appears certain that portions of them wandered separately through the towns of Asia Minor, until brought from Asia to Greece by Lycurgus, and arranged in their present order under the patronage of Pausanias. However, or by whomsoever composed the poems of Homer not only obtained the highest degree of popularity in Greece, but as Grecian literature became the parent of everything bearing the same name in ancient Rome and modern Europe, the veneration for Homer is a point of classical orthodoxy to this day. In point of sublimity, comprehensiveness of genius, fertility of invention and true poetic talent he is still regarded as primary, and although how far he himself was original in his mythology diction and versification is uncertain it is evident that until very modern times all epic poets have copied him with even servile imitation. Of the other poems attributed to Homer the "Batrachomyomachia" or Battle of the Frogs and Mice is rejected by almost all refined critics, as a parody incompatible with the simplicity of the Homeric age. Of the Hymns some are acknowledged by Lucas and Pausanias but others are undoubtedly spurious. On the whole the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* alone are strictly identified with the fame of Homer and of these the editions are very numerous. It is sufficient to say that the best are those of Barnes, Clarke and Hayne. The two leading English translations of Pope and Cowper in rhyme and blank verse are too well known to require observation. Almost all the modern languages supply versions of Homer.—*Vestni Post. Russ. Harwood's Classics.*

HOMER (HENRY) the son of a clergyman rector of Burdignbury Warwickshire where he was born in 1752. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Rugby and afterwards took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Emanuel college Cambridge in 1783. Mr Homer in conjunction with Dr Coenbe and others assisted in bringing out a variorum edition of Horace. He also edited the works of Cesar, Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, and the epistles of Ovid. His death took place in 1791.—*Gent Mag. Brit Crit. vol. vi.*

HOMMEL (CHARLES FREDERICK) a German writer on jurisprudence born in 1722 at Leipzig. His works are "Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variorum" 8vo, "Palm geneas librorum iuriis veterum" 8vo 3 vols, "De legum civilium et naturalium natura," "Obligamenta Juri Feudali aucte Grammaticae Observationses, Jus Rei Chenteianis et Antiquitates Germanicas varie illustratae, and Jurisprudentia nondimilibus illustrata." His death took place in 1781.—*Nouv Diet Hist.*

HOMPESCH (BARTHOLD) grand master of the order of Malta and said to have been the first German knight who ever held that office. In 1798 he surrendered the island to the French, and the letters which he addressed to Buonaparte on that occasion were remarkable for the

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stifications they displayed, and the spirit of pusillanimity and meanness by which they were dictated. Hompesch afterwards endeavoured to aid the English government in its views with regard to the occupation of Malta. He was some time in this country where he seems to have been disappointed in his expectations from the ministry. After amusing the metropolis for a while by his peculiarities of costume and manners he was obliged to remove to the continent, and he died at Montpellier in France in the beginning of 1803.—*Dictionnaire des Hommes de Lettres S. Eng. town des Contemp.*

HONDEKOETER or **HONDEKOTTER**. There were three Flemish artists of this name, GILLES, born in 1583 a. Utrecht excelled in landscape painting.—HANS GESBERT born in 1613 was celebrated for his delineation of ducks and other fowl in the representation of which as well as of birds in general he excelled. MELCHIOR the grandson and b. for the most celebrated of the three was still more successful. This last was a native of the same city in which his family had been so long settled was born in 1636 and died there in 1695.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

HONDRIUS (ABRAHAM) a Dutch artist born in 1638 at Rotterdam. He did not confine his pencil to any particular branch of painting but more frequently employed it in the delineation of hunting pieces in which he was very successful. His best picture however is considered to be his destruction of Troy the figures introduced in which are singularly well designed and executed. Hondius came to England where he died in 1691.—There was also an eminent engraver descended from the same family named JOSEPH HONDRIUS who was born at Wackern in the Netherlands in 1563. He was a self taught artist and attained to great perfection in engraving both on copper and ivory. Amsterdam was the place of his residence where he set up a letter foundry. He applied himself with considerable success, to the study of geography and published several treatises on that science. Of these the principal are *Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum*, fol 1607, "Italiae Hodieina Descriptio", and *Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas*. He was also the author of a tract, entitled *Theatrum Artis Scenendi*. He died in 1611.—*Bryan's Dict of Paint and Eng.*

HONE (NATHANIEL) an eminent painter in enamel who was a native of Dublin. He removed to England while young, and settled at York, where he married a lady of property. He subsequently established himself in London as a painter in oil and miniature but he excelled in enamel and was reckoned inferior to no artist of his time, except Zincke. On the foundation of the Royal Academy he became one of the earliest members. He died in 1784.—*Edwards's Suppl. to Walpole.*

HONORIUS or **SANTA MARIA** the ecclesiastical name of Blaize Venselle, a Carmelite friar of Toulouse, born at Limoges, in 1631. He was the author of a tract 'On

Indulgences, and the Institution of the Jubilee'; a Dissertation Critical and Historical on the Military Orders in 4to, "Reflections on the Laws of Criticism," and a devotional treatise entitled *La Tradition des Pères et des Antiques Ecclésiastiques sur la Contemplation* '12mo. 3 vols. He died in 1729.—*Mower. New Dict. Hist.*

HONTAN (BARON DE LA) a native of the province of Gascony in France who served as a common soldier in Canada, and afterwards as an officer. He was sent to Newfoundland as king's lieutenant, but in consequence of disputes with the governor he was disgraced and retired first to Portugal and then to Denmark. His travels in North America, Amsterdam 1705 & vols. 12mo afford some curious details respecting the Indian tribes and the work is written in barbarous style and its authenticity is very questionable.—*New Dict. Hist. Aiken's G. Brog.*

HONTHORST (GERARD) a celebrated artist, called also GERARD DALLE NOTTE from his subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1592 and was disciple of Abraham Bloemaert. He completed his studies at Rome and imitated the style of Caravaggio. His subjects are generally night pieces as large as life and illuminated by torch or candle light. Among his numerous pictures, that of Jesus Christ before the tribunal of Pilate in the Justinian gallery is the most celebrated. He visited London and obtained the favor of Charles I by many able performances, and on his return to Holland was much employed by the prince of Orange. The pencil of Honthorst is free and firm and his colouring has a great deal of force although often unpleasing from a predominancy of brown and yellow tints yet with more grace and correctness in his figures, he would have been an excellent painter. He died in 1660 aged sixty eight.—WILLIAM Honthorst brother to the above painted portraits which are highly esteemed.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint and Eng.*

HOOD (SIR NATHANIEL LORD VISCOUNT) an English admiral whose father was an episcopal clergyman in Devonshire where he was born in 1724. He entered as a midshipman in the navy in 1740 and six years after was promoted to a lieutenancy, in 1754 he was made master and commander and in 1759 post-captain. He had the office of commissioner of Portsmouth dock yard bestowed on him in 1778 but resigned it two years after on being made a rear admiral. He was then employed in the West Indies, where he preserved the Isle of St Christopher's from being taken by count de Grasse and was present at the famous defeat of that officer by admiral Rodney April 13th 1782. His services on this occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was chosen MP for Westminster but vacated his seat in 1788 on obtaining the appointment of a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he commanded against the French in the Mediterranean where he signified himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica, in reward of which achievements he was made

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a vicarage, and governor of Greenwich hospital. He died at Ruth in 1616.—*Bug. Bug.*

HOOGFT (PETrus CARINHUS VAN) a Dutch historian and poet, born in 1581 at Amsterdam. He translated Tacitus into the Dutch language, with great fidelity and perspicuity, published a life of Henri IV of France in Latin, a "History of the Pays Bas from the Abdication of the emperor Charles V to the year 1598," 2 vols. folio, besides a variety of miscellaneous works consisting of epigrams, comedies, &c. Louis XIII made him a knight of the order of St. Michael. He was on his way to witness the obsequies of Frederick Henry prince of Orange, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died on the road in 1647.—*Mores. Bug. Unus.*

HOOGSTRATEN (DAVID VAN) a Dutch poet and critic born at Rotterdam in 1658. He became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, and was the author of several poems composed in Latin of which language he also compiled a dictionary. His classical attainments are further attested by some ingenious annotations of the works of Terence and Cornelius Nepos. His death was occasioned by a fatal fall into a canal during a fog and though the accident did not prove instantaneously fatal yet he survived it only a week dying on the 13th of November 1724.—*Mores. Sacra Oratione.*

HOOK (JAMES) a musician of Norwich, born 1746. He studied the science which he afterwards professed under Garland, organist to the cathedral of his native city. Few composers have been more voluminous, the number of his musical productions amounting to more than one hundred and forty complete works. Of these the principal are—*The Ascension* an oratorio 1776 *Cupid's Revenge*, a pastoral 1772 *La y of the Manor* 1778, *"Jack of Newbury* 1795, *"Wilmote Castle*, 1800, *Soldier's Return* 1805, *Opera. Tekeli*, a melodrama *The Siege of St Quentin* *"Munc Mad"* and several other dramatic pieces besides upwards of two thousand songs. He was the father of the rev Dr Hook now a dignitary of the established church, and of Theodore Edward Hook editor of the John Bull newspaper author of *Sayings and Doings* *"Killing no Murder a Taxe &c."*—*Bug. Duct of Mus.*

HOODE (NATHANIEL) celebrated for an elaborate Roman history. So few particulars of him are recorded that the time of his birth and family origin are unknown. The first fact that is afforded of him is given in a letter from himself to lord Oxford in which he describes himself as made by the South Sea inflation just worth nothing. He was recommended to Sarah, duchess of Marlborough to aid her in drawing up her *Apology* for which service she presented him with 5000*l.* although she afterwards quarrelled with him for an endeavouring to make her a catholic. His zeal for his religion was very great, if not orthodox being greatly attached to the mysticism and system of the school of Fesoon. It was Hook who brought the priest to confess Pope on hissing bed. Hook's great work, his

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"Roman History from the earliest period to the accession of Octavius, is comprised in 4 vols. 4to, published in 1733 1745, 1764, and 1771, it is a performance of great accuracy, precision and critical acumen the style of which is clear and perspicuous without being eloquent or masterly. Another work upon Roman affairs was *Observations on four pieces upon the Roman Senate* 1756 4to in which he discusses the opinion of Vertot, Middleton and Chapman with some severity in respect to the two latter. He also translated Ramsey's *Travels of Cyrus*. He died 19th July 1763.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Rust Head. Life of Pope.*

HOOKE (ROBERT) a celebrated English mathematician and natural philosopher of the seventeenth century. His father was rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight where he was born in 1635. When young he displayed a particular inclination for mechanics on which account he was first destined to be a watch maker, but that intention was relinquished and he became a pupil of sir Peter Lely the painter. He did not however pursue this profession, but after some previous study at Westminster school under Dr Busby he removed to Christchurch college Oxford in 1653, and took the degree of MA about 1660. Previously to this he had become acquainted with Robert Boyle and Dr Seth Ward the former of whom he assisted as a chemical operator and from the latter he received instructions in astronomy. His researches on this subject led him to make some improvements in the pendulum for the mensuration of time and in 1658 or 1659 he invented what is now called the pendulum watch at least the prior discovery of it is usually assigned to Hooke by the English while foreigners ascribe it to Christiaan Huygens. In 1660 this philosopher was appointed curator of experiments to the Royal Society which then met at Gresham college and on the establishment of that learned association by charter in 1663, was nominated one of the first fellows and was afterwards a member of the council. In 1664 he was made Cutlerian professor of mechanics to the Royal Society and he afterwards became professor of geometry at Gresham college, having previously lectured for Dr Pope the astronomical professor. The next year he published his *Micrographia* or some philosophical descriptions of some minute bodies made by magnifying glasses &c folio. After the desolating fire in the metropolis in 1666 he proposed a plan for rebuilding it, which was much approved but not adopted. He was however appointed one of the surveyors to the city which proved a very lucrative employment. In 1668 commenced his controversy with Hevelius already noticed [See HEVELIUS]. In 1671 he attacked Newton's theory of light and colours, and in 1673 he proposed a Theory of the Variation of the Manner's Compass. He had a dispute with Oldenburg secretary to the Royal Society whom he accused of malice presenting his side to the discovery of pendulums

watches. On the death of that gentleman in 1673 he succeeded him in his office, but it was soon after bestowed on Dr Nehemiah Grew. He was created M.D. in 1691, by mandate of the archbishop of Canterbury. His death took place at his apartments at Gresham college, in March, 1702-3. He published a great number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he was the author of Cutlerian lectures, a volume of posthumous tracts printed in 1705 and Philosophical Experiments and Observations, published by Dr Derham in 1726. Dr Hooke was a man of undoubted talents but of a very unamiable disposition. His quarrels with other men of science were generally managed in a way by no means creditable to his character, and his personal conduct was degraded by the most sordid avarice. He is said however to have been strongly impressed with the truths of religion, and in the general acceptance of the phrase he appears to have been a just and honest man.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors Martin's Biog Philos. Aiken's G. Biog.*

HOOKE or VOWELL (John) an English historian was born at Exeter about the year 1524 his father being mayor of that city. He studied at Oxford but it is not known in what college. He travelled into Germany and resided some time in Cologne and Strasburg where he heard the divinity lectures of Peter Martyr. Returning to England he was elected chamberlain of his native city and in 1571 represented Exeter in parliament. He died in 1602. His works are 'Order and Usage of keeping Parliaments in Ireland'. The Events of Comets or Blazing Stars made upon the sight of the Comet Pagona which appeared in November and December 1577. London 1577 8vo. An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546 to 1568 in the second volume of Holinshed's Catalogue of Bishops of Exeter and a Description of Exeter in the third volume of Holinshed. A translation of the History of the Conquest of Ireland from Geraldus Cambrensis. He was uncle to the celebrated Richard Hooker.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Wore's Ireland by Herries.*

HOOKER (Richard) a celebrated divine and theological writer of the sixteenth century distinguished for his defense of the form and discipline of the episcopal church of England. He was born about 1553 at the village of Heavitree near Exeter. Displaying early in life an avidity for learning his uncle, John Hooker procured him the patronage of bishop Jewel who in 1567 sent him to Oxford where he obtained the place of one of the clerks of Corpus Christi college. After the death of his first friend, he was patronised by Dr Edwin Sandys, bishop of London and afterwards archbishop of York, through whose interest, and that of the president, Dr Cole, he was elected a scholar of his college in 1573, and he became tutor to the son of that prelate and to the grand nephew of archbishop Cranmer. In 1577 he took his degree as M.A., and

the same year was chosen a fellow of Christ-church. In 1579 his skill in the oriental languages procured him the appointment of deputy professor of Hebrew, and in 1581 he took holy orders and was shortly after made preacher at St Paul's cross in London. This appointment was the occasion of his entering into the marriage state with a partner who had neither the recommendation of beauty nor of fortune but was according to Anthony Wood, a silly clownish woman and widow a mere Xantippe. He thus lost his fellowship and remained unbenedict till 1584, when he was presented to the rectory of Drayton Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire. The following year his pupil, Mr Sandys obtained for him the valuable situation of master of the Temple, but the annoyances he experienced from the opposition of the afternoon lecturer Walter Travers who was a calvinist induced him to exchange this lucrative preferment for a quiet retreat at Beocumble in Wiltshire to which rectory he was presented in 1591. He was likewise appointed a prebend and sub-dean in the cathedral church of Salisbury. At this period he completed the first four books of his celebrated treatise 'Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity' which was entered at Stationers hall in 1592 but not printed till 1594. The ensuing year he was presented by queen Elizabeth to the living of Bishop's Boume, in Kent, where he passed the remainder of his life. The fifth book of his great work appeared in 1597, and he finished also the last three books but they were not published till after his death which occurred November 2d 1600, in consequence of a pulmonary disease, arising from an accidental cold. The literary reputation of Hooker is founded on his ecclesiastical polity written in defence of the church of England against the attacks of the puritans. The book is no less remarkable for learning and extent of research than for the richness and purity of its style which entitles its author to be regarded as one of the classics of the Elizabethan age. The most convenient edition is that of Oxford, 3 vols 8vo. He was also the author of some tracts against Walter Travers and sermons.—*Isaac Walton's Life of Hooker Biog Brit. Aiken's G. Biog.*

HOOLE (John) a dramatic poet and translator born in London in December 1727. He was the son of Samuel Hoole of London, watchmaker, and was educated at a private boarding-school where he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Latin and French languages and some small knowledge of Greek. At the age of seventeen he entered as a clerk at the East India-house and imbibing a taste for the Italian language from the perusal of sir John Harrington's version of the Orlando Furioso he closely studied it, with a view of translating that poem, but after proceeding some time he set it aside for the Jerusalem Delivered, of Tasso which he commenced in 1758 and published in 1763. He was permitted to dedicate and present this translation to the queen, the dedication being composed by Dr Johnson. This was his first

second production, but he had before written a tragedy on the death of Mrs Woffington, and some poems in French's collection. In 1777 he published a translation of six dramas of Metastasio, in 2 vols., and the next year brought out his own tragedy of Cyrus, which did not succeed, Timanthes in 1770, and Cleone in 1775 were equally unsuccessful being the whole of his dramatic efforts. In 1773 he published the first volume of his Orlando Furioso, the farther progress of which was impeded by his advancement to the auditorship of the Indian accounts, he however concluded it in 1783, when it appeared complete in 5 vols. 8vo. In 1785 he wrote the life of his friend Mr Scott of Answell. Having retired from the East India house after a service of forty two years he took up his abode in 1786 with his wife and son, at the parsonage-house of the latter at Abinger near Dorking. Here advertizing to the common place objections to the Orlando he connected the narrative in twenty four books, and disposed the stories in a regular series, which alteration by no means superseded his former edition. In 1792 he translated Tasso's Rinaldo and ended his literary labours with a more complete collection of dramas from Metastasio. Mr Hooles is smooth but prosaic and monotonous in his versification and his translations are now nearly superseded. He died much respected in 1803.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* Nichols's Lit. Ans.

HOOPER. There were two eminent prelates of that name in the English church. The first of them JOHN HOOPER whose name is also sometimes spelt Hooper was a learned Cistercian monk converted to protestantism in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of his birth which took place in the county of Somerset, has been fixed at 1493; and his education was conducted at Merton college Oxford where he assumed the cowl. On the passing of the act commonly known as the statute of the six articles Hooper whose newly-formed opinions placed him in some danger from its operation fled to France and afterwards to Zurich in Switzerland where he married and led a life of literary leisure till the death of Henry allowed him to return once more to his native country. Setting in the metropolis, he became soon distinguished by his eloquence as a preacher while the prominent part he now took in the proceedings against bishop Bonner still further increased his popularity among those of his own persuasion. Thus, backed by his friend the earl of Warwick's interest with the young king procured his advancement to the sees of Gloucester in 1500 and of Worcester in 1552 both which he held together in commendam. A difficulty ensued at his consecration which had nearly prevented his preferment, the new bishop scrupling to go through the ceremony in the usual canon and habit, as being too nearly connected with the practice of the Romish church. He was even for a short time in custody on this account, but Edgland at length waived the question

he took his seat on the episcopal bench. In this his new situation he distinguished himself as well by his hospitality as by his piety and the mildness of his manners but on the accession of Mary these qualities could not obviate from the minds of the now dominant party the part he had formerly taken against Bonner and the tendency of his opinions continuing firm in his profession of the form of religion he had from choice adopted he at length received sentence as an obstinate and irrevocable heretic and suffered at the stake in the city of Gloucester with much constancy on the 9th of February 1554. He published several sermons and polemical tracts an account of which is to be found in Fox's Martyrology.—The second bishop of this name was GEORGE HOOPER a native of Grimsley Worcestershire born 1640. He was at first placed at St Paul's school but was soon removed to that of Westminster whence he proceeded on the foundation to Christ church Oxford in 1656. In this university he acquired considerable reputation by his scholastic attainments especially in oriental literature as well as in mathematics. In 1672 Morley bishop of Winchester made him his domestic chaplain and presented him soon after to the living of Havant which he exchanged for that of East Woodhay Hants. Sheldon archbishop of Canterbury afterwards availed himself of his services in the same capacity and in 1673 gave him the valuable rectory of Lambeth and a stall in Exeter cathedral. At the expiration of two years he attended Mary princess of Orange daughter of James II to the Netherlands as her almoner and on his return was offered the divinity of professorship in the university where he was educated but declined it. After the Revolution he obtained through the interest of his royal patroness the deanery of Canterbury to which he was presented in 1691 and almost immediately subsequent to the accession of queen Anne to the throne he was raised first to the see of St Asaph and in little more than six months afterwards translated to the more lucrative one of Bath and Wells. He was the author of a great variety of devotional tracts an essay on divorces written in Latin, and a learned treatise on the Jewish, Greek and Roman measures with another on English coin measures &c affixed to it by way of appendix. This work was first printed in 1721 but is to be found also in an excellent edition of his works complete published at Oxford, in folio 1737. This learned prelate after presiding over his diocese for twenty-four years, died in 1727 at Barleby Somerset, and is buried in Wells cathedral.—Fox's Acts and Monuments. Burnet's own Times. Nichols's Lit. Ans.

HOORNBEECK (John) a Dutch Polemic of the seventeenth century born in 1617 at Haerlem. He received his education at Leyden and Utrecht, in which latter university he succeeded to the divinity chair in 1644 acting at the same time as pastor to the congregation there. After continuing to fill this

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situation for ten years with great ability and reputation he accepted an invitation to a similar but more lucrative appointment at Leyden. Bayle speaks highly of him both as a professor and a practical divine. Among his writings are to be found a "System of Practical Divinity" 4to, A Refutation of Socinianism 4to 3 vols two treatises the objects of which are the conversion of the jews and of the gentiles the former in 8vo the latter in 4to and a work on Theological Institutions. Dr Hoornbeek died at Leyden in 1666.—*Fischer Thact Sacra Nom.*

HOORNE (JOHN VAN) a Dutch physician born in 1621 at Amsterdam. Having studied at Utrecht he went to Venice and entered into the service of that state as a medical attendant on the forces of the republic. He subsequently graduated in physic at the university of Basle and after having filled the professor's chair in surgery and anatomy in his native city died eventually in 1670 at Leyden where he had passed the last seven years of his life in the capacity of anatomical professor. He was the author of a great variety of tracts on professional subjects all of which are much esteemed especially those on the formation of the testes and on the thoracic duct.—*Morer: Raet's Cyclop.*

HOPE (JONV) an ingenious physician and naturalist of the last century. He was born at Edinburgh May 10th 1725, and after studying at the university of his native city he went to Paris to attend the botanical lectures of the celebrated Jussieu. Returning home he graduated as M.D. at Glasgow and became a fellow of the college of physicians of Edinburgh of which he was afterwards president. He obtained the professorship of botany and the materia medica in the university of Edinburgh and he was in 1761 appointed botanist to the king and superintendent of the botanic garden. His death took place November 10th 1786 Dr Hope did not distinguish himself by any distinct publications of importance but he was fellow of the Royal Society in whose Transactions are to be found several memoirs on the subject of his botanical researches —*Life of Hope by Dr Dunton.*

HOPKINS (EXKIN) bishop of Londonderry the son of an English clergyman who officiated at Sandford in Devonshire where the subject of this memoir was born in 1633 His father got him admitted into the choir of Magdalen college Oxford of which society he afterwards became chaplain. Being presented to the rectory of St Mary Woolnoth in the city of London the bishop of that diocese made a difficulty of instituting him on account of his opinions which leaned towards presbyterianism. This circumstance and the breaking out of the great plague induced him to remove to Exeter where forming an acquaintance with the family of lord Robertes afterwards earl of Truro he married Araminta a daughter of that nobleman and on the appointment of his father in law to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland accompanied him to

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his seat of government. Before his patron's recall he had already obtained the deanship of Raphoe and in 1671 the new lord Lieutenant, the earl of Berkley raised him on the strong personal recommendation of his predecessor to the bishopric of the same diocese. In this see he continued ten years when he was translated to that of Londonderry On the city's being besieged in 1688 he came to London and the following year was made minister of St Mary Aldermanbury and continued so till his death in June 1690 Three editions of his works among which are expositions of the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer besides sermons have been printed in folio 4to and 8vo. Bishop Hopkins left two sons the elder of whom CHARLES was born in 1664 at Exeter before his parents went to Ireland. He was placed at Trinity college, Dublin whence he removed to Cambridge. During the war of the Revolution he distinguished himself much in favour of the Orange party and afterwards lived as a wit and man of fashion about town, associating with Dryden lord Dorset Congreve and other poets of the day the latter of whom wrote an epilogue to a tragedy which he produced 1695 under the title of *Fyrrhus*. He was the author also of two other tragedies *The Female Warrior* and *Boudicea* and published a translation of the *Art of Love* and other pieces from Ovid. His death which was much hastened by his intemperate mode of living took place in 1699.—JOHN his younger brother was born January 1 1675 He too inherited the talent of the family although little more is known of him than that he was the author of a collection of poems printed in 1700 in three volumes entitled *Amarus, or the Works of the Muse* a poetical tribute to king William called *The Triumphs of Peace* 1698, and a short poem *The Victory of Death* The time and manner of his decease is unknown.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon: Baye Drum.*

HOPKINS (JOHN) see STRANHOLD

HOPKINS (WILLIAM) There were two divines of this name the one a native of Evesham in Worcestershire was born in 1647 He was educated at Oxford being successively a member of Trinity college and St Mary hall in that university Having taken holy orders he in 1671 accompanied the English embassy to Stockholm in the capacity of chaplain and four years after on his return to England was presented to the living of Landridge with the mastership of St Oswald's hospital, and a stall in Worcester cathedral Dr Hopkins possessed a great fund of antiquarian knowledge, and is known to have assisted bishop Gibson in rendering the *Chronicon Saxonum* into Latin, as well as to have been the translator of the article headed Worcestershire in Gibson's *Camden's Britannia* His other works are some *Anecdotes* on Johnson's reply to Jovian and Bertram on the Eucharist 8vo. His death took place in 1700 at Worcester — The second WILLIAM HOPKINS though in orders and rector of Bchey Sussex openly professed Arian principles, and even

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published a treatise in defence of them, entitled "An Appeal to Common Sense," 1795. He died in 1796. — *Athen. Oevr. Res' Cycles*

HOPFNER (1641) an able and ingenious artist, especially in portraits. He was in a great degree self-taught, but by his talents and exertions struggled through many difficulties to the attainment of considerable eminence, and the rank of royal academician. Mr Hopfer had also a taste for poetry, which he exhibited in 1805, by a metrical translation of Tales from the *Touti Nama* the *Histoire des Pasteurs*, and the *Fabliaux de Le Grand*. He died in 1810. — *Cant Mag.*

HOPTON (Astrea) a mathematician, son of Sir Arthur Hopton, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. After taking his degree of BA, he removed to the Temple where he became the intimate friend of Fielden. He died in 1614, in his twenty-sixth year. He wrote a treatise on the *Geometrical Staff*, "The Topographical Gunne, containing the uses of that instrument the quadrant, plane table and circumferentor." "A concordance of Years, containing a new and exact computation of Time according to the English account." "Prognostications for the Years 1607 and 1614." — *Athen. Oevr.*

HORAPOLLO or **HORUS APOLLO** an Egyptian grammarian who flourished under the emperor Theodosius towards the close of the fourth century. He was a native of Panoplos and according to Suidas, taught publicly at Alexandria before he settled in the metropolis of the empire. In 1503 Aldus Manutius printed at Venice two books on the Hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt written in the Greek language, in one volume folio. These have been since reprinted by De Pau 1727 in 4to, at Utrecht, accompanied with annotations, and a Latin translation, but although all join in ascribing them to some person of this name, it is yet as Faberius observes very doubtful whether they be not the production of another Horus Apollo of even earlier date than the grammarian to whom they are attributed — *Faberius Bibl. Oevr.*

HORATIUS FLACCUS (Quintus) one of the most celebrated, and beyond comparison the most popular of the Roman poets. He was born at Venusia a town in the confines of Apulia and Lucania, BC 65, being the son of a freedman, who followed the employment of a tax-gatherer. Notwithstanding his humble origin, his father was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, who took extraordinary pains to give his son an excellent education, for the completion of which he sent him at the age of eighteen to study philosophy and Greek literature at Athens. Whilst in that city, Marcus Brutus passing through in his way to Macedonia, took Horace, with several other Roman students, to the army. He soon made him a military tribune, but the poet freely confesses to a lack of martial spirit, and it appears that he fled from the field at the battle of Philippi, after throwing away his shield in a state of unseemly fear and dis-

order. As he was on the losing side, he incurred a forfeiture of property, but in other respects obtained a pardon. His literary talents now formed his sole dependence, and applying himself to poetry he soon made himself known to all the leading men of genius at Rome. Virgil, he informs us, was the friend who introduced him to Mecenas to whom he quickly rendered himself so acceptable that he became his familiar companion. That distinguished patron of letters also procured the restoration of his estate, and made him personally known to Augustus, who became greatly attached to him and would have constituted him his private secretary but Horace who preferred literary leisure and personal independence declined the appointment. Although fully capable of participating in the pleasures of refined society he seems to have been extremely attached to rural retirement, which he has eulogised in his poetry with great feeling and energy. At the same time he accuses himself of levity and mutability in his predilections and seems not to have been untaught with the follies familiar to his youth and station. When Horace was about twenty six years of age, Augustus found it necessary to make peace with Anthony in order to unite their forces against the younger Pompey on which occasion Horace and Virgil accompanied Mecenas to Brundisium, that minister being deputed by Caesar to conclude the treaty. Of this journey Horace has given a very entertaining account, in the fifth satire of his first book. The incidents of the life of this favourite poet were few and he appears to have chiefly passed his time between Rome and his Tiburtine or Sabine villa. His writings prove that he was on terms of easy familiarity with many persons of rank, and he showed himself generally ready to do friendly offices, in the way of advice and recommendation. He acquired much fame by his writings during his life but never could be induced to undertake any single great work. He, however composed his "Carmen secundum," at the express request of Augustus who had kindly complained of his saying so little of him in his writings. He died BC 8 in his fifty-seventh year and was interred near the tomb of his patron Mecenas whose death a short time preceded his own, an event that much affected him. On the merits of an author so well known, and so masterly canvassed by classical critics as Horace it is an unnecessary to dwell in a work of this nature. His odes are models of that kind of composition in the Latin language, and his epistles and astrologie while scarcely pretending to be poetry, abound in moral maxims vigorously expressed, in acute observations on life and manners, and in much easy and vivacious illustration. His preceptive pieces on the art of writing, the principal of which is his "Epistle to the Friars," or "Art of Poetry" display much good sense and taste, but are desultory and immature; a species of graceful negligence being one of the great charms of Horace. He is peculiarly the poet for apt

and elegant quotations, even the variety of his humor and vivacity of his philosophy used to increase his attraction in this respect, by allowing him to occasionally moralise in the lofty manner of the stoics, and at other times to indulge in the lighter strain of the Epicurean school, to which his genius and practice were probably more naturally conformable. The editions of Horace are numerous beyond those of any other poet. Dr Douglass, an eminent physician in the reign of George II collected no fewer than four hundred of them to which may be added the more recent editions of Combe, Wakefield, Hunter, and Matherichius.—*Horatii Opera in nova Doli Crasius' Litteris et Rom. Post.*

HOBBERY (MATTHEW) an episcopal clergyman who attracted notice by discussing the doctrine of the eternity of hell torments. He was born in 1707 at Haxey in Lincolnshire where his father was vicar of the parish. After some previous education in the country he became a student at Lincoln college Oxford whence he was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He took his bachelor's degree in divinity in 1743 and in 1745 he obtained that of doctor. Dr Smallbroke, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry made him his chaplain and bestowed on him a canonry in his cathedral, as well as other ecclesiastical preferment. He was subsequently presented by his college to the rectory of Stanlake which he held till his death in 1773. He published in 1744 a treatise on the Duration of Future Punishment 8vo and a posthumous collection of his sermons appeared in 1774.—*Genl Mag.*

HORNE (ANDREW) an English lawyer and juridical writer of the fourteenth century He is said to have been a native of Gloucester and held the office of chamberlain of the city of London in the reign of Edward II. He is asserted to have written a book entitled *Chronicon Gloucestrum* which is not now extant and he was the compiler of a work in the town clerk's office called *Liber Horne* containing the charters customs ordinances and statutes relating to the metropolis in the time of Henry III and Edward I. But the chief work ascribed to Horne is *The Mirror of Justice*, of which a translation by William Hague was published in 1642 and several times reprinted. This is a system of the common law of England, most of which according to Sir E. Coke was written before the conquest but arranged and augmented by Horne. It is, however a curious and interesting tract, whatever may have been its origin.—*Bridgeman's Legal Bibliography*

HORNE (GEORGE) a learned and pious English prelate of the eighteenth century. He was born at Otham near Maidstone in Kent, November 1 1730. To his father who was rector of Otham he was indebted for his early education; and he was afterwards at a grammar school at Maidstone whence at the age of fifteen he removed to University college, Oxford, where he had obtained a scholarship. He applied himself closely to study especially

of the Hebrew language to which he added the person of the writings of the Christian fathers. At this period also he became a convert to the system of Hutchinson, through his acquaintance with the rev William Jones, who was afterwards his chaplain. Adopting the strange notion that the philosophy of Newton was inconsistent with the Bible, and was designed to subvert its authority he in 1751 published anonymously, *The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained, or a Brief Attempt to demonstrate that the Newmann System is agreeable to the Nations of the wisest Ancients*; and that Mathematical Principles are the only safe ones 8vo. This was an ironical attack on the doctrines of Newton, which he neither acknowledged nor defended against the animadversions it provoked. In 1752 he proceeded M.A. and the following year he published an other tract against the Newtonian philosophy in support of the principle of Hutchinson. He now entered into holy orders, and soon obtained considerable reputation as a preacher. In 1754 he wrote against Dr Shunkford's account of the creation and fall of man and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr Keencott, the supposed author of *A Word to the Hutchinsonians*. In 1758 he was chosen a proctor to the university and at the expiration of his office he was admitted to the degree of BD. In 1760 he produced a pamphlet, in which he censured the plan of Keencott for a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, but the literary hostilities of these gentlemen terminated in a lasting friendship. In 1764 he took the degree of DD, and in 1768 he was elected to the presidency of Magdalene college. Shortly after obtaining this preferment he married the daughter of Philip Burton esq. In 1771 Dr Horne was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king and the next year he displayed his seal in defiance of the thirty nine articles by publishing his *Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England* in a Letter to Lord North 4to. His principal and most popular work, the *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, made its appearance in 1776 in two vols. 4to. It displays to advantage the erudition and piety of the author, but a want of judgment is observable, which must detract from his acknowledged merit as a Scripture critic in the opinion of readers not unacquainted with his peculiar sentiments. In the same year in which he published his commentary he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1781 he was promoted, through the recommendation of his friend, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool) to the deanship of Canterbury. In 1784 appeared his *Letters on Infidelity* 12mo directed chiefly against the writings of Hume and in 1787 he published "A Letter to the rev Dr Priestley" by an Under-graduate, 8vo to which the doctor replied in his *Defences of Unitarianism for the year 1787*. In 1790 Dr Horne was advanced to the bishopric of Norwich, when he resigned the presidency of

Magdalen college. He held this dignity rather less than two years, dying January 17 1773, at Bath, whence he was removed for interment to the church of Eltham in Kent. Besides the works noticed, he was the author of " Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist," 1769, " A Letter to Dr. Adam Smith, on the Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume, esq; by one of the People called Chatham," 1777 8vo, " Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions, 8 vols. 8vo., Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts," 1790 8vo, and " A Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich" 1791 4to. He also wrote some papers in a manuscript, called the " Olla Podrida," published at Oxford in 1787.—*Acta: G. Biog.*

HORNECK (Astronomy) a native of Basle, in the lower Palatinate, born 1641, who came over to this country in 1663, and entered himself of Queen's college Oxford, being admitted *ad eiusdem* to the degree of master of arts from the university of Wittenberg. Two years afterwards he quitted Oxford, where he had already obtained the living of All Saints and entered the family of Montague of Albermarle as domestic chaplain and tutor to his eldest son. His services in this double capacity were rewarded by his patron with a stall in Exeter cathedral and the Rectory of Doulton, Devon. Having graduated as doctor in divinity at Cambridge in 1681 he became some years afterwards one of the chaplains to king William and queen Mary to whose favour he had been specially recommended by lord Oxford and in 1693 was allowed to exchange his Exeter prebend for a more valuable one in Westminster abbey. The following year he freed, Dr Kidder bishop of Bath and Wells who afterwards wrote an account of his life, presented him to a stall in his cathedral, which he held together with his other preferment. Dr. Horneck is commemorated by his biographer as an able scholar especially versed in the Hebrew language and also as an active and conscientious divine. He published several sermons, which were much admired, as well as " The Happy Ascent; The Fire of the Altar;" " The Great Law of Consideration;" " The Crucified Jesus;" " The Exercise of Prayer," and other devotional tracts besides an account of

The Confessions of Lieutenant Stirrup and George Borroky executed for the murder of Mr Thynne of Longleat, 1681 and another of Mr Storer the rector of Putney's abjuration of protestantism under James II. He died of the stone in January 1696 and is buried in Westminster abbey.—*Kidder's Life of Horneck.*

HORNBY (FRANCIS) barrister-at-law was born at Edinburgh in the year 1778. He was educated at the high school, and finished his studies at the university of his native city, where he formed an intimacy with lord Henry Petty, subsequently marquis of Lansdowne, under whose patronage after studying the law, and becoming an advocate, he repaired to

London, and entered parliament in the year 1806. In 1810 he became chairman to the Balloon Committee, and was author of the unanimous report on that intricate subject, which formed the result of its labours. His close application to business however so much impaired his naturally delicate constitution, that he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy and died, greatly lamented at Pisa, 26 February 1817. Mr Horner whose literary talents were considerable was one of the earliest and most able writers in the Edinburgh Review.—*Annual Eng.*

HORNIUS (Grazius) an eminent writer of history was born in the Palatinate about the commencement of the seventeenth century. He studied at the college of Kreuzen, and becoming preceptor to a young Englishman, visited this country and attaching himself to the presbyterian party paid great attention to public affairs. He finally became professor of history in the university of Leyden, and died in 1650. His principal works are—" A Commentary on the present state of the Churches of England 1647" " A History of the Transactions in England Scotland, and Ireland in 1645-6" 1648, " De Ongnibus Americanis" 1658, " Historia Philosophie" 1655, " Historia Ecclesiastica, Orbis Politicus Orbis Imperans Geographus Venetia et Nova Arca Noe a history of monachies, and an edition of Sulpicius Severus. He had a warm controversy with Isaac Vossius respecting the age of the world.—*Mores.*

HORNSBY (THOMAS) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born 1734, and died April 11 1810. He was Savilian professor of astronomy professor of natural philosophy and lectures on experimental philosophy at Oxford as well as keeper of the Radcliffe library. He had taken the degrees of MA and DD and was a fellow of the Royal Society in whose Transactions he published the following papers — " On the Parallax of the Sun" 1763, " Observations on the Solar Eclipse April 1 1764 at Oxford," " Account of the Improvements to be made by Observations of the Transit of Venus, in 1769," " Observations on the Transit of Venus, and Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1769," " The Quantity of the Sun's Parallax as deduced from Observations of the Transit of Venus on June 3 1769," " Inquiry into the Quantity and Direction of the proper Motion of Arcturus with some Remarks on the Determination of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic But Dr Hornsby chiefly distinguished himself in the literary world as the editor of the astronomical observations made by Dr Bradley, at Greenwich which, after a long delay arising from various causes were published in two volumes, folio 1796. Dr Hornsby entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the scientific members of the university, by his successful labours in completing the astronomical arrangements at the observatory as well as by his zealous attention to the duties of his station.—*Gent Mag. Watt's Hist. Brit.*

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HØRREBOW (Peter) an eminent astronomer and professor at Copenhagen, was born at Laagedal in Jutland in 1679. He studied at Aalborg under very unfavourable circumstances, being obliged during that time to submit to various kinds of labour. In 1716 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1723 was elected a member of the Danish Academy of Sciences. He died in 1764. He was the author of many works connected with his favourite pursuits among which were *Copernicus Triumphantus sive de Parallaxi Orbis Anni* in which he warmly advocates the system of Copernicus the Elements of Astronomy, and The Elements of Mathematics, but he is best known in England by his "Natural History of Iceland," folio 1753. His mathematical works were published in four vols. 4to Copenhagen 1735.—*Nova Diet Hist.*

HORROX (JEREMIAH) a celebrated English astronomer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Toxteth near Liverpool about 1619 and received his education at Emmanuel college Cambridge. About 1633 he began to study astronomy, but living then at Toxteth with a slender income his progress was but slow, and he made little proficiency in the science till about three years after when he formed an acquaintance with Mr William Crabtree of Broughton near Manchester who was engaged in a correspondence with Samuel Foster then professor of geometry at Gresham college London. Animated by the assistance of these gentlemen Horrox pursued his studies with assiduity and success. He appears to have resided at the village of Hool near Liverpool where he accurately observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk November 24th 1639. Science would probably have been greatly indebted to him but he was unfortunately cut off by death January 3 1640-1, only a few days after he had finished his treatise entitled "Venus in Sole visa" which shows him to have been more intimately acquainted with the extent of the solar system than his learned editor Hookeius. Other productions of his pen left in an imperfect state were collected and published by Dr Wallis in 1673 under the title of *Opera Postuma*. Horrox seems to have been the first who ever predicted or observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk from which he deduced many useful observations, though not aware of the full advantages to be derived from an examination of that important phenomenon. His theory of lunar motions afforded assistance to Newton who always spoke of Horrox as a mathematical genius of the highest order.—*Martin's Biog Philos. Aikin's Gen Biog*

HORSLEY (John) an English clergyman eminent as an investigator of the Roman antiquities of Britain. He was a native of Northumberland and was educated at a grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and afterwards at one of the Scottish universities, where he obtained the degree of MA. He then settled at Morpeth, in his native county as minister to a dissenting congregation; and

he appears to have died there December 12th, 1731, at the age of forty six. He was distinguished for a profound acquaintance with the antiquities of his country and some of his letters on archaeological topics are extant, addressed to Roger Gale esq. That gentleman was a contributor to Horsley's great work

Britannia Romana the publication of which was posthumous 1733 folio. It contains a sketch of the Roman history of Britain lists of military forces a description of the Roman walls accounts of inscriptions and sculptures with the geography and topography of Britain from Ptolemy Antonine &c. Though from its nature and the period at which it was compiled, this work is both defective and inaccurate it is still valuable and is entitled to commendation as the earliest systematic production of the kind. Mr Horsley was acquainted with mathematical science and he gave lectures on natural philosophy at Newcastle and at Morpeth.—*Vickit's Lit. Aikin's Gen Biog*

HORSLEY (SAMUEL) a learned dignitary of the church of England, probably of the same family with the preceding as his grandfather was a dissenter. His father who was a clergyman held the curacy of St Martin's in the Fields London in which parish the son was born in October 1733. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity hall Cambridge where he took the degree of LLB in 1758. The same year having been ordained he became curate to his father then rector of Newington Butts which benefice he resigned to his son in 1759 who retained it till his promotion to the see of Rochester. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and the same year he published an elaborate treatise entitled "The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous production of it in the Solar System" 8vo. In 1768 he went to Christchurch Oxford as private tutor to lord Gurnsey eldest son of the earl of Aylesford and at that university he took the degree of LLD. In 1770 was printed at the Clarendon press his earliest mathematical publication *Apolloni Pergei Inclusionis Libri II.* In November 1773 he was elected secretary to the Royal Society; and not long after the earl of Aylesford presented him to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey which he held by dispensation, together with that of Newington. In 1774 he published "Remarks on the Observations made in the last Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum in latitude 79 deg 50 min in a Letter to the hon C J Phipps, &c. In December the same year he married the daughter of the rev John Botham his predecessor at Aldbury. In 1776 he published proposals for a new edition of the works of sir Isaac Newton, which was gradually completed in five volumes, quarto. His great diligence and proficiency in various sciences now procured him the patronage of bishop Lewth who made him his chaplain and collated him to a prebend in St Paul's cathedral. In 1779 he resigned Aldbury and

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the next year obtained the living of Thorley. He was appointed archdeacon of St Albans in 1781 and early in 1782 vicar of South Weald in Essex, on which he resigned both Thorley and Newington. He engaged warmly in the contest carried on in 1783 and 1784 with sir Joseph Banks, respecting his conduct as president of the Royal Society and delivered several very eloquent speeches on the occasion, printed with others in An Authentic Narrative of the Disensions of the Royal Society, 1784. Dr Horsey withdrew from the society in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place of which he did not approve. His concluding words on returning were I quit that temple where philosophy once presided and where Newton was her officiating minister. About the same period he commenced a literary controversy with the great champion of unitarianism Dr Priestley. His labours in the cause of orthodoxy on this occasion procured him the friendly patronage of the lord chancellor Thurlow who characteristically remarked, that those who defended the church ought to be supported by the church, and accordingly presented him to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Gloucester and in 1798 he was, through the same interest made bishop of St David's. In his episcopal character he supported the reputation for learning and ability which he had previously acquired. His first charge to his clergy delivered in 1790 attracted great approbation as did also his speech in the house of lords on the catholic bill May 31st, 1791. On these as well as on other occasions, he showed himself the strenuous advocate for the existing state of things in religion and politics, and the merit of his conduct will accordingly be differently appreciated with reference to the various opinions of different persons but none can deny the ability with which he advocated the cause he had adopted. His zeal did not go unwarded. He was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1793 and made dean of Westminster, and in 1802 he was translated to St Asaph. He died at Brighton October 4th, 1806 and was interred at Newington Butts. Bishop Horsey at one period became quite an atheist, and some incautious and perhaps impetuous speeches which he uttered in the house of peers during the discussion of lord Grenville's bill etc. exposed him to a good deal of censure, but he may at least claim the praise of consistency of conduct as an enemy of innovation, and he was probably honest and sincere, if not wholly disinterested in his despaciations against religious and political heresy, and heretics. Besides the works noticed, he was the author of Critical Discussions on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah 4to, "Hosea, a new translation, with notes, 4to, a Translation of the Psalms, 2 vols., Biblical Criticism," 4 vols. 8vo, Sermons, Charges, Elementary Treatises on the Mathematics; on the Pyramids of the Greek and Latin Languages, and Papers in the Philological Department.—Nichol's Lit. Ann.

THOMAS HORSEY (1658) a physician of stu-

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nece in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Torgau, and studied at the university of Frankfort on the Oder, where he took the degree of MD in 1552. After having practised his profession in Silesia and Moravia, he was in 1580 made physician-in-ordinary to the archduke of Austria, and four years after he obtained the professorship of medicine in the university of Helmstadt. On this occasion he delivered an inaugural oration De Remediis discordium Medicina et eorum Remedii printed with his Epistola Philosophorum et Medicinalium Lupa 1596 8vo. He died about 1600. Heatus was the author of a tract De Amore Dentis maxillari Poeni Silesi; et de Natura, Differentia, et Causis eorum qui Doloribus ambulant, Lupa 1596, 15mo. The Silesian boy with the golden tooth noticed in that work was an impostor whom Horstius, unfortunately for his reputation took for a prodigy whose appearance portended the overthrow of the Turkish empire.—HORSTIUS (Grazz) nephew of the foregoing became so celebrated a physician that he was styled the Aesculapius of Germany. He was born at Torgau in 1578 and studied at Wittenberg and Basel at which last place he was admitted MD in 1606. After being professor of medicine at different universities, he became first physician to the city of Ulm in 1622 and resided there during the rest of his life dying of the gout in August 1636. He published treatises De tripla Sanitate 1648, 15mo, De tuenda Sanitate Studiorum et Literatorum, De Causis similitudinis et dissimilitudinis in Foetu, respectu Parentum, 1619 4to, Dissertatio de Natura Amoris Additio Resolutionibus de Cura Faroës Amatoriae de Phœnix atque de Pulu Amantum 1611 4to. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio Nuremberg 1660.—Morer Hutchinson's Biog Med.

HORTE (Josiah) an ingenious and liberal divine who was a native of Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. He received his education at Tewkesbury in the same county at a dissenting academy kept by Mr Samuel Jones, where Butler afterwards bishop of Durham, was at the same time a student. After having completed his studies, Horte became pastor to a congregation of dissenters at Newbury in Berkshire which situation he left, and took orders in the church of England. Obtaining the patronage of one of the viceroys, he went to Ireland, where he was made bishop of Kilmore, and subsequently archbishop of Tuam which see he held till his death, which happened in December 1751. His published works consist of a volume of sermons, and a Pastoral Charge to his Clergy.—Chidwicks Gen. Biog Diet.

HORTENSII (LAMMARI) the assumed name of a learned native of Montfort, near Utrecht, who in his various writings in history, poetry and philology took this designation, by which alone he has come down to posterity, in commemoration of his descent from a Dutch gardener. Although his real name is unknown, it is ascertained that he was born about the

commencement of the sixteenth century and received a liberal education at Louvain. He afterwards presided for a number of years over the grammar-school of Naarden and was the author of a history of the war in Germany under the emperor Charles V written in the Latin language, in seven books, a Common tract on the first six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*, another on Four of the Comedies of Aristophanes, and a third on Lucan's *Pharsalia*. He also published two accounts "De secessione Ultrayectana," and "De tumultu Anabaptistarum"; besides some satirical and other poems. His death took place at Naarden in 1577.

HORTENSIIUS (*Quintius*) a celebrated Roman orator, who flourished in the time of Marcus and Sylla, and survived to see his reputation eclipsed by the growing eloquence of his great rival Cicero. He was of senatorial dignity and having pleaded his first cause with great success about the year 92 before the christian era when only in his nineteenth year passed successively through the offices of military tribune A U C 664 and prætor 651 till he finally attained the consulship in 655. His works are unfortunately lost to posterity, but Cicero has spoken ably and affectingly upon his death which took place in the same year in which Caesar by causing himself to be proclaimed dictator put an end to the Roman republic, and about half a century BC. The intimacy of Hortensius with Cato was shown by the singular circumstance of his obtaining from the latter his wife Marcia, for the purpose of bringing him a family which had not been answered and she lived after wards with Cato until his death.—*S C Hon* TENESIA daughter of this orator inherited her father's eloquence which she exercised in pleading the cause of the Roman ladies before the triumvir, Antony Octavian and Lepidas, who had issued an edict compelling them to declare their property preparatory to a heavy taxation. Quintilian speaks of this harangue with applause.—*Ciceron Brutus. Boyle.*

HOSPINIAN (*Rosolinus*) an eminent Swiss divine born at Altdorf in the canton of Zurich in 1547. Having received a liberal education at Zurich, Marburg, and Heidelberg he entered the church in 1568 and three years afterwards obtained the freedom of the city of Zurich and the superintendence of the abbey school there. While in this situation he devoted his leisure hours to the compilation of a voluminous and elaborate work, which he printed occasion ally in different portions, under the title of a

History of the Errors of Popery but did not live to complete it. This and another treatise written against the Jesuits, and entitled *Historia Jesuicola*, procured him, in 1568 the archdeaconry of the Caroline church. At the expiration of six years he was further preferred to be pastor of the abbey church, where he continued to officiate till within three years of his death, although a cataract deprived him of sight for more than a twelvemonth during the interval. In 1613 the operation of couching restored his vision, but in 1623, being then

seventy-six years of age his faculties failed him, and though he survived till 1626, his last three years were passed in a state of childish imbecility. He was twice married, and had fourteen children by his first wife, who died in 1612. An edition of his works was printed at Geneva, in seven volumes, folio, in 1681, among them besides those already enumerated, are a treatise on the Eucharist and another called *Concordie Discons*, both which gave great offence to the Lutherans, who replied to them with much asperity. Also others, *De Tempis, Festa Christianorum, De Monachis*, and "De Festis Judaeorum et Ebreorum." *Boyle.*

HOSPITAL (*MICHAEL DE L.*) an eminent chancellor of France was born in 1505 at Aigneville in Auvergne. His father who was physician and chief manager of the affairs of the constable de Bourbon sent him to study jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy where he also distinguished himself by his acquirements in polite literature. He quickly rose in his profession and after obtaining the office of counsellor of parliament was sent ambassador by Henry II to the council of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, in which post by his ability economy and integrity he restored the exhausted treasury and put an end to the dishonest practices and the unjust emoluments of a horde of rapacious court favourites whose exorbitant he encountered with inflexible sternness. On the death of Henry II he was introduced by the Guises into the council of state, which post he gave up to accompany Margaret de Valois duchess of Savoy as her chancellor. The confusion which followed in France soon made it necessary to recall a minister of so much talent, and he was advanced to the post of chancellor. Although patronised by the house of Guise, and obliged to acquiesce in many things which he disapproved to prevent a great deal that he disapproved more he never ceased to advocate toleration and was the principal author of the edict of 1568 which allowed freedom of worship to protestants. By this conduct he rendered himself exceedingly odious to the court of Rome which sought in vain to remove him, until the court came to the summary resolution of exterminating the reformed religion by violence. Finding himself regarded with suspicion and dislike he anticipated his dismissal by a voluntary retreat to his country-house where a few days after the seals were demanded from him which he resigned without regret, observing that the affairs of the world were becoming too corrupt for him to take a part in them. In lettered ease the conversation of a few friends, and in the composition of Latin poetry in which he took much pleasure, he enjoyed himself with great satisfaction, until the atrocious day of St. Bartholomew in 1572. Upon this event, his friends fearing that he might be made one of its victims, urged him to take measures for his safety but he not only dis-

dicted to seek condonement, but when a party of人文主义 (although without authority) all hurried towards his house, he refused to close his gates. He was preserved only by the arrival of a second party with express orders from Charles IX to spare him. On this occasion he was told that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him when he easily observed: "I did not know that I had done any thing to deserve either death or pardon." This excellent magistrate and truly great man survived that execrable event a few months only dying on the 13th March 1573, at the age of sixty-eight. Distinguished by that firmness of mind, without which the greatest talents are often useless, no one was more determined enemy to injustice, and the reform in legislation produced by him is regarded by the president Henriot, and other enlightened writers, as at once highly honourable to his integrity and capacity and of the greatest benefit to France. It was comprised in various ordinances particularly that of Moulins, in 1566. His other works are "Latin Poems, of a grave and masculine character easy energetic but diffuse, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam 1732; Harangue before the States of Orleáns, in which he appears to have less advantage as an orator than a poet. Mémoire containing treatise, state papers &c., A Discourse in favour of Peace" and his Testament." The eulogy of L'Hospital was made a prize subject by the French Academy in 1777 and a statue was erected to him by Louis XVI. An able essay on his life was published by M. Bourdier in 1807 from which work and other materials Mr Charles Butler some time after published another essay principally with a view of exalting him as a catholic friend to toleration.—Moreri. C Butler's Life of L'Hospital. Sam. Onson. Bayle.

HOSPITAL or HOPITAL (WILLIAM FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L') marquis de St Maenne, a celebrated French mathematician of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1661, his father being a lieutenant-general in the army and master of the horse to the duke of Orléans. After being educated at home under a private tutor he entered into the army but was obliged to quit the service on account of the imperfection of his sight. He then devoted himself exclusively to the study of mathematics, and being particularly delighted with the perusal of father Malebranche's *Recherche de la Vérité* he sought his acquaintance and followed his advice on all occasions. At the age of thirty two he distinguished himself by solving problems proposed to the lovers of mathematics by James Bernoulli, and in 1693 he was admitted as a honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. From that period he published in the French and English journals solutions of difficult questions and other mathematical communications. Such was his reputation that M. Huyghens, professor as was his acquaintance in science, did not disdain to apply to him his information relative to the nature of

the differential calculus. This led to the publication of his treatise entitled "L'Analyse des Infiniment Petits," 1696 the first French work on the subject, of which a new edition was published by Lefèvre Paris, 1781 4to. The marquis de l'Hospital continued his researches with ardour till his death which took place in 1704. Besides the works mentioned he was the author of ' Les Sections Coniques les Lieux Géométriques et Construction des Equations, and Une Théorie des Courbes Mécaniques 4to. He was in private life a man of integrity of an open and candid disposition and of agreeable and polished manners suited to his station in society —Fonsenelle's *Eloges des Justes*. Martin's *Bog Philos.* Aikin's *G. Bog*

HOSTE (PAUL) was born May 19 1659 at Pont de Vaise, he joined the junks in 1669 and acquired great skill in mathematics he accompanied the marshals d'Estrees and de Tourville during twelve years in all their naval expeditions and gained their esteem. He was appointed king's professor of mathematics at Toulon and died there February 23 1700 leaving Recueil des Travaux de Mathématiques les plus nécessaires à un Officier 3 vols. 12mo. L'Art des Armées Navales ou Traité des Evolutions Navales Lyons, 1697 and more completely in 1727 folio. This work is equally historical and scientific it contains an account of the most considerable naval events of the fifty preceding years. He presented it to Louis XIV who received it graciously and rewarded the author with 100 pistoles and a pension of 600 livres. A treatise on the construction of ships which he wrote in consequence of a conversation with marshal de Tourville is printed at the end of the preceding. In 1762 lieutenant O Brye published in 4to "Naval Evolutions or a System of Sea Discipline" extracted from father L'Hoste's Art des Armées Navales.—Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.

HOTSTE or L'HOSTE (JOHN) a learned French mathematician of the sixteenth century. For some time he was professor of civil and canon law in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. He then succeeded to the chair of mathematics in the same place whence he was removed to Nancy by Henry duke of Lorraine, who appointed him his superintendent of fortifications and counsellor of war. In this capacity he fortified Nancy and otherwise distinguished himself by mathematical treatises, which, however subsequently superseded entitle him to respectful notice. He died in 1631. His principal works are, "Le Sommaire et l'Usage de la Sphère Artificielle 4to, Description et Usage des principaux Instruments de Géométrie," De Cadran et Quadrat, "Rayon Astronomique," Bâton de Jacob, "Interprétation du grand Art de Raymond Lulle, &c. —Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.

HOTMAN (FRANCIS) an eminent professor of jurisprudence, born at Paris in 1584. His progress in the study of the civil law was so

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rapid, that when only eighteen years of age he was admitted to a doctor's degree so that faculty at Orleans. Returning to the metropolis, of which he was a native, he soon after distinguished himself by his lectures on the Roman code, as well as by his proficiency in the belles lettres but having embraced the tenets of the reformed religion the embrage which he gave by this step to the rest of his family induced him to withdraw from their society and to settle in Switzerland where, after remaining a short time at Geneva, he accepted the professor's chair in belles lettres at Bern. Hence he removed to Strasburg on obtaining the professorship of civil law in that university and lectured with so much reputation that large offers were made him by several German as well as other courts to settle in their respective dominions. Of these he at length accepted the proposals of Margaret of France and took up his abode at Bourges but the massacre of the Huguenots in 1572 from which he very narrowly escaped caused him to leave France with precipitation nor could he ever be prevailed on to return On this occasion he fled back to Geneva, and thence retired to Basel where he passed the remainder of his days. The last six years of his life, which were rendered painful by a confirmed dropsy were spent by him in revising his works on jurisprudence government and antiquities a treatise *De Consolatione* &c all which appeared in three folio volumes in 1599. Of these his Franco-Gallia has been translated into English by Lord Molesworth. Hotman like many of his contemporaries is said to have been a firm believer in alchemy and to have wasted much time and treasure in pursuit of the opus magnum. His death took place in 1510.—*Moreri. Aikin's G Biog.*

HOTTINGER (JOHN HENRY) a learned Swiss divine and Oriental scholar of the seven teenth century He was born at Zurich in 1620 and displaying when young an extraordinary propensity for the study of languages, some friends at Zurich afforded him the means of completing his education in foreign universities. He went to Geneva, Gottingen and Leyden where he applied himself with such diligence and success to the study of the oriental languages as to become one of the first scholars of his time After visiting England he returned to Zurich in 1642 and was immediately appointed professor of ecclesiastical history, and in the following year professor of catechetical divinity and of the oriental languages. In 1653 he was made professor of rhetoric and admitted into the college of orators. His great reputation occasioned his being invited by the elector palatine to Heidelberg to aid in the restoration of that university. He went thither in 1655 after having taken the degree of DD at Basel. He was appointed professor of divinity and principal of the college of Wisdom and raised to the dignity of ecclesiastical counsellor. The next year he was created rector of the university, and in 1658 he accompanied the prince palatine to the electoral diet of Frankfort where he formed

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an acquaintance with the famous orientalist, Job Ludolph. In 1661 he returned to Zurich when he was appointed president of the committee for the revision of the German translation of the Bible. He was sent to Holland in 1664 on some political mission and in 1667 while preparing for a temporary removal to Leyden, where he was offered the professorship of divinity, he was accidentally drowned by the overturning of a boat, in the neighbourhood of Zurich. Among his numerous works are an Oriental History from the Eastern writers, an Oriental Library or Catalogue of Books and Authors, an Heptaglott Lexicon, Exercitations against Morn, who preferred the Samaritan Pentateuch to the Hebrew Text, and Thesaurus Philologicus, or a Key to Scripture illustrating it from the Oriental languages and literature.—*Boyle. Aikin's G Biog.*

HOTTINGER (JOHN JAMES) son of the subject of the last article and also distinguished as a divine and theological writer. He was born at Zurich in 1632 and received his education in that city and at Basel whence, in 1674 he went to Geneva. The following year he was ordained to the ministry at Zurich, and in 1698 on the death of Heidegger he obtained the professorship of theology which he held during the remainder of his life. He wrote Theological Dissertations, and a vast multitude of other treatises on divinity biblical criticism and controversy both in the German and Latin languages. His death took place at Zurich in 1730.—*Moreri. Aikin's G Biog.*

HOTZE (—) an Austrian general who was a native of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland. In 1792 he served in the army as colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers, and in February 1793 he was promoted to the rank of major general when he was employed under Wurmser. He contributed to the taking of the lines of Viessembourg on the 13th of October but failed a few days after in an attack on the heights of Saverne and was unfortunate on other occasions in that and the following campaign though he had the reputation of being a brave and skilful officer. He continued to serve in 1794, 1795, and 1796 in the army of the Rhine, and in March 1795 he was made a lieutenant field-marshal. In August 1796 he assisted in gaining the battle of Neumarkt, and a few days afterwards he particularly distinguished himself in the field of Wurtzbourg where he displayed great talents and activity. In May 1797 the emperor rewarded his services with the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa. He had the command of the left wing of the army of the archduke Charles in 1799 and was extrusted with the operation of effecting the passage of the Rhine above the lake of Constance and penetrating into Switzerland. He succeeded only after several bloody combats in which he lost a great part of his troops, but his operations contributed powerfully to the future success of the archduke. He was killed near Chaltenbrunn in an attack made by the French, September 25, on his position behind the Laut. The defeat of the Russians under

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Kotzebue at Berlin, which took place at the same time, coincided therewith.—*Dict. des H. M. de l'Acad. S.*

HOUDARD (Davy) a French advocate and polished writer, who was a native of Dieppe and died at Alençon in 1803. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles-lettres at Paris, and afterwards an associate of the National Institute and was distinguished for his acquaintance with legal antiquity. His works are "Antiquités Latines des Français conservées dans les costumes Anglois," 1766 2 vols., 4to and "Traité sur les Costumes Anglo-Normandans," 4 vols., 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. des Usages.*

HOUBIGANT (CHARLES FRANCOIS) a distinguished French priest of the congregation of the oratory, born in 1686 at Paris. An incurable deafness made study his only resource for amusement, and his progress in literature was in consequence so great as to procure him the expressed approbation of his pontiff Benedict XIV. The fruits of his learned labours are translations of the Hebrew Psalter and of all the books contained in the Old Testament, into Latin, the former printed in 1746 in 12mo, the latter in seven 8vo volumes. In 1703 he published also at Paris a complete edition of the Hebrew Bible with notes and a Latin translation in four folio volumes. His other works are "Recensement Hebreu," 8vo, "Examen du Psautier des Capuchins," 12mo, and translations of Leibniz's treatise against Deism, and Sherlock's Sermons. He reached the advanced age of ninety-six years dying in the year 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Socie. Oeuvr.*

HOUBRAKEN (JACOB) an eminent engraver, the son of Arnold Houbraken a Dutch artist, who visited England to make engravings from the works of Van Dyke to add to a collection which he published of the productions of the Dutch and Flemish painters, in 3 vols. folio. He died in Holland in 1719. Jacob who was a native of Amsterdam, spent much of his life in England, where he was greatly distinguished as an engraver of portraits. His principal work is a series of "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," engraved in conjunction with Vertue, and published with accounts of their lives, written by Dr Birch 1752 2 vols. folio, republished in 1813. Houbraken engraved many other portraits, and some historical subjects. He died at Amsterdam in 1780, aged eighty-two.—*Sturt. Brug.*

HOUCHARD (JOHN NICHOLAS) a French republican general. He was at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, then a lieutenant in the dragoons of Bourbon, and rapidly obtaining promotion, at the commencement of the political disturbances, he was in 1792 made colonel of a regiment of chasseurs. Employed in that capacity in the army of Couthon, he displayed great activity before Spire, near Giessen, where he defeated a body of Hessians, and on several occasions against the Prussians. In the beginning of May 1793, he was appointed to succeed Couthon in the command of the

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army of the Rhine, but he very speedily quitted it for the army of the Moselle whence in August he removed to that of the North, where he again superseded Couthon who was accused of treason. In this station he displayed boldness and activity rather than great military talents. He was however very successful, having overthrown the allies before Dantzig on the 6th and 7th of September and beat the English again the following day at Houde-sous-Mont, making himself master of Furnes, Menin, and many other positions. All his success could not save him from destruction. Being denounced by his colleague general Hocine, he was arrested at Lille, the 24th of September removed to Paris and condemned to death as a conspirator against the republic. He suffered by the guillotine November 15, 1793.—*Dict. des H. M. de l'Acad. S.*

HOUGH (JOHN) a sprightly prelate of the church of England, celebrated for his prudent but courageous resistance to the arbitrary measures of James II for the illegal appointment of a president of Magdalene college Oxford. He was the son of John Hough a citizen of London descended from the Houghs of Cheshire and was born in Middlesex in 1650. He received his education at the free-school of Birmingham whence he was removed to Magdalene college Oxford of which he became a fellow in 1675. In 1676 he entered into orders and in 1681 was appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Ormond then lord lieutenant of Ireland, in whose suite he passed over to Dublin. The next year he returned with the same nobleman to England, and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Westminster and presented to the living of Lempsford in Bedfordshire. He graduated BD in 1687 and immediately after made his memorable stand against the arbitrary attempt of James to impose an unqualified president upon his college. By his example the fellows were encouraged to reject the mandates of the king in favour of one Anthony Farmer who had not been fellow either of Magdalene or of New College as required by the statutes, and who was otherwise of very indifferent character. He proceeded farther and as a stoutish majority concurred in electing him president, he had the spirit to accept the office in defiance of the royal order. His election was regularly confirmed by the bishop of Winchester visitor of the college and in the same year he was admitted DD. This bold step was the commencement of that clerical resistance to the tyrannical proceedings of James, which materially contributed to bring about the revolution nor was the latter slow in showing his indignation. On the day after Dr Hough had taken his degree of doctor, the king's ecclesiastical commissioners deprived him of the presidency, and installed Dr Parker, made bishop of Oxford (although a catholic) by proxy, in his room. At the same time, the fellows, who refused to sign a submission to their new president to the number of twenty five, with Dr Hough were immediately expelled the college, and declared incapable of being ad-

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mitted to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice whatever. The following year, however, when the prince of Orange's declaration reached England, James found it necessary to retract all those illegal proceedings in his encounter with which Dr Hough had behaved with equal temper, prudence and dignity and to restore that courageous divine and the ejected fellows to their collegiate rights and privileges. Soon after the revolution in April 1690 Dr Hough was made bishop of Oxford. In 1699 he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry and lastly in 1717 to that of Worcester which he held for twenty-six years although of the age of sixty-seven when he took possession of it. Owing to the excellence of his constitution and the calm and even temperance of his mind he reached to the great age of ninety three, and possessed his faculties to the last, although quite exhausted. His death took place on the 8th of March 1743. Dr Hough was a munificent benefactor both to Magdalen college and to his various sees by expending liberally towards buildings, repairs and improvements, and his private charities were proportionably extensive. The life of this respectable prelate was a few years ago given to the world in a splendid publication by John Wilmot, esq FRS, and SA in which biography many of his letters are preserved. Dr Hough published during his life-time eight occasional sermons only and left strict orders that nothing should be printed from his MSS on his decease.—*Life by Wilmot.* *Bug. Brit.*

HOUILLES (ANTOINETTE DE LA GARDE BRS) a French poetess was born at Paris in 1638. She was both beautiful and witty and won much in the time of Louis XIV. Her taste for poetry was cultivated by the celebrated poet Beaumain and she composed epigrams, odes, eclogues, tragedies, but succeeded best in the idyllic or pastoral. She died at Paris in 1694 and left a daughter of her own name who had some talent for poetry but inferior to that of her mother. The first verses which she composed gained the prize at the French academy, although highly to her honour if what is reported be true Fontenelle wrote at the same time and upon the same subject. She was a member of the academy of the Ricovrati of Padua as was her mother who was also of that of Arles. She died at Paris in 1718. The works of these two ladies were collectively published in 1747 in 2 vols. 12mo. Several maxims of the elder of them are much cited by French writers.—*Moreri. Bug. Gallica.*

HOUSTON (WILLIAM) an able promoter of exotic botany. The particulars of his birth and early education are unknown but after a voyage to the West Indies as a surgeon he repaired to Leyden and took his degrees in physic under Boerhaave in 1728-1729. While at Leyden he instituted a set of experiments on brutes some of which were made in concert with the celebrated Van Swieten. These were afterwards published in the *Philosophi et Transactions*, under the title of "Experiments de Perforatione Thoracis equorum in

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Respiratione effervens" the result of which proved contrary to previous persuasion, that animals can live and breathe for some time, although air be freely admitted in both cavities of the thorax. He was in 1738 elected a fellow of the Royal Society and went immediately after to the West Indies, where he felt a sacrifice to the climate the following year. He had previously sent over to his friend Mr Müller, of Chelsea, the seeds of many rare and new plants collected by him in the islands. His MS catalogue of plants also reached the same gentleman at whose death it fell into the hands of sir Joseph Banks, who published it under the title of "Reliquiae Houstonianae 1781 4to.—*Padbury's Botan. Sketch.*

HOUTEVILLE (CLAUDE FRANCIS) a French ecclesiastic chiefly known as the author of a celebrated treatise in favour of Christianity was born at Paris about the year 1688. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory and distinguished himself by the diligence of his application and for the manner in which he executed the different employments intrusted to him. Having quitted the Congregation after a residence of eighteen years he became secretary to cardinal Dubois whom in 1723 made him abbot of St Vincent du Bourg sur mer. In the same year he was admitted a member of the French academy to which he was elected perpetual secretary in 1742 but died in a few months after at the age of fifty four. His principal work which has been already alluded to was first published in 1722 under the title of *La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les Faits*. This edition being debased by a gaudy and affected style encountered much criticism by which the author wisely profited and having new cast the whole performance he published a second and considerably enlarged edition in 1741 in 3 vols. 4to. It had extraordinary success on its first appearance but its reputation has since much declined. The other works of the abbe Houteville are a *Philosophical Essay on Providence* 1728 12mo; *An Historical Eulogium on M Bossuet, bishop of Meaux* and several *Discourses* pronounced at the French academy.—*Moreri. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

HOVEDEN (ROGER DE) an English historian who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He was born at York and entering the church was for some time professor of theology at Oxford. He was also a lawyer and is said to have served the king in the capa city of chaplain and in other confidential offices. After the death of Henry he applied himself to the compilation of English history and wrote annals in Latin, commencing at 731 the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the third year of John 1161. His style is defective but he is highly esteemed for his diligence and fidelity and according to Leland surpasses all the writers of his class who preceded him. Voynich asserts that he is author of a history of the Northumbrian kings and of a life of Thomas-a-

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Brother. Such was his authority, that Edward I issued a diligent command to be made in all the Shires for copies of Howden's Annals, in order to ascertain the homage due from the crown of Scotland. This work was published in sir Henry Savile's "Collection of ancient English Historians," 1596-1604 folio.—*Leviathan & Scriptor. Ante-Nelson's Hist. Literature.*

HOW (WILLIAM) the first English botanist who gave a sketch of what is called a " Flora," was born in London in 1619. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, entered St John's college in 1637 took his degree of MA in 1645 and began to study medicine. With many scholars of that time he entered the royal army and was promoted to the rank of captain in a troop of horse. Upon the decline of the king's affairs he prosecuted his studies in physic, and began to practise. He died in September 1656 leaving behind him as Wood says, " a choice library of books of his faculty and the character of a noted herbarist." The work to which we have alluded was entitled " *Phytologia Britannica, Natales exhibentes indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium Lond. 1650 12mo.* It is a copious catalogue for that time but there are many articles in it which have no title to a place as in digenous plants of England."—*Chalmers Biog. Dict.*

HOWARD (THOMAS) duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He was born about 1473 and was grandson of the first duke of the Howard family who lost his life at the battle of Bosworth fighting for Richard III. His father who was also in arms on that occasion was reprieved by Henry VII to his title and estates which he had forfeited. The son was made a knight of the garter soon after the accession of Henry VIII and he obtained early distinction by his talents, both as a naval and military commander. He assisted in the capture of the Scottish freebooter sir Andrew Barion in 1511, and when his brother sir Edward Howard, was killed in an engagement with the French off Brest, in 1513 he succeeded him as high admiral of England. The same year he commanded, with his father at the battle of Flodden in which James IV king of Scotland was totally defeated and slain. For their services on this occasion the father was made duke of Norfolk and the son earl of Surrey. The latter was sent to Ireland as lord lieutenant, in 1521 where he suppressed a dangerous insurrection under O'Neal. He next made a successful expedition to the coasts of France, and in 1523 he was appointed lord treasurer and soon after landed an army into Scotland where he burnt the town of Jedburgh. His father dying in 1524 he succeeded to the dukedom. He was after wards a leading member of the king's council and was considered as the head of the Roman Catholic party, though he acted with so much astuteness as to retain the favour of his captious sovereign till near the close of his long reign. In 1536 he was employed against the

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Catholic insurgents in the north of England; and in 1542 against the Scots. In 1544 he went to France with the king, in an hostile expedition, and commanded at the siege of Mantes. All his services could not excuse him from the suspicious jealousy of Henry, who on slight grounds had condemned him to suffer the death of a traitor on the 29th of January 1547. The king's death the preceding night, granted him a respite, but he was detained a prisoner in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI. He was released and reinstated in his rank and property on the accession of queen Mary and he sat as high steward on the trial of the duke of Northumberland. He closed his long life in peace, at Kenning-hall, Norfolk in August 1554.—*Colinus's Peerage. Arthur.*

HOWARD (HENRY) earl of Surrey eldest son of the preceding an accomplished noble man, and the best English poet of his age. His birth is dated by some writers in 1515 and by others in 1520. While a youth he resided at Windsor as companion to the duke of Richmond natural son of Henry VIII whom he accompanied to cardinal Wolsey's college at Oxford now Christchurch where he studied poetic literature with great success. He then made the tour of Europe, and after remaining some time at Paris where the duke of Richmond died he went to Germany and thence to Florence. In that city he signified his courage and romantic spirit by publishing in the style of a knight-errant a challenge to all comers Christians Jews Saracens Turks or Cannibals, in defence of the surpassing beauty of his mistress the fair Geraldine and he was victorious in the tournament instituted by the grand duke on the occasion. The lady who was the subject of lord Surrey's chivalrous defiance is supposed by lord Orford with great probability to have been lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter to the earl of Kildare afterwards married to Edward Clinton earl of Lincoln. Whoever the peerless beauty may have been Surrey proposed to maintain her superiority in all the principal Italian cities, but he was prevented by the royal mandate requiring his speedy return to England. In 1540 he greatly distinguished himself at a tournament held before the court at Westminster and not long after he was honoured with the order of the garter. In 1542 he served under his father as lieutenant general of the army sent against Scotland and in 1544 he accompanied the troops with which the king invaded France and was field marshal of the army before Boulogne. On the surrender of that place in 1546 he was made captain-general and commander of the garrison left for its defence, but the same year, being defeated by the French in an attempt to intercept a convoy he was suspended in his command by Seymour earl of Hertford. On his return to England, conscious of his former services and smarting under what he conceived to be unmerited disgrace he dropped some reflections on the king and council which being reported to his majesty by the earl's enemies, proved the cause of his ruin.

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He had quarrelled in his countenance the royal cause of Edward the Confessor to which he held an hereditary right ; and being a widower, he is said to have aspired to the hand of the princess Mary. On these and other charges of a more frivolous nature he was, together with his father, committed to the Tower, in December 1546 ; and on the 13th of January following, Surrey was tried at Guildhall before a common jury by whom he was obsequiously found guilty of high treason notwithstanding he made an eloquent and skilful defence. Six days after he suffered the sentence of the law by decapitation on Tower hill and his body which was first interred in the church of All hallows, Barking near the Tower was in the reign of James I removed to Farmingham in Suffolk. By his wife Frances, the daughter of the earl of Oxford he left two sons and three daughters. Few individuals have been more generally applauded than the earl of Surrey. Dr Heylin in his Church History says, He was beheld in general by the English as the chief ornament of the nation highly esteemed for his chivalry his affability his learning and whatsoever other graces might either make him amiable in the eyes of the people or formidable in the sight of a jealous impotent, and wayward prince. Lord Orford in reference to this nobleman observes We now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almost classic author that ornament of a boisterous but not unpolished court the earl of Surrey celebrated by Drayton Dryden Fenton Pope illustrated by his own muse and lamented for his unhappy death a man as sir Walter Raleigh says no less valiant than learned and of excellent hopes. Leland calls him the conscript enrolled heir of sir Thomas Wyatt the elder in his learning and other excellent qualities and Pattenham in his Art of English Poetry says that the earl of Surrey and sir Thomas Wyatt may be justly called the reformers of our poetry and style His works consist of Songs and Sonnets in a collection published in London in 1557 of which there were several reprints in the 16th century the second and fourth books of Virgil's Aeneas translated into blank verse London 1557 12mo a translation of Ecclesiastes and some of the Psalms, Satires on the Citizens of London a translation from Boccaccio and some smaller pieces. The entire works of Henry Howard earl of Surrey and those of sir Thomas Wyatt were published with notes and memoirs, by Dr Nott 2 vols, 4to, 1816.—Cat of Royal and Noble Authors. Werlins Hist of Eng Poetry Berkenhout's Eng Lit. Aikin's G Bigg.

HOWARD (Hawke) earl of Northampton second son of the foregoing a man of talent and learning but destitute of principle both as a politician and in private life. He was born in Norfolk about 1539 and according to Wood he received his education at Oxford where he took the degree of MA. After leaving the university he travelled on the continent, and on his return to England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, he became a

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counsellor, and, with a view to promote himself dressed the greatest foppery to the reigning favourite the earl of Essex. After the fall of that nobleman he attached himself to Robert Cecil, and was employed by that minister to conduct his secret correspondence with the king of Scotland, on whose accession Howard was made a privy counsellor warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover castle. Soon after he was created baron Howard of Marshill and earl of Northampton. He was likewise appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl marshal on the trial of the gunpowder treason conspirators, in 1605 he was installed knight of the garter and in 1608 he obtained the office of lord privy seal. Such was the baseness of his sycophancy that he condescended to become the pander of his infamous kinswoman lady Francis Howard in her intrigue with Car Earl of Somerset the favourite of James I and he was also implicated in the murder of sir Thomas Overbury. His death in 1614, prevented his conduct from becoming the subject of legal investigation. Lord Northampton was the author of A Defensative against the Poysen of supposed Prophecies, not hitherto confuted by the Pen of any Man which being grounded upon the warrant and authority of old painted Bookes Invocations of damned Spirits &c have been causes of great disorder in the Common wealth London 1583 reprinted in 1680. He wrote other tracts which have never been published. This nobleman built Northumberland house in the Strand, on the site of a convent and he was the founder of three almshouses.—Walpole's Noble Authors. Wood's Athenae Oxoniensis Berkenhout.

HOWARD (Craxton) earl of Nottingham a distinguished naval commander in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was the son of William lord Howard of Effingham and grandson of the second duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536 and while a youth served in several expeditions under his father who was lord high admiral. In 1559 he went on an embassy to France and he subsequently acted as general of the horse in the army sent against the rebel earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. He made an ostentatious display of his lofty spirit as a British admiral when commanding a small fleet in the English channel at the time that the princess Anne of Austria was proceeding to Spain with a convoy of 130 sail. "He environed their fleet" says Hakluyt "in a most strange and warlike sort and enforced them to stoop gallant and valie their bounets for the queen of England before he joined the convoy." In 1573 he succeeded to his father's title and to the office of lord chamberlain and was made a knight of the garter. But the principal occasion on which this nobleman signified himself was in the defeat of the famous Spanish armada, in 1588 when he was commander-in-chief of the English fleet. In 1596 he had the command of the naval force sent against Cadiz, while the earl of Essex led the military branch of the expedition. The following year he was

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created earl of Nottingham, and also made chief justice in 1645, south of the Trent. His last public service of importance in Eltham had a tragic note, the suppression of the ill-conceived rebellion of the uniforms and earl of Essex, whom he took into custody. James I continued him in his employment and availed himself of his services in an embassy to Spain, and on other occasions. He died in 1626 and was buried at Bygate in Surrey.—Foster's *Martyrs*. *Biog. Brit.* *Campbell's Lives of Authors*.

HOWARD (or ROSSER) an English poet and historian, of the same family with the preceding, being a younger son of Thomas Howard earl of Berkshire. He was born in 1626 and was educated at Cambridge. Having been a royalist during the civil war he was knighted on the restoration of Charles II and appointed auditor of the exchequer. He promoted the revaluation of 1663 and after that event distinguished himself by his opposition to the nonjurors. He died in 1698. The works of sir Robert Howard consist of poems, two comedies and three tragedies, a translation of the fourth book of the *Aeneas* another of the *Thebans of Statius*, the History of Edward II and Richard II and the History of Religion.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets*. *Biog. Dram.*—**HOWARD (EDWARD)** another poet of the Norfolk family who was contemporary with the foregoing and has been commemorated as an unsuccessful dramatist. He seems to have served as a butt for the wits and satirists at the beginning of the last century and his writings afforded abundant room for amazement. From his play called

The British Prince the following lines have been given as a quotation exemplifying the height of bombastic absurdity.

A painted vest prince Volnger had on
Which from a naked Pict his grandsons
won.'

The blunder in this couplet, however belongs not to the author but to the critic who disingenuously altered the original to render the poet ridiculous, and make a display of wit at his expense.—*Biog. Dram.*

HOWARD (THOMAS) earl of Arundel an English nobleman whose tasteful and efficient patronage of the fine arts has associated his title with some of the most celebrated relics of classical antiquity. Lord Arundel was earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I, and was employed in several foreign embassies by that prince and his father. He sent agents into Greece and Italy to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient art which had escaped destruction. His unrivalled museum of antiquities was divided at his death. He bequeathed his personal property to his eldest and second surviving sons, Henry Frederick lord Maltrevers, and William, afterwards viscount St. John. Henry second son of the former and sixth duke of Norfolk, about the year 1668 presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his mother's including the celebrated *Tunus Chronicle*,

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which, with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it, have been termed the Arundel marbles. At Oxford also, are part of the statues collected by lord Arundel, which were given by lady Penfret, whose husband had purchased them. Of the remaining part of the Arundel collection some curious reliefs are at Greswick castle, others at Wotton-house the canons and mitrages were in the possession of the duke of Marlborough, and there is a fine bronze head of Homer at the British Museum. Lord Arundel, interrupted in his peaceful pursuits by the dissensions which preceded the war between Charles I and the Parliament, retired to Italy in 1648, and died at Padua in 1646.—*Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*. *Gruinger's Biog. Hist. of England* vol. II.

HOWARD (FREDERICK) earl of Carlisle an accomplished nobleman of this distinguished family was the eldest son of Henry the fourth earl, by his second wife Isabella, daughter of William fourth lord Byron. He was born May 28 1748 and succeeded to the family title and estates Sept. 3, 1758. He was sent at an early age to Eton where he was the contemporary and friend of Fox, Hare, Storer, the late duke of Leinster and other distinguished alumni of that seminary. Having completed his education in England, he set out on the grand tour and while at Turin in 1763 was invested with the order of the thistle the king of Sardinia representing his Britannic majesty on the occasion. At the expiration of his minority he took his seat in the house of Peers and was afterwards from his acknowledged temper and moderation selected as one of the commissioners dispatched in 1773 to America, with a view of healing the breach between the mother country and the revolted colonies. In 1780 he was appointed viceroy of Ireland which office he retained for a period of two years, when the sudden dissolution of the Rockingham administration recalled him to his native country. From this period lord Carlisle continued in opposition till the breaking out of the French revolution when he ranged himself on the side of ministers and pursued a line of conduct which in 1793 was rewarded by the vacant blue ribbon. He continued till his decease to take a prominent part in the politics of the day but his leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits the fruits of which appeared in various dramatic and other writings. Many of the juvenile compositions of lord Carlisle are to be found in *The Foundling Hospital for Wit* and the 'Asylum.' In 1773 he published a quarto volume, containing miscellaneous pieces original and translated, among the latter of which was a version of the story of Ugolino from Dante, which is said to have been purposely rendered into English, in order to assist sir Joshua Reynolds in the composition of the celebrated picture in which he has so successfully embodied the horrible events of the narrative. In 1801 appeared a complete and elegant edition of the *Tragedies and Poems of Frederic, earl of Carlisle*,

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"G. W." from Bulwer's press containing, among other dramatic effusions, the "Father's Revenge" and the "Stepmother," pieces which, though not altogether calculated for scenic exhibition are deficient rather in mechanism than poetical requisites. The Earl of Carlisle was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and had made a valuable collection of paintings at his seat, Castle Howard where he died in his seventy eighth year, Sept. 4 1825
Genl. Mag.

HOWARD (John) a celebrated philanthropist, who if he had lived in ancient Greece or Rome would probably have been honoured with hero-worship as the genius of active benevolence. He was the only son of a person who had earned on the trades of upholsterer and carpet-warehouseman in London but having acquired a handsome fortune had retired from business and resided either at Enfield or Hackney about 1727, where the subject of this memoir was born. He was educated among the protestant dissenters to which sect his family belonged and to which he adhered throughout his future life but his instructors appear to have confined their attention to moral and religious tuition as his literary attainments were very slight a circumstance which he had future cause to lament as an irreparable inconvenience. His father dying while he was young he was bound apprentice to a wholesale grocer in the metropolis, but on the approach of his majority he purchased the remaining term of his indentures, and indulged his taste by making a tour in France and Italy. Returning home in an ill state of health he took lodgings at Stoke Newington and on his recovery he married his lady, an elderly widow out of gratitude for her care in nursing him. She died in 1756 after they had been united about three years when Mr Howard commenced a voyage to Lisbon to view the effects of the recent earthquake which had destroyed that city. This was during a war with France, and the vessel in which he embarked being captured he was consigned to a French prison. The hardships he suffered and witnessed previously to his release first roused his attention to the subject of his future very important researches. When he reached England he was induced to lay before the commissioners of the sick and hurt office the information he had gained, and his communication was well received. In 1758 he married the daughter of Edward Leeds esq of Croxtot in Cambridgeshire and settled on his estate at Cardington in Bedfordshire whence he subsequently removed to the neighbourhood of Lyndhurst in the New Forest. After a residence there of about four years he returned to Cardington where he indulged the natural benevolence of his disposition in building cottages for the peasanty establishing schools for gratuitous instruction and other plans for the encouragement of industry among the lower orders. Horticulture at this time was his principal amusement, and he also made some experimental researches in natural philosophy and

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communicated them to the Royal Society of which he was a member. In 1766 he had the misfortune to lose his wife who died after giving birth to a son. His usual pursuits and the early education of this child engaged his attention till 1773 when he served the office of sheriff for the county of Bedford. In applying to the necessary duties of this station the subject of prison discipline came under his notice, and finding that many abuses existed in the management of jails, he resolved to devote his time to the investigation of the means of correcting them. With this view he visited personally most of the English county jails and houses of correction and in March 1774 he laid the result of his inquiries before the house of Commons for which he received a vote of thanks. Having now adopted an occupation suited to the energy of his mind and the resources of his fortune he prosecuted it with the undeviating perseverance which insured his success and raised him to a conspicuous station among the benefactors of the human race. In 1775 and 1776 he visited many of the continental prisons, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland, and the substance of his investigations appeared in a work he published in 1777 entitled "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations and an Account of some Foreign Prisons" 4to. In 1778 he repeated his visit to the continent and extended his tour into Italy. After his return from this journey he made a fresh survey of the prisons throughout the British empire to which he added an examination of the public hospitals and the result of his inquiries was communicated to the public in an Appendix to the former work published in 1780 4to. He now also accepted the office of a supervisor under the act of parliament, for establishing penitentiary houses, on a plan which he had recommended. But Dr Fothergill, one of his two colleagues dying and some difference of opinion arising between him and the other supervisor he soon resigned the situation. In 1781 and 1782 he made a tour through the northern parts of Europe including Denmark Sweden Russia, and Poland in 1783 he visited Spain and Portugal and having again surveyed the prisons of this country he printed in 1784 a second Appendix, comprising the additional information he had obtained and at the same time was published a complete edition of his State of the Prisons with all the supplementary matter. A new subject now engaged his attention namely the management of lazarettes and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. The enthusiasm by which he was actuated in his researches may be estimated from the fact, that in order to obtain accurate information he went to Smyrna, where he knew that the plague prevailed there for the purpose of proceeding to Venice, with a foul bill of health that he might be subjected to all the regulations of quarantine in the harbotto and thus become experimentally acquainted with them. On his return home

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through Vienna he was introduced to the emperer Joseph II, whose clemency was exerted by the fame of Howard's philanthropic labours to shorten his sentence. At home some of his friends and admirers had projected the erection of a public statue in honour of a man who had conferred such important benefits on society. But such a mark of respect from his fellow citizens was by no means the object of his ambition, and it appearing that the scheme was even disagreeable to his feelings, it was reluctantly abandoned by the undertakers. In 1789 he published An Account of the principal Lazzarettos in Europe with various Papers relative to the Plague, together with farther Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals with additional Remarks on the present State of those of Great Britain and Ireland 4to. At the end of this work he announced an intention of revisiting Russia and European Turkey and extending his travels into Asia. In pursuance of this plan he set off from London in the summer of 1789 and proceeded through Germany to Petersburgh and Moscow. The greatest respect was everywhere paid to his exalted merit, and he seemed to be regarded as the general censor of the discipline and management of prisons and hospitals, which were thrown open for his inspection as a friendly monitor and public benefactor. But the termination of his career of philanthropic exertion now approached. He had taken up his residence at the town of Chernon, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed here and having been prompted by humanity to visit a patient labouring under the contagious disease, he received the infection and died in consequence January 20 1790. He was interred in the vicinity of Chernon and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. His death was considered not merely as a national but as a general misfortune to the civilized world, and biographers and poets employed their talents in his praise. An honour of an unprecedented nature was paid to him in England; his decease was announced in the London Gazette. A cenotaph has also been erected in St Paul's cathedral exhibiting his statue in a Roman garb, executed by Bacon. Tl e speech encomium pronounced on Howard by Edmund Burke, in his speech at Bristol previously to the election in 1780 must not be omitted. "I cannot said the orator name this gentleman without remarking that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples, not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art, not to collect medals or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the inflections of hospitals, to survey the sensations of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery depression, and desolation to remember the forgotten to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken

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and to compact and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country, I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner, and he has so foreseen and monopolized this branch of charity that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter.—*Ackin's Life of Howard. Memoirs of Howard by J. Baldwin Brown 4to. Dr Clarke's Travels, vol. i. Chistiansburg. Duf*

HOWE (CHARLES) a member of a distinguished English family of that name. He was a native of Gloucestershire born 1661 and during the latter part of Charles II's time was much about the court. In the succeeding reign he accompanied the English ambassador a relation of his own on his mission to the emperor's court and on the death of the principal of the embassy continued to conduct the negotiations. Mr Howe by the marriage of his daughter with Peter Bathurst brother to the first earl of that title became connected with that noble family but being of a strong religious turn at length forsook public life, and retired into the country where he composed his celebrated Devout Meditations, a work of which Dr Young speaks highly in his commendatory letter. He died in 1765.—*Cent. Mag. vol. lxxv.*

HOWL (JOHN) There were two of this name, the first an eminent nonconformist clergyman of the seventeenth century was born in 1630 at Loughborough in Leicestershire. He entered originally at Christ college Cambridge and took his bachelor's degree there, but afterwards removed on a Bible clerkship to Brasenose college in the sister university. This society he again quitted for a fellowship at Magdalene where he graduated as A.M. in 1652. Having obtained the living of Torrington in Devonshire from his college he quitted it awhile to become domestic chaplain to Cromwell's household in which situation he continued till the death of the protector and acted afterwards in the same capacity to his son Richard until the abdication of the latter when he returned to his benefice. Refusing to comply with the provisions of the act of Uniformity he was ejected from his living and went to Ireland, as chaplain in the family of lord Massarene obtaining a license to preach while in that country. In 1675 he officiated to a presbyterian congregation in London and continued his ministry for nearly ten years when he went to the Netherlands, and remained at Utrecht till James II's proclamation of liberty of conscience once more brought him back to England in 1685. In due metropolis he remained till his death, which took place in 1705. He was the author of a work entitled 'The Living Temple,' which, together with his numerous other wri-

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stage, has been published by Dr Calamy with a life of the author, in two folio volumes.—The second John Howe was a near relation of Charles Howe, the subject of the preceding article and was a statesman of great firmness, integrity and weight in the house of Commons. He was a member of the Convention parliament, and exerted himself strongly in favour of William III. but becoming afterwards disgusted with the measures of government, joined the opposition, and conducted the measures of his party with such ability as well as warmth of expression that he is said to have so far roused the anger of the sovereign as to have drawn from him a declaration that if his own dignity had permitted he would have fought him. In the succeeding reign he was made a privy counsellor, paymaster of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester, but on the accession of George I retired from public life and was succeeded in the paymastership by Walpole. He published a few miscellaneous poems, and died in 1720. He was father to the first lord Chedworth.—Nichols's *Poems. Collins's Peerage.*

HOWE (JOSIAS) an English ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century a native of Credon Bucks. He received his education at Oxford and obtained a fellowship at Trinity college in that university in 1637. Seven years afterwards he delivered a sermon there before Charles I and thirty copies were printed in red letters by command of the court the favour of which was further manifested towards him by his admission to the degree of bachelor in divinity pursuant to royal command in 1646. The ruin of the royal cause proved as fatal to his pecuniary resources as to those of many of his brethren and he was ejected by the parliamentarian sequestrators from his fellowship but surviving the restoration of monarchy once more became possessed of his preferment and died in the enjoyment of it in 1701. Several short poems of his are extant especially those prefixed to the works of Beaumont and Fletcher Randolph Cartwright, &c.—Athen. Oxon. Warter's *Life of Sir T. Pope.*

HOWE (RICHARD earl) a celebrated English admiral one of the most distinguished naval commanders of modern times. He was the third son of Emmanuel, second viscount Howe and was born in 1725. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton his strong predilection for the sea induced his father to place him at the age of fourteen, in quality of a midshipman on board the Severn in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1740, when, though only twenty years of age he obtained the command of the Lizard-sloop of war. In this vessel he had with much gallantry in an action with two French ships, laden with supplies for the service of the pretender, whom he beat off with considerable loss, that his immediate promotion to the rank of post-captain was the consequence. In 1758 and the following year,

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while in the Mediterranean under command of E. Hawke he distinguished himself by his exertions against the Isle of Aix St Malo, Cherbourg, &c. He was afterwards present at the unfortunate affair of St Cés, where he exposed his own person with great coolness, and by his courage and conduct succeeded in bringing off many of the wounded who must otherwise have perished. The same year he took a prominent part in the fight with Conflans, and did much towards the victory of the day. His elder brother having been killed in America, in 1758, he succeeded to the family title and estates but continued to follow his profession. In 1760 he was raised to the rank of colonel of marines and three years afterwards he obtained a seat at the board of Admiralty which situation he resigned in 1765 when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he sailed as commander in chief to the Mediterranean with the rank of rear admiral of the blue from which step he proceeded in due gradation to those of rear admiral of the white and vice admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France lord Howe sailed for the coast of America with a squadron destined to act against D Estang who commanded the French force in that quarter and on his return was raised in 1782 to an English earldom. In the course of the same year he again sailed with a small fleet to the relief of Gibraltar which important service he effected in despite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of first lord of the Admiralty which with a partial intermission he continued to hold until 1793 when on the breaking out of the revolutionary war he took the command of the English fleet and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June 1794 he obtained over them a most complete and decisive victory. The arrival of the news of this welcome event excited the greatest sensation throughout the nation. Illuminations took place all over the kingdom, the thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the conqueror, and the king and queen visited the victorious fleet at Spithead on its return on which occasion the king conferred on earl Howe a valuable sword, with a gold chain and medal struck for the purpose. The rank of general of marines and the vacant garter both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year were the consummation of his honours. In 1797 lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth which was the last public act of his valuable and meritorious life. His death took place August 5 1799. One daughter alone survived him and the gratitude of the nation has honoured his memory by a monument, erected to him at the public expense in St Paul's cathedral.—Collins's *Peerage. Bigg's Necro.*

HOWEL the Good, or HYWEL DDA a Cambrian prince famous as a legislator in the tenth century. He was the son of Cadell, king of all Wales, and having succeeded to the crown, he in 926 went to Rome, ac-

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compounded by three bishops, to obtain information preparatory to the compilation of a code of laws for the Welsh. On the return of Howell and his attendants, a kind of national convention was assembled of the heads of tribes, and learned clergymen and laymen by whose co-operation a collection of laws was prepared founded on the laws of Danwalli Mabinogion, an ancient British sovereign, and this code was constitutionally established throughout the territories of Wales. Howell went again to Rome in 1730 to procure the further sanction of learned jurists for the confirmation of his laws, which were long held in great veneration among the inhabitants of Wales. These Institutes are still extant and may be found among the *Leges Walliae ecclesiasticae et civiles Hoclo Boni et aliorum Wallie Principium* published by Wotton in 1730. The laws and ordinances of Howell Dda, says Davies Barrington, are the most regular of any extant and have been wonderfully preserved considering their antiquity but though there are many provisions in them dictated by wisdom and sound policy there are some which it is impossible to pass without a smile and others which should not be passed over without censure — *Welsh Archæology*. *Meyrick's Hist. of Cardiganshire*.

HOWEL (LAWRENCE) a nonjuring divine of the church of England who was a sufferer for his seal in the cause of intolerance. He was educated at Jesus college Cambridge where he graduated as MA in 1688. After having been a school master at Epping in Essex he received ordination among the non-jurors, from the hands of Dr George Hickes, titular bishop of Thetford. He was a man of considerable learning as appears from the works which he published namely *Synopsia Canonum SS. Apostolorum*, Lond. 1708 folio, ' *Synopsis Canonum Ecclesie Latiane* 1710 folio. *View of the Pontificatus* to 1563, 1712, 8vo, and *History of the Bible* with engravings, by Sturt, 1716 3 vols 8vo. But Mr Howell is chiefly memorable on account of his having had the impudence to print in 1716 a pamphlet entitled *The Case of Schism in the Church of England*. On account of the sentiments contained in this work he was tried at the Old Bailey and being convicted of sedition he was sentenced to be degraded from his clerical office, to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be twice whipped. The latter part of the sentence was remitted by the king in consideration of the clerical character of the culprit, but the remainder of his doom was rigidly executed, as he was stripped of his gown in open court, and being unable to pay the fine, he was detained in Newgate prison till his death, which took place July 19 1780. *Nichols's Lit. Anec.* *Noble's Cost of Granger*.

HOWELL (JAMES) a popular writer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a clergyman in Carmarthenshire and was born about 1626. He received his education at Jesus college Oxford, and in 1643 took the degree of BA, but left the university without any other honours. Going to London he ob-

tained the patronage of his countryman, Sir Robert Mansel, through whom he was appointed steward to a patent glass manufactory which had been established in Broad street by a company of courtiers and men of rank. In 1619 he commenced a continental tour in the service of his employers, and after visiting Holland Flanders France and Spain he went to Italy and at Venice engaged workmen skilled in the casting of plate glass an article for which that city had long been famous. In 1621 he returned to England and soon after was nominated to a fellowship at Jesus college. He then travelled as a companion to the son of Baron Altham and afterwards obtained the appointment of agent at the court of Madrid for the owners of a richly laden English ship which had been taken by the Spaniards on a charge of contraband trade. Political circumstances interrupted his negotiations, and he returned unsuccessful to England in 1624. After some solicitation he got the office of secretary to lord Scrop, then president of the North and going to reside at York in that capacity he was chosen MP for Richmond in 1627. Three years after he went to Denmark as secretary to the English ambassador the earl of Leicester. His next patron was Wentworth earl of Strafford lord deputy of Ireland whose misfortunes disappointed his hopes of promotion. In 1639 he published a poem entitled *Dodona's Grove or the Voracious Forest* which passed through several editions and procured the author some reputation. It was followed by another loyal effusion *The Vote* presented to the king on his birth-day. The office of clerk of the council was bestowed on him in 1640, but the rupture between the king and parliament prevented him from long retaining this post, for on his going to London on private business in 1643 he was arrested, and committed to the Fleet. There he remained till after the death of the king, supporting himself in his confinement by writing for the press. When Cromwell attained supreme power Howell addressed to him a panegyrical dedication, but on the restoration of Charles II he appeared in the character of a loyalist sufferer and was gratified with the appointment of royal historiographer being the first who held the office in this country. He continued to employ his pen till his death which happened in 1666. Howell was a prolific writer but his only works which require notice are his *Epistles Homiliae*, *Familiar Letters*, domestic and foreign partly historical partly political, and partly philosophical, first printed in 1645, of which there are many subsequent editions, *Londinopolis or Perustration of the City of London* 1637 folio, and "Instructions for Foreign Travel" with a poetical parallel between Charles I when prince of Wales, and Edward the Black Prince 12ms.—*Biog Brit Granger Aikin's Gen. Eng*.

HOWELL (WILLIAM) an English civilian, the author of some historical works of considerable merit. Little is known of his personal history, except that he was an Ormonian be-

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came chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, and died in 1683. He published at London in 1671, a work, entitled "Gul. Höel, LL.D. Elementa Historiae ab Orbe condito usque ad monachum Constantium Magnum 12mo" from the preface to which it appears that he had been tutor to Sheffield lord Mulgrave afterwards duke of Buckingham to whom the book is dedicated. His other productions are 'A History of the World from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire' 1680 3 vols. folio, and 'Medulla Historie Angliae' 6vo., an abridgement of English history which has gone through several editions.—*Croft's Lives of Clergymen.*

HOZIER, the name of a French family several of whose members were celebrated as heralds and genealogists in the seventeenth century.—PATERSON HOZIER, born in 1592 at Marseilles, was much esteemed both by Louis XIII and Louis le Grand. The latter made him a judge of arms, certifier of tilts &c. and a counsellor of state. Besides some curious genealogical tables he was the author of a History of Bretagne in folio and died in 1660.—His son, CHARLES, born 1640 succeeded him in his post of judge of arms and was made a knight of St Maurice by the duke of Savoy. He died in 1732 and was in his turn succeeded by a nephew who compiled a Registry of the Nobility of France in ten folio volumes published under the title of *L'Armorial*. His death took place in 1767.—*Moreri. Novæ Diet. Hist.*

HUARTE (JOHN) a native of French Navarre although often supposed a Spaniard lived in the seventeenth century. He acquired considerable celebrity by a work in Spanish entitled *Examen de ingenios para las Ciencias &c.*, or an examination of such geniuses as are born fit for acquiring the sciences wherem by marvellous and useful secrets drawn from true philosophy both natural and divine, are shown the gifts and different abilities found in man and for what kind of study the genius of every man is adapted in such a manner that whoever shall read this book attentively will discover the properties of his own genius, and be able to make choice of that science in which he will make the greatest improvement. This work has been translated into several languages, and has gone through many impressions. An English version is extant, by Carew and Bellamy under the title of *The Tryal of Wit.* This author once so much extolled for acuteness and subtlety, has now very deservedly lost much of his reputation. Bayle not himself very nice in such matters, remarks that there are many things repugnant to Modesty in this very curious production as may be easily imagined when it is added that he pretends to teach the formalities to be observed by those who would beget children of a virtuous turn of mind. Huarte also deserves censure for publishing, as an authentic piece a pretended letter of Lentulus, the pro-consul, from Jerusalem, wherein a particular description is given of the person of Jesus Christ.—*Moreri.*

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HUBALD HUEBALD or HUGBALD, a monk of Amand in Flanders, who lived in the ninth and tenth centuries. He was author of a treatise on Music still subsisting in the library of the king of France under the title of *Enchanted Musica*. In this work there is a kind of gamut or expedient for delineating the several sounds of the scale in way wholly different from his predecessors. The method of Guido about a century after superseded that, and every other invention of the kind, but this tract, rude as it is, shows that Guido did not do so much to improve his art as might have been imagined. Hubald was not only a musician but a poet, and addressed three hundred verses in praise of baldness, to the emperor Charles the Bald, in which he laboriously obliged the letter C to commence every word as the initial of his patron's name and infirmity, as for instance—
Carmine Clariomus Calvis Cantata Cam-
monae."

Hubald died in 930 at the age of ninety.—*Moreri. Rees's Cyclop.*

HUBER (JOHN JAMES) an eminent anatomist who was a native of Basel. After studying under Haller at Berne and also at Strasburgh he returned to Basel where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1733. He visited Paris in 1735 and the same year was appointed physician to the court of Baden Durlach. He assisted Haller in his great work on the Plants of Switzerland, published in 1742. In 1738 he removed to Göttingen to become dissector to Haller through whose interest he was made professor of anatomy there in 1739. He became professor in the Caroline college at Cassel with the rank of court physician in 1742 and in 1748 counsellor of state and body physician to the prince of Hesse. He was in 1741 elected a member of the Academia Curiosorum Naturæ in 1750 the same honour was conferred on him by the Royal Society of London and subsequently by the Medical Society of Basel and by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His death took place in 1778. The principal objects of his investigations as an anatomist were the spinal marrow and other parts of the nervous system on which he published a work, entitled *Commentatio de Medula Spinali* Götting 1741 4to. He also wrote on the influence of imagination in pregnant women, and other topics.—*Aldis's Gen. Eng.*

HUBER (MARY) a miscellaneous and philosophical writer of the eighteenth century who was a native of Geneva. She professed the Protestant faith but with a liberality of sentiment which exposed her to the imputation of infidelity. The following are the titles of her principal works: 'Le Monde bon, préféré au Monde sage,' 1731 1744, 12mo; 'Le Système des Théologiens, anciens et modernes, sur l'Etat des Ames séparées des Corps,' 1731 1739 12mo.; 'Scrits du même Ouvrage servant de Réponse à M. Rochat, 1733-1739 12mo.; 'Lettres sur la Religion essentielles à l'Homme' 1739 1754, 6 vols. 12mo., and 'Réduction du Spectateur An-

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glio," 6 vols. 1622, an abridged translation of the celebrated work of Stolin and Johnson. She died at Lyons, in France, in 1753 aged about fifty-six. *New Dict. Hist. Biog. Unit.*

HUBER (Ulfius) a Dutch civilian of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was born at Dordrecht, in Holland, in 1636 and after having received a learned education he became professor of jurisprudence at Franeker. He was an indefatigable student, oftentimes continuing among his books from six o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening with the exception of a single hour during which he took his dinner. Among his works are, *Jurisprudentia Frisica*, *Prælectionum Juris Civilis tom. tres*, sec. *Institut. et Digesta Justiniani*, *De Jure Cavatina*, *Libri tres Novam Juris publica universalia disciplinam contuscentes*. He also wrote on history and other subjects. His death took place in 1694. His son, *ZACHARIAH HUNTER* was also a lawyer and succeeded his father in his professional capacity. He was the author of a dissertation on the Pompeian law among the Romans relative to patricide, and some other juridical tracts. He died in 1732 aged sixty two.—*Stella Intro. in Hist. Lat. Nos. Dict. Hist.*

HUBERT (MATTAEW) a learned and eloquent French divine who flourished during the end of the seventeenth and the commencement of the succeeding century. He was born in 1640 and having entered into the church became a priest of the oratory at Paris. His sermons, which are considered scarcely inferior to those of Boardauld, were published in six duodecimo volumes at Paris, eight years after his decease, which took place in 1717.—*New Dict. Hist.*

HUBNER (JOHN) a native of Torgau in Saxony who became rector of the school of Hamburg and professor of geography at Leipsic. He made himself known by an elementary work on geography of which thirty six editions appeared during his life and which was translated into most European languages. This sketch of geographical science served as the foundation for the elaborate productions of Busching and other German writers, towards the close of the eighteenth century. Hubner published several other works on history and the branches of science connected with it, for the purposes of education which became exceedingly popular. He died in 1731, at the age of sixty two. *New Dict. Hist.*

HUDDART (JOHN) F.R.S. an eminent navigator and hydrographer. He was born in 1741, at Alcester in Warwickshire and in the early part of his life he went to sea, and was employed in the herring fishery in the Firth of Forth, and afterwards in the Irish and West India trade. In 1773 he engaged in the service of the East India Company in which he attained the rank of commander in 1778 but relinquished the situation in 1788 and retired to enjoy the fruits of his industry. Captain Huddart was distinguished as a nautical surveyor, both in the Indian seas and on our own coasts. He likewise obtained a patent for the

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manufacture of cordage for which purpose he erected machinery at Murysport. He was a director of the East India Company and for many years held the situation of an elder brother of the Trinity house. Besides several valuable charts he published "A Sketch of the Straits of Gasper a passage between the Islands of Banca and Billeton" London 1768, 8vo., and some important papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1816, at his residence at Highbury Terrace near London.—*Bug Diet of Living Authors Month Mag.*

HUDDESFORD (WILLIAM) a naturalist and antiquary of the eighteenth century. He appears to have received his education at the university of Oxford where he took the degree of doctor of divinity and he held the office of keeper of the Ashmolean museum. He was also principal of Trinity college and died October 11 1772. His publications are

Martini Lister Historia sive Synopsis Conchyliorum et Tabula Anatomica edit. alt. Oxon 1770 folio and the *Lives of those eminent Antiquaries Leland Hearne and Wood* 1772 2 vols 8vo.—*HUDDERSFORD* M.A. (GEORGE) a burlesque poet of the latter part of the last century some of whose works attracted a good deal of notice and displayed much originality of manner. They consist of *Topsy Turvy* anecdotes and observations illustrative of the leading characters of the present Government of France London 1790 8vo *Salmagundi* original poems 1793 8vo, Poems including *Salmagundi* *Topsy Turvy* *Bubble and Squeak* and *Crisp's Repton*, 1801 2 vols 8vo. The *Wicca* meal Chaplet, a selection of original poetry comprising smaller poems serious and comic, &c 1805 8vo *Les Champignons du Diable* or *Impenal Mushrooms* a mock heroic poem in five cantos, including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil on his Holi ness a Visit to Paris, illustrated with Notes, 1805 12mo.—*Vatt's Bibl. Brt.*

HUDSON (HENRY) Of this distinguished English naval discoverer nothing of the parentage or education is known. The first fact recorded of him relates to his being fitted out in the year 1607 by some London merchants, in a small vessel for the purpose of exploring a north-east passage to China and Japan. He sailed on the 1st May with a crew of only ten men and a boy besides himself and proceeding beyond the 80th degree of latitude returned to England in September. In a second voyage the next year he landed at Nova Zembla but could proceed no farther eastward. He undertook, in 1609 a third voyage under the patronage of the Dutch East India Company, but no material result ensued. His last voyage was undertaken in 1610 on which occasion he was fitted out by Mr Thomas Smith, Mr Dudley Digges and others of his friends. He sailed on this occasion on the 17th April, in a bark named the *Discovery* with a crew of twenty three men and came within sight of Greenland on the 4th of June. Proceeding westward he reached, in 60 degrees of latitude

the spirit bearing his name. Through this he steered along the coast of Labrador towards which he gave the name of Nova Britannia, until at length, into the vast bay, which is also called after him. He resolved to winter in the most southern part of it and the crew drew up the ship in a small creek and endeavoured to sustain the severity of that dismal climate, in which attempt they endured extreme privations. Hudson however fitted up his shallop for farther discoveries, but not being able to establish any communication with the natives, or to revictual his ship with stores in his eyes he distributed his little remaining bread to his men, and prepared to return. Having a dissatisfied and mutinous crew, he imprudently uttered some threats of setting some of them on shore which menaces induced a body of them to enter his cabin at night, when they tied his arms behind him and put him in his own shallop at the west end of the straits with his son John Hudson and seven of the most infirm of the crew. They then turned them adrift when it is supposed that they all perished as they were never more heard of. A small party of the crew after enduring in credible hardships arrived at Plymouth in September 1611. Such was the melancholy end of this adventurous mamer.—*Biog. Brit.*

HUDSON (JOHN) a learned divine and philological writer of the early part of the last century. He was born in 1662 at Widehope near Cockermouth in Cumberland, and received his education at Queen's college Oxford. In 1684 he took the degree of MA and removing soon after to University college he there obtained a fellowship in 1686. He was elected keeper of the Bodleian library in 1701 and the same year proceeded DD. In 1712 he was made principal of St Mary hall through the interest chiefly of Dr Radcliffe. He distinguished himself as editor of several of the Greek and Roman classics whose works he illustrated with his own notes and those of preceding critics. His editions are esteemed for their correctness and elegance particularly “Thucydides,” 1696 folio. “Geographiae Veteris Scriptores Graeci minores” 1703 1712 4 vols. folio and “Josephi Opera,” 1730 2 vols. folio, the last was a posthumous publication. Dr Hudson who though in holy orders, never held any church preferment, died at St Mary hall November 27 1719. He enjoyed high reputation as a classical scholar both at home and abroad, and held an extensive correspondence with several learned foreigners. Dr Hudson left an only daughter the heiress of large property who having imprudently contracted a species of matrimonial engagement with a clergyman, who paid his addresses to her was afterwards regularly married to another person. Her first admirer instituted some proceedings, with a view to establish his claim as a husband to the lady and her fortune, and he published a pamphlet, from which it appeared that he had without the presence of any third person, performed the marriage ceremony between Miss Hudson and himself; on which very irregular

not having expanded his pretensions. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his scheme proved unfruitful, and his appeal to the public provided him little advantage as his own conduct was obviously more discreditable than that of any other of the parties in this strange affair.—*Biog. Brit. Genl. Mag. for 1734.*

HUDSON (WILLIAM) one of the first English botanists who adopted the Linnæan system. He was born in Westmorland about 1730 and served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Westminster to whose business he succeeded. His acquaintance with Mr Benjamin Sulkingfleet, a naturalist of some eminence induced him to study the writings of Linnæus and ultimately occasioned his becoming the author of the first classical work on English botany published in 1768 under the title of “Flora Anglica” 8vo. He subsequently engaged in a correspondence with Linnæus, Haller and other naturalists and extended his researches to insects, shells, and various subjects connected with British zoology. In 1761 he was chosen an FRS and he was for many years botanical demonstrator to the apothecaries company. In 1778 he published a new and much improved edition of his Flora, in two volumes. He had projected the publication of a “Fauna Britannica” on the plan of his other work and had collected materials for the purpose but the destruction of his house by fire in 1783 prevented the execution of his undertaking. In 1791 he became a fellow of the Linnæan society and attended its meetings as often as his health would allow. His death took place May 23 1793 and he was interred in St James's church Westminster.—*Rae's Cyclop.*

HUDSON (THOMAS) an eminent English artist born at Exeter in Devonshire in 1701. He studied portrait-painting under Richardson whose daughter he married and settled in London where he speedily acquired great reputation in his profession. This however was at length eclipsed by the growing fame of his great pupil Mr Joshua Reynolds. Hudson died in 1779.—*M. Ainslie's Anecdote.*

HUERTA (VINCENT GARCIA DE LA) a Spanish poet and critic and a member of the Spanish academy was born at Zarau in Extremadura, about the year 1730. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen for his poetical and critical talents and was successful at least in one of his dramas “La Raquel” a tragedy which to many stronger recommendations added the merit of an avoidance of the anachronisms and irregularities which are so much objected to in the Spanish drama. He published a “Military Library” but his principal work is his “Teatro Español” Madrid 1785 17 vols. 4to being a collection of the best Spanish plays with prefaces, in which he endeavours to vindicate Spanish literature from the censure of Voltaire Liniger, and others. According to lord Holland he has not only failed in his design but exposes the Spanish drama to still greater ridicule. He died towards the close of the last century.—*Lord Holland's Life of Lope de Vega.*

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HUET (Pierre Damaz), a celebrated cleric and classical scholar of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who was a native of Caen in Normandy. He was born in 1630, and was the son of a gentleman of good family who had abjured calvinism and become a zealous catholic. Left an orphan in his infancy Huet was brought up by an aunt, who placed him in the jesuit's college at Caen, for education. After gaining a general knowledge of literature, he went to Paris where he indulged his passion for study by reading all the books he could procure and cultivating the acquaintance of the most eminent scholars of his time. In 1652 he accompanied Bochart on a visit to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, of which journey he wrote an amusing narrative in Latin verse. On his return to Caen he found that a literary academy had been instituted there during his absence, of which he was chosen a member. In 1661 he published a treatise on translation in the form of a Latin dialogue entitled, *De Interpretatione*, and in 1664 a collection of Greek and Latin poems. An edition of Origen's *Commentaries on the Scriptures* followed in 1667; nor did he neglect the lighter kinds of literature for at the request of his townsmen Segrais he wrote a tract on the *Origine des Romances*, which was prefixed to the *Zayde de madame la Fayete*. He was subsequently appointed preceptor to the dauphin in conjunction with Bosset. It was during the period he filled this office that he wrote his defence of Christianity published in 1679 under the title of *Demonstratio Evangelica*, which he considered as his greatest work, but which is chiefly calculated to display the vast edition and extensive reading of the author. At this time also he undertook, at the earnest recommendation of the duke de Montausier governor to the dauphin the plan of publishing all the Latin classics, with that ample furniture of illustration which has made what are called the Delphin editions so well known, and generally esteemed throughout Europe. The plan was executed under the direction of Huet, in less than twenty years to the extent of sixty two volumes, Lucan being the only ancient Roman author of importance who was omitted the freedom of his political principles rendering his works objectionable to the French despot Louis XIV. Various jesuits and other learned persons were engaged by Huet as editors of the different classics, one alone, namely the *Astroamericum* of Mauillé, was edited by himself. After the completion of his tutorage, having taken holy orders, he was made abbot of Attinal, and subsequently nominated bishop of Soissons which see he exchanged for that of Arras. But after holding the episcopal office some time, he became so tired of the troublesome duties attached to it that he applied to the Bishopric contending his right with the abbey of Fontenai as a pacemaking stipulation. In whatever station or place, his characteristic attachment to literature remained unabated, to the very evening of his life, which closed at the house of the

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jesuits, at Paris January 26, 1701. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote *l'Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anglais*, *Origines de Caen*, and memoirs of his own life in Latin, besides other pieces of less importance. A translation of the memoirs, with copious notes, was published in 1810, 2 vols. 8vo by Dr John Adair. —*Moreri Nov. Dict. Hist. Brog. Univ.*

HUGH CAPET, first king of France of the third dynasty was the son of Hugh count of Paris and duke of France and Burgundy a potent nobleman who in fact reigned under the name of king Lothaire. He died in 936, leaving his son Hugh at the age of fifteen or sixteen, under the guardianship of Richard duke of Normandy. At a proper age he returned to the court of Lothaire, who left his son Louis V to his care. That weak prince dying soon after without issue the vigorous ability and great possessions of Hugh induced the nobles to prefer him to the rightful heir of the blood of Charlemagne Charles, duke of Lorraine brother to Lothaire. He was accordingly proclaimed king at Noyen in June 937 and obliged all who disputed his title to submit, making Charles of Lorraine and his consort prisoners in the recapture of Laon. He reigned with great policy governing the people with much mildness, and allowing his potent vassals to weaken each other by mutual hostilities. He made Paris his chief residence and the future seat of the monarchy. After a reign of ten years, he died in 997 leaving his son Robert sole king, and his postently saving the interval produced by the French revolution, have swayed the Gallic sceptre ever since.—*Molin. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

HUGH, of Amiens a learned French prelate in the twelfth century was born at Amiens educated at Laon and became prior of Cluny. He was afterwards abbot of Reading in England which he quitted to become archbishop of Rouen in his native country, over which see he presided with great repute until his death in 1164. He was the author of *Three Books of Instruction* against the heretics of his day of seven books of *Theological Dialogues*, and of an explication of the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's Prayer the first of which piece was published by d' Achery at the end of the works of Guibert de Nogent and the two latter by fathers Marteneus and Durand, is the fifth volume of their *Thesaurus Anecd.* and in the ninth of their *Vetus et Nova Collectio*. —*Moreri. Dugue. restav.*

HUGH DE CLUNY a Roman, monk was born in Burgundy in 1023. He entered the monastic life at Cluny where he became prior and at last chief of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended. He died in 1098 leaving behind him some epistles, which are still extant.—*Dugue.*

HUGH DE FLAVIGNY a monk of Verdun afterwards abbot of Flavigny, and an esteemed historian, was born in 1094. He was descended from a noble family, and com-

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ing young into the monastic life abandoned his studies in his thirty-second year. He now however lost it again in less than two years in consequence of a dispute with his diocesan and remained despoiled of his dignity until 1151 when he was appointed to the abbey of Vauclair. The time of his death is unknown. This abbot was the author of "Chronicon Verdunense" in two parts the first containing an ecclesiastical history from the birth of Christ until the close of the tenth century and the second a continuation of the same until 1107. The first is trifling and extraneous, but the last contains much information of the ecclesiastical affairs of France in the eleventh century. It was withdrawn from obscurity by father l'Abbe and printed in the first volume of his "Bibliotheca nova Manuscriptorum" —*Cœs. Diction. Moret.*

HUGH DE FLEURY was a learned French monk who flourished about the year 1120. He embraced the ecclesiastical life in the abbey of Fleury and rendered himself celebrated by his writings which are held in much esteem. He is the author of "Chronicon Libri VI ad Iovem Carnotensem, commencing with the reign of the Aegyptian Nium, and terminating with the death of the emperor Louis the Pious in the year 840." It is inserted entire in the "Bibliotheca Caesaris," and partly in the "Scriptor de Rebus Franc." of Duchesne which likewise contains another short but well digested chronicle from the beginning of the world to the reign of the same Louis. Hugh was also the author of "Lib. II de Regia potestate et sacerdotali dignitate ad Henricum Angliae Regem" inserted by Baluze in the fourth volume of his "Miscellanea." This last production is much esteemed by catholic writers as exhibiting an accurate representation of the doctrine of the church before it was obscured by the disputes between the papacy and the emperors. —*Cœs. Dupuy. Moret.*

HUGH DE ST CHYFRE or **HUGO DE SANCTO CARO** a French cardinal of the thirteenth century distinguished as a scripture commentator. He studied at Paris and in 1225 he entered to the order of Dominican friars of which he became provincial. He was subsequently created a doctor of the Sorbonne and was employed by pope Gregory IX on a mission to Constantinople for the vain purpose of effecting an union between the Greek and Latin churches. After his return he was again elected provincial of the Domicans, and in 1245 he was created a cardinal under the title of St Sabina, by pope Innocent IV who as well as the succeeding pontiff Alexander IV employed him in several important and delicate negotiations. He died at Orvieto in 1263. Besides his commentaries he compiled a concordance of the Bible printed at Cologne in 1264 and he left a copy of the Bible with various readings from ancient Latin Greek and Hebrew MSS. —*Jens. Hist. Lat. Aduin. G. Biog.*

HUGO DE ST VICTOR a learned divine of the twelfth century. He was a native of Flanders, and at the age of eighteen he

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entered into the order of the canons regular of St Augustine at the monastery of St Victor in the city of Paris. He subsequently rose to the office of prior and in 1130 he was appointed professor of theology when he obtained great reputation and was termed a *second Augustine* and constituted the *torus of St Augustine* from his adherence to the doctrine and imitation of the style of that saint's father. He died in 1140. His works consisting of commentaries on Scripture, sermons, dialogues &c were published in three volumes folio at Paris, in 1586 and subsequently at Venice and elsewhere. —*Trithemius. Dupuy. Moret.*

HUGHES (John) an English poet and dramatist, was born in 1677 at Marlborough, in Wiltshire of which county his mother was a native his father being a respectable citizen of London. He was educated at a dissenting academy under the care of Mr Thomas Rowe, where he was a fellow student with Dr Watts. He early imbibed a taste for poetry music, and drawing which did not however render him averse to business. He had a situation under the Board of Ordnance and was secretary to several commissioners under the great seal for the purchase of lands for the dock yards of Portsmouth Chatham and Harwich. The first specimen he gave of his poetic vein was a poem on the peace of Ryswick which he followed up by several others on temporary occasions and in the mean time became the companion of Addison Pope Congreve Southernor Rowe and other wits of the day. His views were not however very promising until in 1717 lord chancellor Cowper made him secretary to the commissioners of the peace. He had now affluence but his health became precarious and in this condition he composed his well known "Siege of Dandascus" a tragedy his last and best work which was first performed on the day of his death February 17 1720. He was much lamented and Steele devoted an essay to his memory in the paper called the Theatre and he appears to have been equally regarded by Pope. In 1735 a complete collection of his poems and dramatic pieces was published in 9 vols. 12mo, by his brother in law Mr Duncombe. Also subsequently to his death appeared his literary correspondence in 3 vols. 12mo. He was likewise the author of several works in prose with many Tales, Spectators and Gaieties and translated Fontenelle's dialogues, and the abbe Verlof's history of the revolution in Portugal &c. Lastly in 1715 he published an accurate edition of the works of Spenser. The genius of Hughes cannot be estimated above mediocrity and at present the siege of Dandascus chiefly supports his name. —*JAMES HODGES*, younger brother of the above and like him a votary of the muses and an excellent scholar was born in 1683. He published in 1714, a translation of "The Rape of Proserpine" from Claudio and the story of "Sparta and Erichthon." He also translated Suetonius' lives of the Caesars, and novels from the Spanish of Cervantes. Herford

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In 1734 A posthumous volume of his manuscripts, in prose and verse, appeared in 1737.—*Bug. Hist. Anderson's Lives of the Poets.*

HUGHES (GEORGE) an English naturalist, who was minister of Lucy's parish in the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies. In 1748 he circulated proposals for publishing the natural history of Barbadoes where he had then been a resident twelve years. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and appears to have been highly esteemed for his talents by Dr Stephen Hales, and other men of science in England. The work appeared in 1750 in a folio volume in two books with twenty four engravings, and it was republished with a larger number of plates in 1760. This production contains the most ample account of the curious zoophytes called animal flowers which grow on the rocks by the sea side at Barbadoes. Mr Hughes also published a paper in the philosophical transactions on the same subject.—*Clement le Long d'An. Lett. Watt's H. B.*

HUGO (CHARLES LOUIS) a learned prelate of the Romish church who flourished during the early part of the last century. He was originally a canon of the Praemonstratenses of which order he published a history in two folio volumes. He afterwards obtained the abbey of Etival and became titular bishop of Prokemus. His other works are "A Life of St Norbert," the founder of his order printed in quarto 1704. Historical and Critical Memoirs of the House of Lorraine 8vo, 1711 which work incurring the censure of the parliament of Paris he afterwards defended it in an able and spirited essay. He also published a learned treatise entitled "Sacre Antiquitatis Monumenta Historica Dogmata, Diplomatica" in two folio volumes 1725. His death took place in 1735.—*Rowl. Dict. Hist.*

HULDREICH (JOHN JAMES) a Swiss divine born in 1683 at Zurich in which university he became afterwards the law professor. For his appointment to this chair he was principally indebted to the reputation which he acquired by his refutation of a work by a Jewish rabbi, directed against the Christian religion, and entitled "Sepher Toledot Jeseho," or "The History of the crucified Jesus." This treatise Huldreich reprinted at Leyden in 1706, with his own reply annexed. He was also the author of a commentary on Puffendorf's *Principia* upon the duty of men and citizens and of three octavo volumes entitled "Miscellanea Tigrina," as well as of several sermons. His death took place in 1731, at his native city.—*Rowl. Dict. Hist.*

HULL (THOMAS) a veteran actor of the Garrick school, with whom he was contemporary and who lived to be the father of the stage. He was born in 1728 at Westminster and received the rudiments of a liberal education at the Charter-house. On his removal from that seminary his father a medical man, residing in the Strand apprenticed him to himself with a view to his eventually succeeding him in his practice. He had however

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early inhabited a strong predilection for the works of Shakespeare which at length induced him to quit the study of pharmacy for the boards. Though always a judicious performer and a good speaker he never rose to any great eminence in his profession, playing for the most part second and even third rate characters, but as an author he was more successful. The work by which he is most advantageously known is a poem still deservedly popular entitled "Richard Plantagenet" containing the legendary history of an illegitimate son of Richard the Third who after the ruin of the White Rose party found an asylum at Eastwell park Kent, where he worked many years in the capacity of a brick layer and where the remains of his habitation are yet to be seen. Mr Hull's other works are "Henry the Second or the Fall of Roamond" a tragedy in which the beautiful Mrs Hartley personated the heroine. Two volumes of metrical tales, "Letters from Gentleman to a young Lady. Select Letters between the Duchess of Somerset, Shestone the Poet and others" and "Sir William Harrington" a novel in 4 vols. He survived till the year 1808.—*Bug. Dram.*

HULLIF (NATHANIEL) an ingenious physician who was a native of Yorkshire. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary and was afterwards a surgeon in the navy. On the peace of 1763 taking place he became a student of medicine at Edinburgh where he graduated as MD in 1765. His inaugural thesis was entitled "Dissertatio Medica de Scorbuto." He settled in practice in London and at first devoted his attention chiefly to midwifery but in 1775 he was through the influence of lord Sandwich then first lord of the admiralty elected physician to the Charter house which situation he retained till his death in April 1807 at the age of seventy two. He was a fellow of the Royal and American Societies and in 1800 he published, in the Philosophical Transactions an account of a series of experiments on the light spontaneously emitted from various bodies. Some other papers and several other medical tracts, also proceeded from his pen. Among the latter are a treatise on puerperal fever and another on the stone and scurvy which were translated into German and published at Leipzig and Vienna.—*Rowl. Cyclop.*

HUME (DAVID) an eminent historian and philosopher was born at Edinburgh, in 1711. His father was a descendant of the family of the earl of Home but not opulent, and the subject of this article being his youngest son his fortune was very small. Losing his father in his infancy he was brought up under the care of his mother a woman of singular merit and was destined by his family for the law, but his passion for literature was so strong he could not confine himself to professional studies and as he observes in his memoirs while they fancied him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius he was occupied with Cicero and Virgil. His slender patrimony however not allowing him to follow his facil-

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actions without some view of profit he was induced, in 1734, to visit Bristol with recommendations to some eminent merchants; but, as might have been expected he was as little disposed to commerce as to law and resolved to retire to some provincial town of France with the intention of prosecuting his literary pursuits in privacy and of supplying by economy his pecuniary deficiencies. He resided first at Rennes and afterwards at La Fleche in Anjou and passed three years in France in a manner very accordant with his own inclinations. In 1737 he came to London and the next year published his *Treatise upon Human Nature*, the cool reception or rather entire neglect of which proved a severe mortification. Being of a sanguine temperament he was not altogether discouraged but pursued his studies and in 1742 printed at Edinburgh his *Essays moral political and literary* which work owing to its more popular form and elegance of style was very favourably received and made some amends for his former disappointment. In 1745 he took up his residence with the young marquis of Anandale to whom he acted as a sort of guardian an office which was rendered necessary by that nobleman's health and state of mind. He remained in this situation for a year and then stood candidate for the professorship of moral philosophy at Edinburgh but although strongly supported he was excluded by the negative of the presbytery in consequence of his known scepticism. In 1746 he accompanied general Sinclair as his secretary in an expedition designed against Canada but which ended in an attack upon the French coast and in 1747 attended the same officer in a military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. Here he increased both his knowledge of the world by good company and his little fortune by frugality accumulating the handsome sum as it then appeared to him, of 1000*l.* Having been led to imagine that the neglect of his *Treatise upon Human Nature* originated from its too dry and systematic form he cast the first part of the work anew and caused it to be published while he was abroad with the title of an *Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding*. It however attracted very little more notice than at first and on his return the author retired to Scotland where he resided two years. Meantime all his writings, except the first, began to attract notice and answer the usual contestants of new opinions when ably supported were occasionally making their appearance. Of a cool temper and careless of obtaining converts, he made it a rule to reply to none of these structures a resolution which he subsequently pleaded when called upon to notice the answer of Dr Campbell to his *Essay on Miracles*. In 1751 he repaired to the metropolis, where in the next year he published his *Political Discourses* which were at once well received. Nearly about the same time appeared his *Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals* a work that he himself deemed incomparably his best but which

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like most mere abstract speculations met with but little attention. In 1752 he obtained the congenial appointment of librarian to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh which by affording him the command of a large and curious collection of books seems first to have inspired him with a notion of writing history. His local situation might also suggest his first subject in that line *The History of England under the House of Stuart* of which a quarto volume appeared in 1754. To use his own language it was received with one cry of reproach disapprobation and even detestation." He attributes this reception to his favourable treatment of Charles I and lord Strafford but it was much more owing to his equally contemptuous mention of the opposing religious parties which as far as they were sincerely actuated by their opinions, he regards as little more than votaries of superstition on the one side and of enthusiasm on the other. The work was, therefore, not only despised but neglected and had not a war broken out between the two countries, the author would have again retired to France. His constitutional equanimity however gradually prevailed, and he resolved to proceed in his task and in the mean time he published his *Natural History of Religion* and other pieces the first of which was answered by Warburton in the name of Dr Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his history which embraced the period from Charles II to the Revolution and was comparatively well received. He now resolved to take a wider range and in 1759 published his *History of the House of Tudor* which excited a clamour against him almost equal to his first volume. His reputation as an historian however gradually increased and he was encouraged to complete his work from the earliest period which he accomplished in two additional volumes, in 1761 and his *History of England* became thenceforth a standard book. Upon this important work now so well known little remark is necessary. Although free from the narrow partialities and prejudices which so frequently influence national historians and enlarged and philosophical in his general views of events and characters his researches into the origin and progress of the English constitution are deemed wanting both in depth and accuracy. According to this opinion he has too sweepingly regarded the liberty of the country as of modern date and the mere result of forced concessions from the sovereign and has sometimes even coloured facts to support that conclusion. His predilection for the house of Stuart, has also made him somewhat unfair to that of Tudor and still more to the real patriotism of the motives of many of those who sought to curb the high pretensions and baleful extent of prerogative so imprudently claimed by that unhappy family. With every abatement, however his reputation stands high and, aided by his clear style which, although sometimes incorrect and exhibiting gallicisms, is frequently eloquent, and always agreeable will probably remain so. The copy money received

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for his victory, added to a considerable sum, was received from the crown by the interest of lord Hertford, recently created his attendant, and he was sent to visit his native country when he was unexpectedly invited, by the earl of Huntingdon then proceeding to representation in Paris, to attend him with a view of ultimately becoming the secretary of the embassy. He reluctantly accompanied this ambassador to France and received the expected appointment. He was also further gratified by a most enthusiastic reception in the Parisian circles in his character of historian and philosophical writer. He remained charge d'affaires after the departure of lord Hertford, in 1765 and returned to England in 1766, accompanied by that singular and paradoxical character, Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with the greatest delicacy and generosity, a conduct which that eccentric person repaid with his usual ingratitude, and *injuste suspicion*. Having now acquired a relish for public life Mr Hume, in 1767, became under secretary of state, under general Conway which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. He then finally retired to Edinburgh and having by this time realised a thousand per annum, he drew round him a chosen set of suitable associates, among whom he lived generally placid and respected, until the spring of 1775, when he was attacked by a stroke in the bowels, which never after altogether left him, but gradually produced a state of exhaustion, which carried him off on the 26th August, 1776 in the sixty fifth year of his age. He died in a state of mental composure, which has been eloquently described by Dr Adam Smith who in his estimation of the character of this eminent man departs but as charitable generous where, and possessed of a degree of gravity and good humour which is seldom attendant on students so appearing as Mr Hume. This temper even vindicating itself on his death bed which as might be expected, has in many quarters produced more censure than admiration. Upon the whole however it will be as difficult to deny the high personal moral claims of this writer, favoured as he was with the rare talent of self command, as the vigour and acuteness of his intellect. He doubtless takes the lead among modern philosophical sceptics and while open to the objections to which that system of philosophy will ever be liable, he must be allotted to have upheld it with distinguished ability. Besides the works already mentioned, in 1763, An Essay on Suicide appeared, which a critic in the Monthly Review informs, from his own knowledge to be really by Mr Hume. If so, it more openly assails received opinions than any thing published during his life-time, although it is said that it would then have appeared, had not the booksellers been afraid of publishing it.—*Hume's Discourse of his own Life and Death* Letter d'Ustarac à C Biog.

HUMPHREY (Lavarcen) dean of Wimborne, a native of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, about the year 1557. He entered humbly at Cambridge but removed

thence to the sister university, or a fellowship at Magdalen college, where he graduated in 1559. The persecutions of the reformed church under queen Mary drove him, together with many other refugees, in 1558 to Zurich in Switzerland and living almost longer than the period allowed by statute he was formally ejected from his fellowship. In the following year however, he returned, and succeeded in obtaining the restoration of his preferment. In the course of the next twenty years he passed from the deanery chair and the headship of his college through the deanery of Gloucester to that of Winchester which latter appointment he received in 1580. It is far from improbable that his learning and abilities would eventually have carried him up to a more but the severe Calvinistic principles which he had imbibed and which he professed in their utmost rigor rendered him obnoxious to the more moderate reformers of the day, and stopped his advancement. He was an excellent linguist as well as a good general scholar besides being well versed in all the polemical controversies of the period, to which he contributed his share, in the shape of a variety of tracts, written against the doctrines of the Romish church Of these the principal is entitled *De Religionis Conservacione at Refutacione et de Primatu Regum*. Among his other works are *Epiatola de Graeciis Literis et Homeris lectio et Imitatione*, 1558 *De ratione interpretandi auctores Opiniones*, sive de Nobilitate etusque antiquis Originib; and a *History of the Life and Death of Bishop Jewell*. His own decease took place in February 1590.—Athen. Oxon. Scripta Lycei Crameri.

HUMPHREY B.A., (Oxons) an eminent miniature painter was born in 1743, at Honiton, in Devonshire. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town and on discovering a genius for drawing was placed under Samson Collins a painter of Exeter, who abruptly quitting the kingdom, he received but a small share of instruction, notwithstanding which, he settled at Bath as a miniature painter, until by the advice of his countryman sir Joshua Reynolds, he repaired to London. By the friendly instructions of that eminent artist he quickly rose to the first rank in his own branch of art, and became a royal academician. In 1780 he went to India, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society and was held in great esteem by Warren Hastings and sir William Jones. On his return to England, he continued his profession whilst his sight would allow him, and died suddenly, in 1810.—Gent Mag.

HUNTAULD (FRANCIS JOSEPH) a French physician and writer on anatomy in the last century. He was a native of Brittany and after having studied at Rennes, Angers, and Paris he took the degree of M.D. at Rennes, in 1722. He settled at Paris, and in 1726 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. When the duke de Rohan went on an embassy to Vienna, Huntauld accompanied

shed his; as his physician and ever after retained the confidence and esteem of that noble man. In 1730 he became astronomical professor at the Jardin des Plantes, and lectured with great reputation. In 1735 he visited Holland, where he obtained an acquaintance with Boerhaave, and England where he read before the Royal Society *Keflexions on the Operation for Fistula Lachrymatis* which were published in the Philosophical Transactions and he was elected FRS. He died in 1742 at the age of forty-one. The memoirs of the Academy of Sciences comprise several papers by Hunnius the most important of which relate to the formation of the bones.—*Elog. Diet. Hist. de la Med. Atlan. & G. Bigg.*

HUNNIADES (JOHN CORVING) vassal of Transylvania and general of the armies of Ladislaus king of Hungary was one of the greatest commanders of his time. He fought against the Turks very heroically and in 1442 and 1443 gained important advantages over the generals of sultan Amurath and obliged that prince to retire from Belgrade after besieging it seven months. In 1456 he obliged Mahomet II also to relinquish a siege of the same place but died on the 10th of September in the same year. He was at this time regarded as the hero of Christendom and not less esteemed by his enemies than regretted by his friends. He left two sons the younger of whom, MATTHIAS was afterwards king of Hungary.—*Mod. Univ. Hisz. Morior.*

HUNNIS (WILLIAM) gentleman of the chapel royal under Edward VI and afterwards chapel-master to queen Elizabeth a voluminous writer of moral and religious poetry. He translated into rhyme many select psalms which, says Warton had not the good fortune to be rescued from oblivion by being incorporated into Hopkins's collection, nor to be sung in the royal chapel. They were printed in 1550 with the title of *Certayne Psalmes chosen out of the Psalter of David and drawn forth into English Meter by William Hunnis servant to the Ryght Honourable Syr W Harbord Knight.* This poet also published a *Handful of Honey-suckles* consisting of devotional verses and the whole book of *Genesys in English rhyme entitled A Hive full of Hopeny.* But his honey-suckles and his honey are no longer delicious and his works are merely noticed as specimens of the fashionable religious poetry of his time. He was a copious contributor to the *Paradise of Dainty Devices* and Thomas Newton a contemporary poet, says of Hunnis, that in the prime of youth his pen 'had depauperated Somers-Sainte' probably in allusion to his share of that work.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

HUNT (THOMAS) a learned Hebrew and Oriental scholar of the last century born 1696. He graduated at Oxford in 1731 as AM and in 1738 was elected to the Arabic professorship in that university. His inauguration address on this occasion together with a small tract on the use of the oriental dialects, has been printed. In 1744 he took his doctor's degree

in divinity and three years after obtained the regius professorship of Hebrew with a chair of Clericibus unius. Dr Hunt also wrote some valuable *Observations on the Book of Proverbs* which together with a selection from his sermons, were edited by Dr Kenneth, after the decease of the author in 1774.—*Gent. Mag. vol. lxxi. Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

HUNTER (ALEXANDER) a very ingenious physician, naturalist, and writer on rural and domestic economy. He was a native of Scotland and studied at Edinburgh where he took the degree of MD. He established himself as a medical practitioner at York where he attained high reputation in his profession and was a principal contributor to the foundation of an asylum for lunatics. His chief literary productions are an *Inaugural dissertation De Cantharidibus*, Edinburgh 1751, 4to, *Geographical Essays*, 6 vols 8vo, 1770 &c., a new edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*, or Discourse of Forest Trees and the propagation of Timber with Notes 6 vols. 4to 1775 republished in 1786, Evelyn's *Terra*, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth with notes, 4to 1778 republished in 1787 a treatise on Burton waters 1776 8vo, and another entitled *Culina Familiarium Medicinae or Receipts in modern Cookery with a Medical Commentary* 1806, 12mo in which the subject is treated in a manner at once novel, impressive and useful. Dr Hunter died in 1809 in the eightieth year of his age.

HUNTER (CHRISTOPHER) a physician who distinguished himself by his writings and researches relative to the history and antiquities of the county of Durham. He was a native of that part of England and was educated at St John's college Cambridge. Having regularly taken his degrees, he settled as a medical practitioner at Durham and died there in 1757 aged eighty two. Dr Hunter was the author of *The Ancient Rates and Monuments of the Church of Durham*, 1753 and of *Remarks on a part of Neal's History of the Puritans* and he had also collected copious materials for a work on the parochial antiquities of the bishopric of Durham but the project was not carried into execution.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Surtees's Hist. of Co. of Durham*

HUNTER (HENRY) a Scottish presbyterian divine born at Culross in Perthshire in 1741. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the university of Edinburgh where his literary requirements were such that when but seventeen he became tutor to a gentleman who was afterwards one of the lords of the session. The illness and death of his father having prevented him from retaining that situation he next accepted one of the same description in the family of lord Dundonald, at Culross abbey. In 1764 he obtained a license to preach, and in 1766 was ordained minister of South Leith. In 1771 he removed to London to become pastor to the Scottish church at London Wall and about the same time he was admitted to the degree of DD. by the university of Edinburgh. His most popular

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HUNTER published the "Sacred Biography," a series of discourses on the lives of the most eminent persons mentioned in the Bible, was commenced in 1783 and was subsequently extended to seven volumes octavo. During the progress of this work Dr Hunter became a convert to the physiognomical system of Lavater, and in 1787 he made a visit to Switzerland, for the purpose of procuring materials from the author preparatory to an English translation of his works which he executed and published with splendid graphic illustrations by Mr Thomas Holloway the engraver. In 1790 he was chosen secretary to the corresponding board of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1793 he published

Sermons preached on various occasions, to which were subjoined illustrative memoirs and anecdotes and in 1798 appeared his Lectures on the evidences of Christianity in conjunction with those of the Rev John Fell. He died at Bristol Hot Wells October 27 1802. Besides his original literary performances, he translated from the French Euler's Letters on Natural Philosophy St Pierre's Studies of Nature Saumur's Sermons Sonnini's Travels and Castor's & Memours of Catherine II of Russia. Two volumes of his Sermons &c with a biographical memoir were published posthumously.—*Aikin's G. Reg.*

HUNTER (Robert) an English gentleman, who obtained some literary distinction and was employed in a civil and military capacity in the colonial service of his country. He attained the rank of a colonel in the army and in 1708 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Vizcaya; but in his voyage thither he was taken prisoner by the French. During his stay at Paris he corresponded with Dean Swift, who it appears had been suspected of being the author of the famous letter concerning euthanasia, usually printed in Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics, but which was really written by Colonel Hunter. Returning to England he was made governor of New York and was sent thither in 1710 with 2700 expatriated Palatines, to settle that colony. After having expended very considerable sums from his private fortune, in furthering the objects of the English ministry he came home in 1719. On the accession of George II he was reinstated in his government of New York and the Jerseys. The chancery not agreeing with him, he obtained the government of Jamaica instead and arrived there in February 1727. He died March 31 1734. Besides the letter above-mentioned, he is said to have written a farce, called 'Androsboros.'—*Gough's Account of Creweland. Chalmers's B. D.*

HUNTER (William) a native of Montrose in Scotland who studied at the Marischal College of Aberdeen where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. In the meantime he was acquiring a knowledge of medicine under a master, who practised all three branches of the profession; and after an apprenticeship of four years, he got a situation on board an East

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Indiaman from which service he was transferred in 1781 to the Company's medical establishment at Bengal, where his genius and learning had an ample field for acquiring distinction as a man of science. From 1796 to 1806 he was surgeon of the marines and for some years inspector general of hospitals in the island of Java. As secretary to the Asiatic Society and professor and examiner at the college of Calcutta and in his previous post of surgeon to major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Raj Scindia from 1784 to 1794 he had the best opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India. His publications were A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu, with a Description of the Caves of Elephants Amboola, and Canara London 1783 8vo, an Account of some artful Caverns near Bombay 1788 12mo, An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen or Lascars on Long Voyages Calcutta 1804 8vo besides papers on medicinae natural history &c in the Asiatic Researches and other periodical works. After an absence of thirty eight years he was preparing to return to his native country when he was seized with a fever which occasioned his death in the beginning of the year 1815.—*Month Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HUNTER (William) a celebrated anatomist and medical practitioner born May 23, 1718 at Kilbride in the county of Lanark in Scotland where his father possessed a small estate. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Glasgow as a student of divinity but in the course of his academic education having become dissatisfied with the doctrines of the kirk he relinquished all thoughts of the clerical profession and engaged himself as the pupil and afterwards as the partner of Cullen at Hamilton. The result of that connexion has been already partially related.—[See CULLEN (William).]—Mr Hunter went to reside at Hamilton in 1737 and after having passed the winter of 1740 at Edinburgh he went to London in 1741 and shortly after was engaged as successor to Dr James Douglas a metropolitan physician and public lecturer who was then employed on a work relating to osteology. This gentleman died within a few months, and Mr Hunter though he continued to reside with the widow found that he must depend on his own exertions for success in his profession. He soon evinced his ability by a paper

On the Structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages" which he communicated to the Royal Society in 1743 and which was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He determined to establish himself in London as a teacher of anatomy and commenced lecturing on that subject in 1746 having previously been engaged to assist Mr Samuel Sharpe as a lecturer on surgery. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in the spring of the following year, soon after the close of his lectures for the season he went to Leyden and Paris in company with his pupil the son of his late patron,

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Dr Douglas. On his return home he devoted himself to the practice of midwifery, and his success in that department was promoted by his being chosen surgeon-accoucheur first to the Middlesex hospital and then to the British lying-in hospital. In 1750 he obtained the degree of MD from Glasgow when he entirely relinquished mere surgical practice.

He much consulted as a physician in cases requiring peculiar anatomical skill for their investigation. In 1755 he became physician to the British lying-in hospital on the resignation of Dr Layard, and the following year he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, and soon after elected a member of the Medical Society. In the first volume of *Observations and Inquiries* published by that association in 1757 appeared Dr Hunter's *History of an Aneurism of the Aorta*, and he was an important contributor to the subsequent publications of the society of which he was chosen president on the death of Dr Fothergill. In 1762 he published a work entitled *Medical Commentaries* 4to to which was subsequently added a *Supplement* the object of which was to vindicate his claim to some anatomical discoveries in opposition to professor Monroe of Edinburgh and others. Such was the professional distinction attained by Dr Hunter that in 1766 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. About this time he engaged as his assistant and afterwards as his associate in his lectures, Mr William Hewson but the connection between them was dissolved in consequence of some disputes after it had continued nearly six years. Dr Hunter was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1767 and was also admitted into the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1768 on the establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts he was appointed professor of anatomy. It may be added to the list of his scientific distinctions that he was made a foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society at Paris in 1780 and of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1782. The most elaborate and splendid of his publications

The Anatomy of the human Grand Uterus foeto illustrated by thirty four large plates appeared in 1775. In 1777 he joined Mr Watson in presenting to the Royal Society

A short Account of the late Dr Maty's Illness and of the Appearances on Dissection," and in 1778 he published "Reflections on the Section of the Symphysas Pubas, designed to show the impropriety and inutility of that surgical operation which had become fashionable among accoucheurs on the continent and especially in France." Two introductory Lectures to his Anatomical Course "which he had prepared for the press, were published after his death. When his professional emoluments produced an extraordinary supply of wealth, he was desirous of devoting a portion of it to the establishment of an anatomical school and museum in the metropolis. With that view, about 1765, he presented a memoir to Mr Grenville then minister requesting a grant from government of the site of the

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king's mews wherein he offered to erect an edifice at the expense of 7000/- and endow a professorship in perpetuity. But his proposal was treated with neglect in consequence of which he purchased a spot of ground in Great Windmill street, Haymarket where he built a house anatomical theatre and museum for his own professional purposes and thither he removed in 1770. Here besides objects connected with the medical sciences he ultimately collected a library of Greek and Roman classics, and a valuable cabinet of medals. The latter furnished the materials for a publication, entitled *Numerorum veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter astraruntur Descriptio Figurae illustrata, Op. et Stud. Carol. Combe S.R. et S.A. Sec* 1763 4to. In 1781 the museum was augmented by the addition of shells and other natural curiosities which had been collected by Dr Fothergill who had given testamentary directions that his cabinet of natural history should be offered to Dr Hunter for 500/- less than the appraised value and he accordingly purchased it for 1200/-. He continued with unabated industry and application to attend to his avocations as a practitioner and lecturer till within a very short time of his death, which was probably hastened by want of relaxation from the fatigues of business. After an attack of gout about the middle of March 1783 having partially recovered, he imprudently determined to commence his usual course of lectures on surgery. He had however overrated his own strength as after having delivered the introductory lecture, he fainted away and being conveyed to bed, was the ensuing night seized with palsy which occasioned his death March 30 1783. In his last moments he is said to have exhibited a kind of philosophical indifference to his approaching fate of which many similar examples occur among persons of his profession. To his friend Mr Combe a short time before his decease he said—"If I had strength enough to hold a pen I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." By his will he bequeathed his museum to his nephew Dr Matthew Baillie for the term of thirty years, after which it was removed to the university of Glasgow where it is now deposited.—*Lives of Dr Hunter by Dr S F Simmers Hutchinson's Biog Med. Aikin's G Biog*

HUNTER (JOHN) younger brother of the preceding highly celebrated as a practitioner and writer on surgery anatomy and physiology. He was born July 14, 1728, and his father dying when he was about ten years old, his education was neglected and he was suffered to spend his time unprofitably in country amusements. One of his sisters having married a cabinet maker settled at Glasgow he became his apprentice, but the failure of his brother-in-law prevented his continuance in that situation. At length, hearing of the success of his elder brother in London he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant, expressing a wish to enter into the army if his proposal was rejected. In answer to his ap-

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plicances he was invited to London, where he arrived in September 1748. His first essays at the dissecting-room did him great credit and he improved so speedily that in the winter of 1749 he was able to undertake the instruction of dissecting pupils. He at this time attended to the practice of surgery at Charing-cross hospital, and afterwards at St Bartholomew's. In 1753 he visited Scotland, and in 1755 he entered as a gentleman-commoner of St Mary Hall, Oxford, but of the advantages of academic study he could but slightly have availed himself, as he became a surgeon's pupil at St George's hospital in 1754, where he continued during the summer months and in 1756 he was appointed house-surgeon to that establishment, with which he continued to be connected during the remainder of his life. In the winter of 1755 he was admitted to a partnership in the lectures delivered by his brother in which situation he most assiduously devoted himself to the study of practical anatomy not only of the human body but also of brute animals for which latter purpose he procured from the Tower and from the keepers of other menagères, subjects for dissection. His health having been impaired by too close attention to these pursuits he went abroad in 1760 as a surgeon on the staff of the army in the expedition to Belgrade and he served in the same capacity in Portugal in 1763. Returning to London he engaged in surgical practice and added to his income by giving winter courses of lectures on anatomy and operative surgery. Continuing to cultivate comparative anatomy and natural history he purchased some ground at Earl's-court, Brompton, where he built himself a house and kept several foreign and uncommon animals for the purpose of studying their habits, manners and organisation. In the beginning of 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society when his zeal for the advancement of science induced him to institute meetings of his associates at a coffee house after the formal sessions of the society which was the means of exciting a spirit of inquiry, whence originated many philosophical improvements and discoveries. In 1769 he was elected one of the surgeons of St George's hospital, through the interest of his brother. His first publication, a treatise on the Natural History of the Teeth &c. appeared in 1771. In the winter of 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on the theory and principles of surgery in which he developed some of those peculiar doctrines, which he afterwards explained more fully in his published works. His perfect acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and skilful operator and enabled him to make some considerable improvements in the modes of treating certain surgical cases. But the fame of John Hunter steadily rose on his researches concerning comparative anatomy, and the structure of the higher classes of organised beings, in the investigation of which he spared neither pains nor expense. In 1776 he obtained the appointment of surgeon extraordinary to the

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army. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and in 1785 of the Royal Society of Medicine and Academy of Surgery at Paris. In the year last mentioned he removed from Jermyn-street, where he had resided, to Leicester-square, and thither he removed the very extensive museum of anatomical preparations which it had been the great occupation of his professional life to form for the illustration of physiological science. In 1786 he was made deputy-surgeon-general to the army and in that year published a long promised work on the vesicular disease, which contained some novel opinions, and became the subject of critical animadversion but which was the obvious production of a highly talented and well informed mind. About the same time appeared a quarto volume entitled *Observations on various Parts of the Animal Economy*, consisting of physiological essays, most of which had been inserted in the philosophical transactions. A fit of illness with which he was seized for a while disabled him from attending to business and laid the foundation of a disease of the heart, which rendered his future health and even existence, very precarious. He resigned to Mr Home the office of lecturer in 1790 that he might devote his time to the composition of a *Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot Wounds* which was one of the last of his literary labours. On the death of Mr Adair he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals and surgeon-general to the army and the duties of these offices interfered not a little with his scientific pursuits, and doubtless contributed to shorten his life. The spasmodic disease, which had for some years been undermining his constitution at length became so serious that the most imminent danger was to be apprehended from any sudden or violent exertion. Though perfectly aware of his situation, he fell a sacrifice to the agitation arising from some unpleasant circumstance which occurred at St George's hospital where he died suddenly October 16 1793. On examining his body after death, it appeared that he had laboured under an occlusion of the vessels of the heart, whence the previous disease and ultimate catastrophe had been produced. Besides the works already noticed, he published some papers in the transactions of the Royal Society and of a Society for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge, of which he was an active member. His treatise on the blood, &c. was published in 1794 with an account of his life by Mr now Sir Everard Home. Government purchased the museum of Hunter for 15 000*L* and transferred it to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public. —*Lif's of John Hunter by Jess. Post. Great Mag. vol. lxxv. Hutchinson. Aikin.*

HUNTER (Anne) widow of the subject of the last article and remarkable for her literary attainments. Intimately connected with Mrs Elizabeth Carter Mrs Delany &c. Mrs Hunter was no inconsiderable member of the learned circle of ladies who composed their

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society. She excelled in lyric poetry as is evinced by the well-known "Queen Mary's Lament," "The Death-song of Alceste" and the Indian Warrior," and especially the beautiful words to some of Haydn's canzonets such as "My Mother bid me bind my Hair," "The Mermaid's Song" &c. These, as well as her other productions, were some time previous to her decease collected and published in a small volume under her own superintendance. Her maiden name was Home, her father Mr Robert Home being at the time of her birth a surgeon in the army. She had three brothers, the youngest of whom is now Sir Everard Home. Mrs Hunter died in London January 7 1821 in her seventy ninth year.—*Genl Mag.*

HUNTINGDON (SUSANNA countess of) the second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, and sister to the unhappy nobleman of that title who was hanged at Tyburn for the murder of his steward. She was born in 1707 and married June 8 1728 to Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had a family of four sons and three daughters. Becoming a widow she acquired a taste for the principles of the Calvinistic methodists and patronised the famous George Whitfield, whom she constituted her chaplain. Her rank and fortune giving her great influence, she was long considered as the head of a sect of religiousists and after the death of Whitfield his followers were designated as the people of lady Huntingdon. She founded schools and colleges for preachers, supported them with her purse and expended annually large sums in private charity. After a widowhood of forty five years, she died June 17 1791 regretted for her virtues even by those who regarded her conduct as the offspring of mistaken enthusiasm.—Original.

HUNTINGDON (WILLIAM) a religious enthusiast, who attained some notoriety towards the end of the eighteenth century. He was the son of a farmer's labourer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in manual service and other low occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years according to his own account he was converted and became a preacher among the Calvinistic methodists. He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts and was regarded as the head of a peculiar sect. His followers erected for him a chapel in Titchfield-street, and afterwards one of larger dimensions up Gray's Inn-road, where he officiated till near the time of his death which took place at Tunbridge Wells, in August, 1813 at the age of sixty nine. He was a man of some talent, though little cultivated by education. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. The titles of two may be mentioned as specimens:—The Armenian Skeleton, or the Arameans dissected and anatomized; Eve and "The Bank of Faith," &c. After having lost his first wife by death he married the wealthy widow of six

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James Sanderson, a London citizen, and passed the latter part of his life in all the comfort, if not the luxury of affluence.—*Letter of Don Manuel Escribano.* Edit.

HUNTINGTON (HENRY or) an ancient English historian was the son of one Nicholas a married priest, and was born towards the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century. He was educated by Alonso of Ayton, a learned canon of the church of Lincoln and in his youth discovered a taste for poetry by writing epigrams, love verses, and three long didactic poems, one upon herbs, another concerning spaces and a third on the subject of precious stones. In his more advanced years he applied to the study of history and composed a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen in 1154 in eight books which have been published by sir Henry Savile. Towards the conclusion the author honestly acknowledges that it is only an abridgment and allows that to compose a complete history of England many books were necessary which he could not procure. Mr Wharton has published a letter of this author on the contempt of the world which details many curious anecdotes of the great men of his time. The Bodleian library also contains a Latin poem of Henry on the death of Stephen and arrival of Henry II which is by no means contemptible. In Trinity college library Oxford is a fine MS of his book "De usmagne Mundi." When he died is unknown.—*Henry's Hist. of Gr Britain. Wharton's Antiqua Secra.*

HUNTINGTON (Reneau) a learned English divine and prelate of the seventeenth century. He was born at Deerhurst in Gloucestershire of which place his father was minister in 1638 and after receiving his grammar learning at the free-school of Bristol was sent at the age of sixteen to Merton college, Oxford. In 1662 he graduated as MA, and having undergone the usual course of study applied himself with extraordinary zeal and diligence to the study of divinity and the Oriental languages. In 1670 probably on this account he was appointed chaplain to the factory of Aleppo. This appointment he held for eleven years during which time he peculiarly dedicated himself to the discovery and collection of ancient MSS. in which pursuit he was patronised by the bishops Mordaunt and Fell, and other learned persons in England. He travelled with this object not only through the districts adjoining Aleppo, but to Mount Sinai various parts of Palestine, and in 1677 made a voyage to Cyprus to examine the library of the archbishop of Justiniana Nova but without success. In two journeys which he took in 1680 and 1681 to Egypt, he was more fortunate, being enabled to rescue many curious copies of the Gospel and other MSS. from oblivion. He returned to England in 1682 and immediately retired to his fellowship at Merton college, and the next year received the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity and was appointed master of Trinity college, Dub-

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18 Upon the descent of James II in Ireland after the revolution, he retired for safety to England but returned when the danger was over and in 1691 resigned the mastership of Trinity college, resolved not to live out of his native country. In the mean time he sold his fine collection of MSS about six hundred in number to the curators of the Bodleian library for 900. In 1692 he was offered the Irish bishopric of Kilkeel which he refused but in 1701 accepted that of Raphoe but survived his consecration only two days. He published nothing from his own pen excepting An Account of the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt, and Letters written while abroad which appear at the end of his life by Dr South.—*Biog. Brit.* Life by Smith, in Latin.

HUNTON (PHILIP) a nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century deserving of notice as a political writer. He was a native of Hampshire and was educated at Wadham college Oxford where he took the degree of MA. Having entered into holy orders after preaching at some other places he settled at Westbury in Wilshire. His reputation for learning occasioned him to be appointed by Oliver Cromwell in 1657 the provost of his then recently erected college at Durham with which office Mr Hanton held the living of Sedgfield in the bishopric though he had only a part of the revenue belonging to it. This he lost on the return of the old incumbent in 1660 and the dissolution of the collegiate establishment taking place he retired to his congregation at Westbury where he died in July 1682. He was the author of A Treatise of Monarchy viz. concerning Monarchy in general and the English Monarchy in particular in which work he broached the constitutional doctrine that the sovereignty of England is not in the king only but in the three estates, viz. the king lords and commons. Such principles did not please the high toned churchmen of Charles the second's reign and Hanton's assertion was condemned by a decree of the convocation held July 21 1683, and the book ordered to be burnt in the school quadrangle at Oxford which was accordingly done. The treatise on monarchy provoked the animadversions of Dr Henry Feme and Mr Robert Filmer the latter of whom composed his famous Patriarcha in defence of the divine right of kings, against Hanton.—*Catamy's Nonconformists' Memorial, Magna Britannia—Witton*

HURD (RICHARD) an eminent English poetical and philological writer of the last century. He was born January 15 1720 at Cosegrave, in Staffordshire where his father was a factor. After a school education he went to Emmanuel college Cambridge in which he obtained a fellowship in 1742 having previously proceeded MA, and in 1749 he took the degree of BD. The same year he published *Ælfric's Ars Poetica, Epistola ad Pisones*, with an English commentary and notes which were dedicated to Warburton whose friendship and literary patronage constituted much of his future prosperity. In 1750 he published

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a "Commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus," and in 1751 a tract intituled "The Opinion of an ancient Lawyer, concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate" supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University by a Fellow of a College 8vo. His next production was a scatrical attack on Dr Jortin in defence of Warburton in an Essay on the Deity of Friendship which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the rectory of Thurgarton in Leicestershire which he obtained in 1757, and the same year he published Remarks on David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion 8vo. His Dialogues Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance, appeared at different times from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively in 1765, three vols. 8vo. It ought to be remarked that the later editions of this production show the sentiments of the author to have undergone some change after the first publication of his dialogues in which he eulogises the friends and martyrs of liberty in terms which to his more matured judgment probably appeared too strong. None of his works attracted so much notice as the dialogues which were translated into German by the post Holty and published at Leipzig. About 1765 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn and in 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester. He took the degree of LLD in 1768, in which year he commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton, at Lincoln's Inn. These discourses were published under the title of an Introduction to the study of the Prophets concerning the Christian Church in twelve Lectures, 1772. In 1775 Dr Hurd was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and not long after was made preceptor to his present majesty and his brother now the duke of York, through the influence of lord Mansfield. He was translated to the see of Worcester on the removal of Dr North to Winchester in 1781, and at the same time was bestowed on him the confidential situation of clerk of the closet. These preferments seem to have satisfied his ambition for on the death of Dr Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury the king would have elevated Dr Hurd to the primacy a station for which he was well qualified by his talents and standing in the church but he modestly declined the offer. In 1788 he published an edition of the works of bishop Warburton, in which he thought proper to omit some of the productions of his deceased friend, a circumstance which subjected him to the severe reprehension of the late Dr Samuel Parr who supplied the editorial deficiencies of bishop Hurd's collection by prefixing a volume with the title of Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian. In 1795 the right reverend editor himself published a kind of supplement to the works of Warburton, in the form of a biographical preface and he subsequently also pub-

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lished the correspondence of Warburton which was his last literary undertaking. He died at the episcopal palace of Hartlebury, in Worcestershire May 23, 1808 and was interred in the church yard of that parish.—Nichols's *Life and Letters*. Month. Mag. vol. xxv. Ediz.

HUBERTUS (JAMES) an ingenious poet and amiable man was the son of a gentleman of small fortune at Bishopstone in Sussex where he was born in 1763. He was educated at Chichester school and in 1780 was entered a commoner of St Mary hall Oxford and at the election of 1782 was chosen a demy of St Mary Magdalen college. In 1784 he became tutor to the youngest son of the earl of Chichester the honourable George Pelham since bishop of Exeter. In 1788 he first appeared before the public as a poet in his *Village Curate* which was followed by his "Adrano his Panthen, Elmer and Ophelia," and the *Orphan Twins*. In 1791 he was presented to the living of Bishopstone, and in 1793 was elected professor of poetry at Oxford where in 1794 he took the degree of BD and in 1797 that of DD. He died December 23 1801. In addition to the works already mentioned Dr Hurdus was author of

A Dissertation on Genesis 1 and 21. Select Remarks on the First Ten Chapters of Genesis Sir Thomas More a Tragedy "Curious Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakespeare A vindication of the University of Oxford from the aspersions of Mr Gibbon, The Favourite Village a poem and Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasions of Prophecy After his death his poems were published in three volumes by subscription with a life by his sister.—*Life by Miss Hurdus Hayley's Life of Cooper*

HURE (CHARLES) the son of a peasant of Champigny-sur-Yonne where he was born in 1639. In spite of the disadvantages arising from the poverty of his parents he contrived by unceasing industry to make himself master of most modern and several ancient languages. His progress in Oriental literature was also considerable. He was a member of the Port Royal Society professor of languages at Paris and eventually obtained the headship of the college of Boncourt. He was inclined to Jansenism in his religious opinions and proved himself a good biblical scholar by a dictionary which he wrote of the Scripture in folio two vols. This work is not however considered equal to that of Caiet. His other writings are a Sacred Grammar an edition of the Latin Testament, with his own annotations, in two 12mo vols. and a French translation of the same work which appeared afterwards in four vols. His death took place in 1717.—*Newes Dier Hure*

HUSS (JOHN) an eminent Bohemian divine and martyr to unjust persecution, was born at Husinec about the year 1370. He received his education at the university of Prague, and in 1400 became pastor of the church of Bethlehem in that city in which situation he displayed great erudition and eloquence. About

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this time the writings of Wickliffe had been introduced into Bohemia when Hus adopted several of his opinions, and in particular those relating to the papal hierarchy and the dignification of the priesthood. In the year 1407 he began openly to declaim against the vices of the different ranks of the clergy and the discipline of the church of Rome and thereby excited the most violent animosity on the part of the archbishop of Prague and of the clergy in general. He also added to this resentment by embracing the philosophical opinions of the realists, in opposition to those of the nominalists, which were chiefly espoused in Germany. His success in preaching against the sale of indulgences produced still further exasperation, and Subsecut archbishop of Prague in 1409 issued two mandates addressed to the members of the university of Prague one to bring in all the writings of Wickliffe in order that such as were heretical might be consigned to the flames and the other enjoining all clerics and ministers to insist upon the existence of the real presence under the appearance of bread and wine. Hus vehemently opposed both these mandates and upon an appeal to Gregory XII the archbishop was summoned to Rome who however so represented matters, that the pope issued a bull for the suppression of the writings of Wickliffe and forbade Hus and other members of the university who had not complied with the mandates of the archbishop from preaching and all other ecclesiastical functions. Hus and his friends on the appearance of this bull, appealed a second time to Rome on which he was ordered by pope John XXIII to appear personally in that capital Assured of the protection of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia he refused to obey the summons and was excommunicated for contumacy.

He treated this sentence with the utmost contempt, and went on preaching against corruption in religion until the conflicts between the opposing parties became so animated that it induced John XXIII to call a council in 1414, where it was agreed between the pope and the emperor Sigismund that Hus should appear and give an account of his doctrines the latter promising him safe conduct and security of person. He accordingly arrived at Constance 3rd of November 1414, was formally accused, and soon after notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the emperor imprisoned and condemned without hearing for maintaining that the Eucharist ought to be administered to the people in both kinds. Of this conduct the emperor so warmly complained that in pretended compliance with his demand, on the 5th and 7th of July 1415 Hus was brought before the council, and permitted to say what he could in behalf of himself and doctrine, but all that he alleged was unanswerable to, and he was soon given to understand that they were disposed to put up with nothing short of a full recantation of his asserted errors. Peremptorily refusing compliance with this demand, he was remanded back to prison, and being again brought before the council on the 6th of July was condemned for heresy and

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seized to be burnt. His execution followed the next day with circumstances of great savagery and cruelty; and his ashes were gathered up and thrown into the Rhine. He died with unshaken firmness and resolution and the day of his execution the 7th of July was for many years held sacred by the Bohemians. The works of Husa which are numerous and learned were collected into a body and published in two vol. folio, Nuremberg 1550. They are distinctly specified in our authorities.—*Cave & Hist. Lat. Franks Thesaurus.*

HUSSEY (Giles) an ingenious English painter an estimable but somewhat eccentric character in private life. He was born of a good family at Marnhill, in Devonshire in 1710, and his friends being of the catholic persuasion he was educated at Douay and St Omer. With a view to the cultivation of his talents for painting he was placed under Jonathan Richardson and afterwards with Domenico, a Venetian artist, with whom he went to Italy. In 1737 he returned to England and commenced portrait painter. He had invented a peculiar theory relative to the form and proportions of the human face, which he conceived to be connected with the harmonic intervals of a musical scale, and he is said to have been so successful in the practical application of this apparently fanciful system as to have produced very accurate likenesses of those who sat to him for their portraits. He did not however meet with the encouragement which his talents deserved, and after residing for some time in London in distressed circumstances, he retired into Wiltshire where his elder brother possessed an estate after whose death he removed to the neighbourhood of Ashburton in Devonshire. He died suddenly while giving directions to labourers in his garden, in the month of June 1788. Barry thought this artist worthy of a place in the historical group with which he decorated the rooms of the society for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in the Adelphi.—*Bart's Pictures of Wiltshire.*

HUTCHESON LLD (Francis) an Irish protestant dissenting divine and ingenious philosophical writer was the son of a dissenting minister of the north of Ireland where he was born August 8, 1694. After receiving a proper education at a grammar school he was sent to an academy to begin his philosophical career, and in the year 1710 was entered a student in the university of Glasgow. He early displayed supreme abilities, and made a distinguished progress in all his studies, finally devoting himself to divinity as a professor. After spending six years at Glasgow he returned to his native country where he was licensed to preach among the dissenters but accepted the invitation of some gentlemen acquainted with his talents, to set up a private academy in Dublin. He had not been long settled in that city, before his merits and accomplishments made him generally known, and persons of all ranks, who esteemed literature and learned men, cultivated his acquaintance.

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and. In 1725 the first edition of his celebrated "Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue" appeared without his name; but his merit would not allow the author to be long concealed and it secured him still further notice from the learned and eminent among whom were lord Granville, then lord Lieutenant of Ireland archbishop King and the primate Butler. In 1728 he published his "Treatise on the Passions" which has often been reprinted and is admired even by those who dispute the soundness of his philosophy. About the same time he also wrote many philosophical papers which were published in the collection called, *Hibernicus's Letters*, together with some answers to objections to his system in the public journals. After keeping a private academy in Dublin for some years with great reputation he was in 1729 called to the chair of philosophy at Glasgow where he spent the remainder of his life in a manner highly honourable to himself and useful to the university of which he was a member. He died in 1767 in his fifty-third year. He had married soon after his settlement in Dublin, and left behind him a son Dr FRANCIS HUTCHISON a physician who in 1755 published from the MSS of his father A System of Moral Philosophy in three books Glasgow 1755 2 vols 4to to which is prefixed some account of the "Life Writings and Character of the Author by Dr Leechman Professor of Divinity in the same University. The system of morals of Dr Hutchison is founded upon nearly the same principles as that of lord Shaftesbury. He deduces all our moral ideas from an implanted moral sense or instinct, like that of self preservation which independently on argument or the reasonableness of certain actions leads us to perform them ourselves and to approve them in others. The moral sense is by this school of philosophy maintained to be the very foundation of virtue but the fame of the author of the theory according to professor Dugald Stewart, rests chiefly on the taste that his works and lectures contributed to diffuse for analytical discussion in Scotland which led to the production of some of the most valuable writings of the eighteenth century.—*Tutte's Life of Lord Kames. Stewart's Life of Dr Adam Smith. Bigg Brit.*

HUTCHINS (John) the son of a clergyman of Bradford Peverell Dorset where he was born in 1698. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Dorchester grammar school whence he removed in due course to Oxford and entered at Hart hall but quitted that society soon after for Balliol college, in the same university. Having graduated in 1721 he took holy orders, and was presented in succession to the livings of Swyre of Melcombe Horsey in Dorsetshire and to the rectory of Wareham, which latter place of preference he obtained in 1744. Mr Hutchins was occupied during the major part of a long life in collecting materials for and compiling a history of his native county, which he had nearly completed at the time of his death in June 1773. This valuable work was pub-

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lished the year following in two volumes folio for the benefit of his widow, and has since gone through a second edition, with additions by Mr. Geoghe and Mr. Nichols, which has extended the work to four volumes.—*Life by* Bingham *in Bibl. Top. Brit. Nichols's Lit.* *etc.*

HUTCHINSON (John) an English philosophical and theological writer whose opinions have produced much controversy was born at Spennithorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674 His father a person of small landed property sought to qualify his son for a stewardship to some noblemen or gentleman. For this purpose he gave him such learning as the place afforded and the remaining part of his education was supplied by a person who boarded with his father and who instructed him both in the classics and mathematics. Thus educated he became steward in succession to Mr. Bathurst, of his native county and to the earl of Scarborough and the duke of Somerset About the year 1700 being called by his employment to London, he contracted an acquaintance with Dr Woodward, and business carrying him to several parts of England and Wales, he published a small tract entitled *Observations made by J H mostly in the year 1705*. In these journeys he collected fossils which he put into the hands of Dr Woodward, it being the professed object of both one and the other to prove thereby the Mosaic account of the Creation. Some delay taking place on the part of Woodward who was to draw up the work Mr Hutchinson began to doubt his intention to fulfil his engagement and a quarrel ensuing he resolved to trust to his own pen for the purposed discussion. In order to have time for this object, he quitted the service of the duke of Somerset who being master of the house gave him the sinecure of riding purveyor which, with other advantages enjoyed by the favour of the same nobleman enabled him to dedicate his time to study without pecuniary discomfort. In 1724 he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia," in which he not only ridiculed the

Natural History of the Earth, by Woodward but exploded the doctrine of gravitation. From this time to his death he published a volume every year or two, which, with the MSS. he left behind him, were collected in 1746 by the rev. John Bate a disciple, and amounted to twelve volumes octavo, an abstract of which was afterwards published in 18mo. The second part of "Moses's Principia," published in 1727 contains the substance of the principles of his scripture philosophy. In opposition to the vacuum and gravity of Newton, he contends for a plenum and air and heat; that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken from the three grand agents in the system of nature, fire, light, and spirit, these three conditions of the same substance, air being remarkably typical of three persons in one and the same essence. This notion, it is said, was admired by Dr Samuel Clarke, and, with his other doctrines, it has been favoured by more recent divines, including Horne, the

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rev William Jones, in the life of that M. shop, and Peckham. Accustomed to make an excursion every year into the country he neglected to do so in 1737 and thereby produced, by unrelaxed study a bilious attack of no serious a nature that it carried him off on the 16th of August, 1737 in his sixty third year. Mr Hutchinson was of a very singular turn of mind and his leading notion that all knowledge natural as well as theological is contained in the scriptures was supported by visionary and fanciful analogies and no small number of whimsical and doubtful propositions as may be readily imagined when it is added, that he assigned to every Hebrew root a spiritual or mental meaning in addition to the sensible object that it obviously expressed. As already observed however he gained many respectable proselytes. Mr Hutchinson possessed great mechanical skill and invented a chronometer for the discovery of the longitude at sea, which was much approved by sir Isaac Newton. It is to be regretted that his temper was defective and that he was more violent and vindictive in controversy than a theorist of any description ought to be.—*Bing Brit. Biog.*

HUTCHINSON (John Hely) an Irish statesman and lawyer of the last century. He was born in 1715 and educated for the bar. By his talents and assiduity he rose to the offices of prime sergeant, secretary of state, and provost of Trinity college Dublin — in addition to which he held several other lucrative employments. His ardency for office attracted the satirical remark of lord North, that if Hutchinson had England and Ireland given him, he would still sublet the Isle of Man for a potato-garden. He died in 1794.—*Lampr. Hist. Eng.*

HUTTEN (Ulricus) a German poet, soldier and controversialist of the fifteenth century born in 1488, of a noble family settled at Stockenburg in Franconia. He received a liberal education at the abbey of Fulda, and at Frankfurt on the Oder where he graduated. The exhaustion of his pecuniary resources, consequent upon his irregular habits drove him, in spite of a strong literary taste to enter the imperial army, in which he served at the siege of Padua. Gladly availing himself however of the first opportunity which presented itself of returning to his favourite pursuits, he retired in 1511 to Pavia, and, in compliance with the expressed wishes of his family, commenced the study of jurisprudence. Here he remained, till the sacking of the city by the Swiss troops drove him once more into Germany. After going through several vicissitudes of alternate want and plenty he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the emperor Maximilian himself by his poems, and in 1516 was publicly crowned by that sovereign with the poetic laurel. The three succeeding years of his life were spent in the imperial service of his prince, and in several occasions he proved his ability to wield the sword with as much success as the pen. Unfortunately, however, the dissipated habits of

a camp continued to produce their usual effect upon his mind; which, though vigorous, was but ill regulated, and although his subsequent writings evince that he possessed a strong & vigorous feeling, yet it was altogether unequal to neutralise the violence of his passions. His health in consequence suffered so severely that he was again compelled to retire from the service, and the celebrated bull being issued about this time by the pope against Martin Luther Hutter who was a warm advocate of the reformed doctrines published an edition of it with comments so happy in the causticity of them savagely that the pontiff formally demanded the author from the elector of Meintz. Hutter found a temporary asylum in the castle of Eberberg but was not so dismayed as to discontinue his attacks on the Romish church while the elector appears not to have been very earnest in his attempts to apprehend him if indeed he ever seriously entertained such an intention. Soon after in consequence of the denial of some rates of hospitality which he expected to receive from his friend Erasmus then residing at Basel a violent quarrel ensued between them which was carried on upon the part of Hutter at least, with no slight degree of asperity. In the mean time the disorders consequent upon a life of debauchery began to make such havock upon a frame long debilitated by excess, that he at length retired to an island on the lake of Zurich where he closed his turbulent career in the autumn of 1523. De Thou speaks highly of his genius for satire which he compares to that of Lucan. His works are numerous but almost all written in the same spirit of bitter vituperation. A duodecimo volume of his miscellaneous poems composed in the Latin language was edited by De Thou in 1538 and has since gone through another edition. He himself contributed to the re-publication of several classical sapphoes, especially of the works of Lavy from an original manuscript, and was one of the authors of the 'Epistles Virtutum Obscurorum.' — *New. Eng. Hist. Bayle* see article *Hutter*.

HUTTER. There were two learned protestant divines of this name of the same family contemporaries, and both born at Ulm, about the middle of the sixteenth century. **ELIAS** the elder was born in 1553 and is advantageously known as an excellent Hebrew and Oriental scholar. His Hebrew Bible which contains no less than thirty versions of the 117th psalm in various languages and has all the radical letters distinguished by a peculiarity of type, is a literary curiosity. He also published two polyglots of which that printed in 1596 contains four the other printed 1599 six languages, both in folio. He died in 1603 at Nuremberg.—**LEONARD** who was ten years younger than Elias studied at Strasburg and several other of the German universities and distinguished himself as a staunch supporter of the reformed church. He published a variety of able treatises, principally on controverted subjects. Of these the best known might be *Sigillatae Concordie Christianae*

Compendium Theologiae, "Collationis Theologem. sive disputationes de christiano Confessione Augustinianis;" "Ibd. Christianae Concordie," "Novitiae Controversi," and "Loci Communis Theologici," &c. He obtained the divinity professor's chair in the university of Wittenberg and died there in 1616.—*Froben Theatrum. Bayle.*

HUTTON LL.D. (CHARLES) an eminent mathematician who raised himself to distinction by his spontaneous exertions. He was born at Newcastle upon Tyne on the 14th August 1737 and his father who was a viewer of masts, intended devoting him to his own employment. He received a little instruction in the rudiments of the Latin language and in the elements of the mathematics, but he owed nearly the whole of his subsequent acquirements to his own application. Having received an early injury in one of his arms he was found unfit for his intended occupation on which the natural bent of his inclinations led him to prepare himself for becoming a mathematical teacher. He accordingly gave instructions in that capacity at the age of eighteen at Jesmond a village near Newcastle where his youthful enthusiasm induced him to join the methodists and even to compose sermons, and preach. This turn of mind however forsook him when invited to Newcastle in 1760 where his scholars happily became numerous and among whom was the lord chancellor Eldon. He continued making advances in mathematical knowledge and was a prolific contributor to the Ladies' Diary and Martin's Philosophical Magazine. His earliest separate publications were a treatise on arithmetic and another on mensuration which were soon after followed by selections from the mathematical portions of the Ladies' Diary. About 1772 he was employed by the magistrates of Newcastle to make a survey of that town and neighbourhood and some time after the destruction of the old bridge at Newcastle having attracted his attention to the subject of the construction and properties of arches he was led to the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, which laid the foundation of his future fame. On the resignation of Mr J. L. Cowley professor of mathematics at Woolwich college Mr Hutton was with some difficulty persuaded by his friends to become a candidate for the appointment which the master general of the ordnance the marquis of Townsend had laudably determined to bestow upon the individual who upon a public examination, should appear the most fit for it. He bore away the prizes on this occasion from no less than ten competitors and received at his temporary lodgings the notice of his appointment from the master general who had never before so much as heard his name. Shortly after his settlement at Woolwich, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1779 received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh. In the same year he was also appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Society, which office he held until the

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Year of 1783. While in consequence of the indefatigable dissensions in that body he resigned with Dr. Hinckley, and other eminent mathematicians, from the society. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1775 appeared Dr. Hutton's first paper "On the Force of exploded Gunpowder and the Velocities of Balls exploded from Artillery" which obtained for author the Copley medal, and much distinction both at home and abroad. Various other papers of great merit succeeded, the last of which presented to the society in 1783 was a Project for a new Division of the Quadrant." In 1785 he published his elaborate Mathematical Tables preceded by an extensive and erudite introduction tracing the progress and improvement of logarithms from the date of their discovery. This work has gone through no fewer than five editions. The next year Dr. Hutton published a quart volume of Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical which was not long after followed by his Elements of Curve Sections for the use of the academy at Woolwich. For some years after the publication of the last-mentioned work he was occupied in the composition of his Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary 8 vols. 4to which first appeared in 1796, and of which a new and greatly enlarged edition was published in 1810. In 1796 he gave the world the first edition of his

Course of Mathematics in 8 vols. 8vo. to which a third was added in 1811. From 1803 to 1809 he was employed, in conjunction with Drs. Pearson and Shaw as an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions published in eighteen thick quarto volumes, for his labour in which work he is said to have received no less a sum than 6000l. While this great concern was in progress, he also produced a translation of Osman and Mostacius' "Mathematical Recreations." In July 1807 he retired from the professorship at Woolwich, which he had held for thirty-four years, and was assigned a pension of 500l. per annum. In 1812 he published another collection of

"Tracts" on mathematical and philosophical subjects. The last scientific labour of Dr. Hutton which he accomplished at the age of eighty-four, was a laborious correction of the computations in Mr. Henry Cavendish's paper on the mean density of the earth. This very able and eminent rotary of science the simplicity liberality energy, and benevolence of whose character were equally conspicuous died on the 27th January 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Hutton, who was twice married, left a son and two daughters, the former of whom, lieutenant-general Hutton, is a member of several learned societies, and honoured with the degree of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen.—*Am. Biog. Memoir by Dr. Gregory.*

HUTTON (JAMES) a natural philosopher distinguished as the author of a system of geology which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire, hence termed the *Fusional theory*. He was born at Edinburgh in 1786, and studied in the

university under Murchison, the celebrated mathematician. He also applied himself to chemistry; and after having been for some time clerk to a writer to the signet, or attorney he went to Leyden, where he graduated as MD in 1799. On his return to this country he did not however, immediately adopt the medical profession, but devoted himself to the occupation of agriculture. About 1798 he settled at Edinburgh where, at different periods, he published several works relating to natural philosophy of which the titles are as follow "Considerations on the Nature, Quality and Distinctions of Coal and Coke," Edinb. 1797 8vo. This was followed by an answer entitled "Remarks on Considerations, &c. 1777, Dissertations on different Subjects in Natural Philosophy" Edinb. 1793 4to; "The Theory of Ram the Principle of Fire, or the Power of Matter and the appearances of Bodies Dissertation upon the Philosophy of Light Heat, and Fire in seven parts," Edinb. 1794 8vo. "An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy in three parts," Edinb. 1794 3 vols. 4to. "Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations, in four parts," Edinb. 1795 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Hutton was also the author of several papers in the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member. His death took place in 1797. The geological system or theory of the earth, proposed by this philosopher excited a warm controversy among men of science and while it was opposed by Kirwan Dr. Murray and others, it met with an advocate of no mean talents in the late professor Playfair who in 1808 published a work entitled "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth."—*Gent. May. Watt. Bib. Brit.*

HUTTON (WILLIAM) an ingenious and self educated writer was born at Derby in 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at a silk mill and was afterwards apprenticed to a stocking weaver. On the expiration of his time he laboured as a journeyman and also taught himself bookbinding by which he added to his humble income. In 1750 he opened a shop in Birmingham for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library and succeeded so well as to be enabled to embark in the paper business, and by industry and frugality he arrived gradually at opulence. In 1791 his house in Birmingham, and villa near that town, were burnt by the rioters for which he obtained but inadequate recompensation from the county. He died September 20, 1815, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The works of this acute and ingenious man are, "The History of Birmingham," 8vo; "Journey to London," "History of the Court of Requests, and of the Hundred Court of Birmingham," a lively and impious work; "History of Blacknot," "History of the Battle of Bowes Field," "History of Derby," "Description of the Roman Wall," "Remarks upon North Wales;" "Tour to Scarborough;" "Poems;"

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" Trip to Corkage. —*Lif* by Hempel and Daugler.

HUXHAM (John) an English physician of some celebrity in the west of England towards the middle of the last century. He was a native of Helston in Devonshire and studied under Boerhaave at the university of Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. Returning to England, he settled as a medical practitioner at Plymouth, and after a residence of about thirty years died there in 1762. In his treatment of fevers he appears to have approached the plan of the Brunonian school bark and wine being his favourite remedies, and as his reputation was considerable his practice probably was generally successful. A spirituous infusion of Peruvian bark and aromatics, which he prescribed is still popularly termed Huxham's tincture of bark. His professional writings consist of *A Treatise on Fevers* 1739 8vo. *A Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous Sore throat*. *Observations on Air and Epidemic Diseases* and *Observations on Antimony*. —*Lycus Mag Brit Pol* whole 2 vols.

HYUGENS (CHRISTIAN) a celebrated Dutch mathematician and astronomer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of Constantine Huygens lord of Zutphen who was secretary to three successive princes of Orange, and he was born at the Hague April 14th, 1629. Under the instructions of his father he was initiated in classical learning geography and music, and when quite young he displayed a predominant inclination for the study of mathematics and practical mechanics taking every opportunity to examine different kinds of machines which occurred to his notice. Having made a great progress in mathematical science by the assistance of an able master he was in 1645 sent to the university of Leyden as a student of law under the learned civilian professor van Mius but his attention to that object did not prevent him from continuing his favourite pursuits under Van Schooten, the mathematical professor. At the end of a year he removed to the then newly founded university of Breda, which was under the direction of his father and there he continued between two and three years, chiefly engaged in the study of jurisprudence. In 1649 he went to Holstein, in Denmark in the retinue of Henry count of Nassau when he wished to have visited Des Cartes at the court of Stockholm, but the short stay of the count in Denmark prevented him. In 1651 he gave a specimen of his talents, by the publication of a Latin tract on the quadrature of the hyperbola, ellipse, and circle; which in 1654 was followed by another on the magnitude of the circle. The following year he travelled into France, and was admitted to the degree of LL.D at the university of Angers. In 1658 he published at the Hague a work designed to vindicate his right to the invention of a pendulum, of which he had exhibited a model in a preceding publication. His observations on the gravitation, with a telescope of his own construction, enabled him to make the impor-

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tant discovery of the ring surrounding that heavenly body, and also of one of its satellites or moons, of which he gave an account in his

Systema Saturnium, sive, de Causa Mirandorum Saturni Phenomenorum, et Comiq[ue] Planetae nove, 1659, 4to. In 1660 he went again to France and the next year passed over to England where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to France in 1663 where the minister Colbert invited him to settle and being tempted by the offer of a considerable pension and other advantages he removed to Paris in 1666 and resided there till 1681. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences and assiduously dedicated his time to the advancement of astronomical science and other branches of mathematics. His health being impaired by close application he twice visited his native country for the benefit of the air and at length was obliged to leave Paris entirely after having passed fifteen years in that metropolis. He however continued his labours in the cause of science till his death which took place in 1695. He was the author of a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds and the probability of the planets being inhabited which was published posthumously in 1698 of tracts on the construction of telescopic glasses, and many other philosophical pieces which appeared at intervals between 1703 and 1725 under the title of *Opuscula Postuma*. Independent of the merit due to his literary productions, Huygens deserves notice for his invention of optical instruments and of a very ingeniously constructed planetarium.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HUYSUM (JOHN VAN) a painter at the head of a particular branch of his profession, was born at Amsterdam in 1638. He was educated under his father an artist of considerable talents but chiefly remarkable as a flower painter to which department his son John bent the whole force of his mind. Laudably determined to commence by making fame his object rather than money he spared no time or pains to render his works perfect, and attained a perfection in imitating the floral beauties of nature which is hardly conceivable. His flowers, plants and their accompaniments are finished with a delicacy polish, and accuracy, that almost delude the sight, nor is the apparent freedom of his pencil effected by the height of finish. He had also methods of mixing his tints and preserving the lustre of his colours which with the jealousy unworthy a man of genius, he never would communicate. The beauty of his works was no consciousness that they soon obtained high prices and latterly none but persons of opulence could purchase them. Besides his merits as a flower-painter, he excelled in landscape, his pictures in which trees are well coloured while each tree is distinguished by a tint peculiar to its leading. It is to be regretted that domestic disquiet rendered him foolish and nervous, and he was further annoyed by his extreme jealousy of his own advantages. He never took more than one pupil, a

July, and at her child her bosom misery. He died in 1745. Van Heysem had two brothers, Justus, who painted battles with great spirit and freedom and Jacob, who died in London in 1740 after a residence of several years. He copied the works of his brother so closely that they could scarcely be distinguished from the originals, and also composed flower-pieces himself with great superiority.—*D'Argenville
Vies de Peint. Néphile's Ame.*

HYDE (EDWARD) earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England and an eminent statesman and historian was the son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton in Wiltshire, where he was probably born in Feb. 1608. He received his early education in his father's house under the tuition of the vicar of the parish and at the early age of thirteen was sent to Magdalen College Oxford. He stayed at the university long enough to obtain the degree of BA and he reckons it a piece of good fortune that he did not remain longer in consequence of the habit of hard drinking which then prevailed there. In his seventeenth year he removed to London under the protection of his uncle Nicholas Hyde afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench who died while he was yet a student. In the first instance he appears to have indulged in the licentious manners of the age, but so early as his twenty first year he married the daughter of sir George Ayliffe whom however he lost by the small pox in the short space of six months. After a widowhood of three years, he took for his second wife the daughter of sir Thomas Aylesbury master of requests, with whom he lived thirty six years in cordial union. He was also happy in being early introduced to some of the most gifted and intelligent men of the day, and in the protection of a father of great virtue and merit who survived until soon after his second marriage. While thus happily circumstanced a cause in which he was engaged for some London merchants, introduced him to archbishop Laud then a commissioner of the treasury who favoured his professional advancement, which was otherwise facilitated by his easy fortune and general reputation. In the parliament called by Charles I in 1640 he was chosen burgess for Wotton Bassett, on which he took a part in exposing public grievances and in particular brought forward a complaint of the illegal practices in the court of the earl marshal. In a succeeding parliament he followed up this complaint, and procured the suppression of the court, and laying aside his gown, adhered closely to parliamentary business. Not yet much connected with any party he was frequently chosen chairman of committees on subjects of great importance, in one of which he drew up the charges against the judges, for their decision in the case of ship money. His attachment to his king and church was however so decided, that he was soon regarded with suspicion by the parliamentary party, and when the remissitude of the committee on the state of the nation appeared, "only" to give vent to his own indignation, he observed, he drew up a reply, which was

shown to lord Digby without intending to communicate it. It however got its way to the king, and after a little political huffing, he allowed it to appear as "The King a Answer with the Advice of his Council." He was soon after offered the place of solicitor general which he declined but agreed to join sir John Colepepper and lord Falkland as one of the king's private advisers. In April 1642 he was sent for by the king to York where he assisted in drawing up papers in favour of the royal cause and refusing to attend his recall by parliament without the king's permission he was exempted from pardon by a special vote. After the commencement of the civil war when the king held his court at Oxford, Mr Hyde was nominated chancellor of the exchequer sworn of the privy council and knighted. He remained with the king until 1644, when he accompanied prince Charles into the west, and afterwards to Jersey where he remained two years after the prince's departure pursuing his studies with great tranquillity and attending to the composition of a history of the transactions in which he had borne a part. In 1648 he attended the prince at the Hague where news arrived of the king's death. He then went on a mission on the part of the young king to Spain in company with lord Cottington and on his return finding the exiled court and family in great disunion he retired to Antwerp where he lived with his wife and children in studious retirement and very reduced circumstances. He subsequently took up his abode at Breda where the princess of Orange the sister of Charles gave him a house free of rent, and took his daughter for one of her maids of honour. He also received in this situation the then nominal post of lord high chancellor of England, which however was useful to the indolent Charles, who being eternally applied to for contingent grants and reversions, needed a man of strong minded integrity to refuse improper requests. At the restoration the chancellor who might be deemed the king's leading adviser displayed great wisdom and integrity in the manner in which he endeavoured to settle the many difficult things, public and private which were left to his decision. He has been particularly praised for rejecting the proposal to raise the king a standing revenue independently of parliament for disbanding the army and for moderating the violence and craving spirit of the royalists. His seal for the abolition of every vestige of presbyterianism, will of course be regarded in different points of view according to the creed and party of those who pronounce upon it. His honour naturally arose with his power, in 1660 he was made a peer by the title of baron Hyde, of Hindon elected chancellor of the university of Oxford and in 1661 created viscount Cobham and earl of Clarendon. Many disputes however attended a man of unyielding strictness of morals and integrity in a court so licentious and unprincipled as that of Charles II. The private marriage of his daughter to the duke of York also considerably embarrassed him. While in the duc-

spin of maid of honour to the princess of Orange, she had attracted the attention of the duke, who had secretly married her when he could succeed on no other terms. Having returned to her father's house in a state of pregnancy, with proper agent she insisted upon the annulment of her marriage which was in consequence communicated to the king. The behaviour of the chancellor on this discovery was both in the extreme to his daughter whom he said, before the council he would rather have seen the duke a concubine than his wife. He even advised her commitment to the tower and talked of an act of parliament to deprive her of her head. Much of this might be assumed to prevent the suspicion attached to his connexion with the duchess, which however according to every probability he in no respect deserved. Charles II behaved with justice and propriety in this affair notwithstanding the mean attempt of the duke to deny his marriage, and the rage of the queen mother he acknowledged the daughter of his faithful master as duchess of York and two queens of England have moved from that reason. Further details of the transactions of the ministry of lord Clarendon belong rather to history than biography. The sale of Dunkirk to the French although justifiable on the score of policy and economy was deemed dishonourable by the nation and his opposition to a bill for liberty of conscience and adherence to the more intolerant views of the hierarchy brought upon him the enmity of all the dissenters, as well as the displeasure of the king, who wished by the same step to ease the catholics. He also injudiciously built a stately mansion in the midst of the disasters of the Dutch war in a season of general discontent. On the other hand his very virtues, particularly the stately dignity with which he refused all communication with the royal mistresses and courtly libertines and the freedom with which he admonished the king paved the way for his disgrace. An open parliamentary attack had been made against him by the earl of Bristol so early as 1663 which had however completely and deservedly failed, and it was not until 1667 that he was required to give up the great seal, and resign all his employments. This dismissal was followed by an impeachment for high treason by the commons which the lords would not entertain and during the debates upon this subject, he received the king's command to leave the king down. The apology which he sent to the house of lords, on his departure was deemed a libel, and a bill of attainder was passed against him as a fugitive from justice. He landed at Calais, and on his way from Rosen to Arigues was near losing his life through the outrages of some English seamen who under the influence of the popular odium thought that he defrauded them of their pay. He proceeded to Montpellier where he was treated with great respect during a residence of four years, which he employed in a vindication of his conduct and in other writings. He finally removed to Rosen, where he

in December 1674, and shortly was brought to England and buried in Westminster abbey. Besides various writings upon public topics, lord Clarendon was the author of "Contemplations and Reflections on the Psalms,"

"Autumnivisions on the Roman Catholic Controversy," A brief review of the errors in Hobbes's Leviathan. "The History of the Grand Rebellion" 3 vols. folio or 8 vols. 8vo, to which in 1759 was added his Life and a Continuation of his History 1 vol. folio or 3 vols. 8vo published by the university of Oxford from his original MSS. presented by his heirs. He also wrote some things of a smaller kind, which have been published with his Miscellaneous Tracts. It is chiefly as an historian that lord Clarendon is known at present, and his History of the Civil War will ever be deemed a valuable source of information on the events of the period of which he treats. He writes indeed in the spirit of a man who has taken his part but at the same time like a partisan who is guided by a strong feeling of principle and of general integrity. His great excellence consists in his portraiture of characters in which talent he has been compared to Tacitus and his history will ever prove interesting for his sketches of his leading contemporaries. His style is not destitute of beauty but the structure of his sentences is often ambiguous and perplexed. As a man and a minister lord Clarendon possesses superior claims to general respect, alloyed doubtless, by some strong opinions and prejudices, excusable perhaps, from the course of his experience and the complexion of the family and party to which he was so decidedly attached.—*Life by himself. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Biggs Brit. Burnet's Own Times.*

HYDE (Henry) earl of Clarendon son to the chancellor was born in 1638. He early assisted his father as a secretary, and wrote all his letters in cypher when secrecy was so necessary during the exile of Charles II. After the restoration he was appointed chamberlain to the queen, and in consequence of the treatment of his father entered strongly into opposition to the court but opposing the exclusion bill he was taken into favour and on the accession of James II was made lord privy seal and afterwards lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Being strongly attached to the protestant religion he was soon recalled and was also removed from the office of privy seal. He would not however take the oaths to William, and was in consequence imprisoned for a short time but being released, he spent the remainder of his days at his seat in the country, where he died in 1709 aged seventy-one. His State Letters, during his government in Ireland and Diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689 and 1690 were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1763. He also drew up "Some Account of the Tombs and Monuments in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, printed in Gatael's Collectanea.—Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Collins's Peerage."

HYDE (Henry) lord Hyde and Corbury,

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eldest son of Henry, and of Clarence and Warwick. He is chiefly known by his high moral and political character, which is greatly praised by Lord Oxford, not to mention the compliment of Popa who makes it the characteristic of merit to "distrust what Cobham disclaims." He was the author of some tragedies in manuscript, and of a comedy printed at the Strawberry hill press, entitled "The Mistakes, or the Happy Reconciliation." He also wrote a paper in the Journal called

"Common Sense" and "A Letter to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford." Lord Cobham addressed a letter to David Mallet deprecating the publication of lord Bolingbroke's MSS which it need not be added was unprinted to. He was killed by a fall from his horse in France May 2 1753.—*Ibid.*

HYDE (THOMAS) a celebrated orientalist of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a clergyman in Shropshire and was born in 1636. After receiving some instruction from his father he went to King's college Cambridge at the age of sixteen. There he became acquainted with Abraham Whewell, celebrated for his skill as a linguist, by whom he was recommended to Brian Walton as a person capable of assisting him in his great polyglott Bible. Such were his attainments at that time as to enable him to make a Latin translation of the Persian Pantaeuch for that work. In 1658 he went to Oxford where he was admitted a student of Queen's college, and soon after appointed Hebrew reader to that society. The next year he was made MA as a tribute to his extraordinary proficiency. Soon after the restoration of Charles II he was appointed under keeper of the Bodleian library a situation which furnished him with extraordinary facilities for pursuing his favourite studies. In 1665 he was with the general approbation of the doctors and masters of colleges in the university made head keeper to the same establishment. In 1666 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and in 1697 he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christchurch Oxford. He resigned the post of keeper of the Bodleian library in 1701 on account of his age and infirmities, and died in the following year at his apartments in Christchurch. During the reigns of Charles II, James II and William III he held the office of interpreter and secretary for the Oriental languages, a station for which he was admirably qualified. Besides his labours as the editor of many eastern works, he published a curious treatise on the religion of the ancient Persians, and left behind him an immense number of MSS. which show him to have been a most indefatigable Oriental scholar and profound critic.—*Big. Brit. Alibi & G Big.*

HYDER ALLY KHAN, an Amanic prince, who rose by his talents to sovereign power, and was an obstinate and formidable enemy to the English in Hindostan, in the latter part of the last century. He was born at Dilkashai, in the Mysore and after some military service under his father, a petty chief

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of the country he joined his brother in an alliance with France, and introduced European discipline by that means among his troops. He became general-in-chief of the forces of Coochey who then reigned at Serinapatanam as a vassal of the great mogul and having quarrelled with the grand vizir of his master he marched against the capital, and obliged Coochey not only to deliver the vizir into his power but also to appoint him regent. He subsequently assumed the sovereignty himself, and having deposed the royal family he founded the Mahometan kingdom of Mysore in 1760. He so greatly extended his dominions that in 1766 they contained 5360 square miles, and afforded an immense revenue. His reign was passed in war with the English and with the Mahrattas the former of which powers excited his peculiar jealousy. A treaty which he made with the East India Company in 1769 was violated in 1780 and he was opposed with success in the field by the English general, sir Eyre Coote. The Mahrattas joining in a league against him he carried on a disadvantageous war during the continuance of which he died in 1782. For an account of the subsequent fate of his empire see TIPU SULTAN.—*Big. U.S.A.*

HYGINUS (CAIUS JULIUS) an ancient grammarian. He was the freedman of Augustus, and was appointed keeper of the Palatine library but died poor. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, referred to by Aulus Gellius a copious treatise on the cities of Italy quoted by Servius and Macrobius, and a work on genealogies. There is only extant at present a piece entitled "Poethicon Astronomicum, de Mundi et Sphaera ac utrinque Parte Declaratione," lib. IV and a book of Mythological Fables, but the latter is suspected to be spurious. The best edition of both in conjunction is contained in Munker's "Mythographia Latina" 2 vols. 8vo Amst 1681—*Suctus de Graec. Illus. Voss. Hist. Lat.*

HYLL (ALBAN) an English physician who was educated at Oxford where he took the degree of MD. He practised in London with much reputation in the sixteenth century and died there December 26 1559. He is highly praised by foreign writers, one of whom styles him a most noble and excellent physiologist versed in every kind of learning. He wrote commentaries or observations on the works of Galen particularly relating to anatomy, but his productions are become obsolete.—*Alico & Big. Mem. of Med. Hudiburne & Big. Med.*

HYPATIA, a female philosopher of the eclectic sect, whose extensive learning elegant manners, and tragical end have rendered her name immortal. She was the daughter of Theon a celebrated mathematician who governed the Platonic school in Alexandria, towards the close of the fourth century at which period she was born. As she early exhibited proof of extraordinary genius and judgment, her father besides educating her in all the accomplishments of her own sex, made her mistress not only of the different branches

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of polite learning, but of geometry and astronomy as then understood. She finally entered upon the study of philosophy, and obtained so high a reputation, that she was strongly solicited to become a proselyte to the school in which Ammonius, Hippocrates, and other celebrated philosophers, had professed. Actuated by the love of science, she accepted this invitation, and her fame soon became so great that the votaries of philosophy crowded to Alexandria from all parts. She was distinguished by a ready eloquence and graceful address, which, united with deep erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all her hearers. What rendered her most admirable, she discovered none of the vanity or pride of learning; and although eminently beautiful never gave occasion to the slightest suspicion against her chastity. In consequence of these attractive qualities, the house of Hypatia became the general resort of all the persons of learning and distinction in Alexandria, and among others of Orestes the governor, a man of liberal education, who frequently sought her company. At this time the patriarchal chair of Alexandria was filled by Cyril a prelate in the highest degree intolent and haughty who was guilty of the outrage of encouraging the populace to plunder the property of the Jews. Orestes remonstrating this improper conduct, laid the affair before the emperor who declining to interpose his authority Alexandria became a frequent scene of tumult between the partisans of the governor and of the bishop. In one of these broils an attack was made on the life of the governor himself, and the respect paid by Cyril to the remains of one of the executed ring-leaders, which he consecrated as those of a martyr rendered him and Orestes irreconcilable enemies. In the rancor of religious bigotry and infarate intolerance, the intimacy of the governor with Hypatia produced the anger and jealousy of Cyril, and in consequence she was much calumniated by his monkish partisans and the Christian populace, as if guilty of fomenting the breach between the bishop and Orestes. Their blind resentment at length led them to a conspiracy against her life, and a furious band of assassins, headed by one Peter a reader seized upon her as she was returning home from the schools, dragged her through the streets of Alexandria, stripped her naked, and finally tore her limb from limb with circumstances of the greatest barbarity and committed her mangled members to the flames. This horrible circumstance necessarily reflected the deepest disgrace upon Cyril, and the church of Alexandria, and although attempts have been made to remove all imputation from the bishop of having concurred this cruelty, the haughty dignity of his temper, his unjust persecution of the Jews, his oppressive and ini-

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guitous treatment of the Novatian Christians, but above all, the protection he is said to have afforded to the impudent perpetrator of the murder of Hypatia, render the charge of Damascus, that he either countenanced, or was the concerer of the crime, but less probable. This infamous and disgraceful transaction took place in the year 415, under the reign of Theodosius II.—*Sectra Huius Ecclesie Suidas. Merv. Eusebii Hist. Philos.*

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, the contemporary of Demades, Aristote, and Demosthenes, against the latter of whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. Hyperides had studied rhetoric under Plato and Isocrates and attained his self to no mean proficiency in the science. It is a curious coincidence that the death of all the three eminent men first mentioned, as well as his own took place in the same year, 392 before the Christian era, when Hyperides being seized on the demand of Antipater in the temple of Ceres was delivered up to that prince who put him to death. An oration attributed to him is still in existence.—*Scrib. Ossian.*

HYPERIUS (ANDREW GERARD) the son of a civilian of Ypres, in the Netherlands, where he was born in 1511 and whence he took the name by which he is generally known. His father on his death bed expressing a wish that he should complete the studies which he had commenced in the Dutch schools at Paris, he entered himself of that university in 1526. After remaining there three years, he went for a twelvemonth to the college of Caen, in order to perfect himself in philosophy. Becoming suspected of favouring the doctrines of Luther, he found it advisable to retire to England, where he formed a connexion with the family of William lord Montjoy and acted for four years in the capacity of tutor to that nobleman's son. In 1541 he went into Germany and finally settled at Marburg where he filled the divinity chair till his death in 1564. He enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation not only for the knowledge he possessed, but also for the facility with which his mode of instructing communicated it to others. His works fill seven folio volumes. Among them are notes on scripture, and a great variety of tracts principally on subjects connected with the study of divinity and the mathematics.—*Scrib. Ossian. Duxon.*

HYPSCICLES, a mathematician of Alexandria who flourished in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus. He is principally known as the author of a treatise, entitled "Anaphoricus," which is still extant. An edition of this work appeared at Paris in 1660, with a Latin version, comprised in one quarto volume.—*Fabrioli Bell. Graec.*

IBARRA (Joaquín) *in* *various Spanish*
A painter who may for his skill and intelligence
be ranked with Boucher and Hogarth. He was a native of Saragossa and received his
professor at Madrid, where he died in 1795
at the age of sixty. The productions of his
pens are known throughout Europe and are
much esteemed by amateurs for their beauty
and accuracy. Two of them are regarded as
typographical chef-d'œuvre viz. an edition of
Don Quixote 1780 4 vols 4to and the Spa-
nish translation of Falstaff, by the Infant Don
Gabriel, 1772 small folio. He also printed a
magnificent edition of the Bible and a Mo-
rabic Missal. Ibarra is said to have made
some important improvements in the ink
which he used for printing adding to it a cer-
tain quantity of Prussian blue.—*Bog Univ.*

IBAS *bishop of Edessa in Mesopotamia*
in the fifth century noted in ecclesiastical history
on account of the opposite decisions of
different councils relative to the orthodoxy of
his sentiments. He was a native of Syria
and was promoted to the see of Edessa about
436. He was accused before the patriarch of
Constantinople of favoring the Nestorian
heresy and abusing Cyril bishop of Alexandria.
After being acquitted the same accusation of
Nestorianism was brought against him the
following year and he was condemned and
deposed by the council of Ephesus. In 451
he was declared an orthodox divine and re-
instated in his see by the council of Chalcedon.
Several years after his death he was again
condemned as a Nestorian in the general
council held at Constantinople in 535. A
letter concerning the doctrine of Nestorius
written by Ibás while he was a presbyter
formed a part of the celebrated Three Chap-
ters condemned by the latter council as
heretical but received as orthodox by the
churches of Africa and Illyria whence or-
ganized a schism which lasted 150 years.—
Dunn. Modern. Atks's C. Biog.

IBBETSON (Aona) *see Appendix*

IBBETSON (James) *an episcopal clergyman* who was educated at Exeter college Oxford. He became rector of Baskey in Herefordshire and archdeacon of St Albans and died August 10 1781 aged sixty four. He was the author of *Epistola ad Phil Hebrews Oxonienses* 1743, 'A Short History of the General Convocation of the Province of Canterbury' several single sermons and charges, besides other tracts on ecclesiastical affairs.—James Ibbetson son of the preceding, studied the law and became a barrister. He did not confine his researches to the immediate objects of his profession but paid much attention to the history and antiquities of his native country, as appears from the following publications:— 'A Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Age' 1770 8vo 'A Dissertation on the National Assemblies under the Saxon and Norman Governments,' 1781, 8vo. These two dissertations were republished with a third

"On the Tribunals and Bishops of the States," in 1783 8vo. Mr Ibbetson died March 26, 1790 aged thirty five.—*Charles buck's Hist of Herefordshire.*

IBBETSON (Juxon Caxia) *an ingenious*
artist who was a native of Scarborough in
Yorkshire, and was originally a ship-painter,
but by the successful cultivation of his talents
became eminent for his skill in the delineation
of landscape. He accompanied colonel Cathcart on
his oriental mission but in consequence of the death of that gentleman he returned
prematurely with the rest of the embassy. Ibbetson employed himself much in
copying the works of Bingham, whose style of
painting he imitated with so much success,
that he was termed by West the Bergom of England. His manner as an artist is said
to be clear and firm but sometimes a little
hard and his colouring rather defective. His
cattle are touched with great spirit and the
pictures in which they constitute a principal
feature are by far the best of his productions.
He died at Masham in Yorkshire in 1817
Mr Ibbetson was the author of a work entitled

*An Accidence or Gamut of Oil Painting for
Beginners* in which is shown the most easy
way of imitating Nature by means of a simple
System the result of many Years practice,
with a Landscape painted in Oil by the
Author and all the Tints in Patterns 1805
8vo.—*Dayes's Prof Sketches of Mod Artists.*
Watts's Brit. Brit. Month Mag.

IBBOT (Benjamin) *the son of an English*
clergyman incumbent of the living of Beach
awfull in the county of Norfolk where he
was born in 1680. He received a liberal edu-
cation and was first a member of Clare hall
Cambridge but quitted that university in 1700
for Oxford on a scholarship of Corpus Christi succeeding to the fellowship unexercised
six years afterwards. In 1707 Tenison arch-
bishop of Canterbury made him one of his
domestic chaplains, on which he abandoned a
college lie and soon after obtained from his
patron the treasurership of the diocese of
Wells, and the rectory of the united parishes
of St Vedast Foster-lane and St Michael le Querne London. In 1716 he was made
king's chaplain, and on George I's visiting
Cambridge in the following year, was admitted
to the honorary degree of doctor in divinity
by the king's command. Dr Ibbot was the
Boyceian lecturer during the years 1715 and
1716, and the series of discourses delivered
by him on this occasion were, as usual printed
in 1727. He subsequently assisted Dr Samuel
Clarke who after his death became his biog-
rapher and edited his theological writings
for the benefit of his family, in two octavo
volumes, reprinted with additions in 1775.
These and a translation of Puffendorf's treatise
on the influence of Christianity upon society
and a few poems in Dodley's collection are
all of his works now extant. In 1756 he
obtained a stall at Westminster, but died in
the April of the following year.—*J. by Clowes.*

IBN DORRUD or DOMEIRI, a celebrated Arabic poet of the sixth century. He was a native of Basora, whence he removed when young in consequence of a foreign invasion and resided twelve years with a relative at Cusca, after which he returned to Basora. Some years afterwards he went to Fara, with the governor of that province, and was engaged in the administration of the finances. Subsequently he obtained great riches in this office, he was reduced to indigence by his generosity. Returning to Bagdad, when his patron was displaced, he attracted the notice of the caliph Moctadas, who gave him a pension of fifty dinars a month. He died at Bagdad, AD 933. Ibn Dossid is reckoned among the principal poets of Arabia, and his works are very numerous, comprising every species of poetical composition. An ode entitled *Al casayd Almazounah* has been commented on by a multitude of Arabian critics, and it has also engaged the attention of modern Orientalists and been published by Schudius at Hardwick in 1768 and by Hartama at Franeker in 1773, &c., with a Latin translation.—*Bug Umar.*

IBN EL ALAM (ALI BEN AL HASSAN) a famous Arabian astronomer and the author of an astronomical table, containing the result of numerous observations made at Bagdad, in the reign of Adadodawia. Unfortunately this work is lost in circumstance much to be regretted from the high reputation of Ibn El Alam among his contemporaries. After the death of Adadodawia, he left his country to make a pilgrimage abroad, and died on his return, at Osaila, in 965.—*Id.*

IBN KHILCAN (SHEIKH-E-KDIN ABOU L'ABAS AHMED) a distinguished Arabian historian who was descended from the family of the Barmeredes, by Malek, the son of Giaffer the unfortunate viceroy of Haroun al Haechid. Ibn Khilcan was born at Arbel in 1211 and studied in his youth the poetry, history, jurisprudence and general literature of Arabia. Early in his life he went into Syria, and thence to Egypt, and in 1261, after having filled the office of cadi at Cairo, he was promoted to the station of grand cadi of the city of Damasus. He remained there till 1270 when he became professor in one of the colleges at Cairo. In 1277 he was re-installed in his post at Damasus, soon after which he joined in the revolt of the governor of that city against the sultan Kalkous. The attempt was unsuccessful, and Ibn Khilcan was condemned to death for rebellion, but he was afterwards pardoned, and even restored to his office. He died in a private station at Damasus in 1283. The principal work of this author is a biographical dictionary, entitled "The Decrees of eminent Personages, and the Lives of Contemporaries." An edition of this book was published by M. E. Fred. Tydeman, at Leyden, in 1809 under the title of "Specimen philologicum exhibens Collectionem operis Ibe Chahzad de vites Eminentium, &c., &c.—*Id.*

IBN M. GUARDY or ALWAKDY, an Arabian geographer and poet of eminence in

the fourteenth century. In his youth he filled the office of deputy to the hakim, or principal judge of the city of Aleppo; but, he quitted the judicature to devote his time to the cultivation of science. He composed for the use of the governor of Aleppo, a curious treatise on geography entitled "The Pearl of Knowledge." He was also the author of an abridgment of the chronicle of Abuafida, poems, &c. His death took place in 1330. Several portions of his geographical work have been published by the heirs of France and Germany.—*Id.*

IBN YOUNIS (ALI BEN ABDALRAHMAN) one of the most illustrious of the Arabian astronomers born of a noble family AD 979. The caliph Azy directed his attention towards astronomy and facilitated his studies in that science. Ibn Younis justified by his acquirements the generosity of his patron. He carried on his researches in an observatory near Cairo, and gave the result of his observations in a work called *Zydi Ibn Younis*, the table of Ibn Younis in which he corrected many of the errors of preceding astronomers. He was also skilled in poetry and music. His death took place AD 1006.—*Nouvelles et Extraits des MSS de la Bibl. du Roi à Paris.*

IBRAHIM AL SHIRAZI a famous doctor among the mashonates who was a native of the city of Shiraz in Persia, but the period at which he lived is uncertain. He led the life of an ascetic being wholly employed in devotional exercises, and the study of the mean law. Many of his works, written in Arabic, are still extant, and are highly esteemed. One of his tracts entitled *Almo Hah*, or *The Good Man*, was commented on by Ibrahim al Mercuri, a doctor of the sect of Al Shafa, who died at Cairo, in Egypt, in 951.—*D'Herbelot Atkin's G Bug.*

IBRAHIM EFFENDI a Turk, who was converted to Christianity in the seventeenth century furnishing an almost solitary example of a muslim convert. He was a member of the body of Ulma, or lawyers, and being skilled in the Persian and Arabic languages, occupied some posts of importance at Constantinople. The perusal of the gospel history produced a conviction on his mind of the truth of Christianity and having abjured the Mahometan faith, he was baptised at Pera, in 1671. He retired to Venice, and was confirmed in the church of St John the Baptist, in that city. Two years after he assumed the habit of St Dominic and the name of Paul Anthony Efendi. He left to the library of St John and St Paul, many Arabic, Persian and Turkish MSS particularly the four Evangelists, translated into Arabic with the psalms, canticles, and other books of the Old Testament. He died in 1697 at the age of fifty-six.—*Bug Umar.*

ICTINUS an Athenian architect, employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon, or famous temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens. He wrote a description of that edifice, which is not now extant. Callicrate

is accepted by some to have been his associate in this endeavouring, but, according to Virginius, Rufinus and Carpion were the joint architects of the Pantheon. Iulianus also erected the temple of Cæsus and Proserpine at Elania, and the temple of Apollo Eupatorius, in Armenia. He flourished 450 BC.—*Oriental Ancient Pictures*. Elman's *Dict. of the Fine Arts*.

IDACIUS, an early monkish historian, whose chronicle commencing with the accession of Theodosius, and bringing down the narrative to the eleventh year of Leo, was edited in 8vo, by Sammead, at Paris, in 1619. Little more is known of his life, but that he was a Spaniard and a bishop, and flourished in the fifth century. The Fasti Consulares have been by some ascribed to him.—*New Diet Hist.*

IDES (EVERT YSENANT) one of the enterprising foreigners employed by the Russian sovereign Peter the Great. He was a native of Glückstadt, in Holstein, and entering into the service of the czar, he was in 1692 sent on an embassy to the emperor of China. After his return to Europe he published an account of his journey at Amsterdam in 1704. The

Travels of Yskrant Ides from Moscow to China, were translated into English and printed in a quarto volume, in 1706.—*Chayfpe*.—*Bug Univ.*

LETZELER (CHAMONIX) a Swiss architect born at Schaffhausen in 1734. He first followed the profession of his father who was a farrier but having a predilection for the study of mathematics he relinquished his business and went to Berlin where he had the advantage of instructions from the celebrated Euler. After travelling in several parts of Europe, he was appointed city architect at home and the mathematical chair at the gymnasium of Schaffhausen becoming vacant letzeler obtained it, and filled the situation with great distinction, till his death in 1791. He was the author of a description of the new bridge at Schaffhausen and of a plan of the orphan house in the foundation of which he employed a great part of his fortune.—*Bug Univ.*

IFFLAND (AVOYERUS WILLIAM) a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer born at Hanover April 19th 1759. His taste for the theatre manifested itself in his infancy, and he was so much affected by the representation of the Rhodogune of Corneille that his parents would suffer him to be taken to the theatre but very rarely. Nothing however could prevent him from indulging his natural inclination, and his father having declared that he would never permit him to be an actor, he left home privately and made his debut at Gotha, in 1777. The poet Gotter, who then resided in that city assisted young Iffland with his advice, and he soon became a distinguished performer that he was invited to Mannheim, where he became the chief ornament of the court theatre. He was no less famous as a writer than as an actor. His first production was a tragedy, called "Albert of Thuringia," which was well received by

the public, and was followed by a number of distinct pieces for the theatre of Mannheim, among which may be mentioned, "The Night-birds," "Daughters to be married," "The Act of Birth," "The Idiots," "My Mind," Besides translations from the French of Picard and Duvel and from the Italian of Goldoni. The revolutionary wars at length drove Iffland from Mannheim, and he took refuge at Weimar, where he added to his reputation. The king of Prussia at length invited him to Berlin, and entrusted to his direction the entertainments of the court. He died in that city September 20th 1814. The works of Iffland are very numerous. An edition of them was published under his own direction at Leipzig, in 1798, 17 vols. 8vo. It comprises besides forty-seven plays memoirs of his theatrical career and reflections on the theory of his art. Madame de Stael said of him, that there was not an accent or a gesture for which Iffland could not account as a philosopher and an artist. His admirers styled him the Moliere of Germany, but French critics do not think him quite entitled to rank with their celebrated countryman.—*Bug Univ. Bug N des Contemp.*

IGNARRA (NICHOLAS) a learned Neapolitan antiquary born in 1728. He was educated at the college of Urbano at Naples and at the age of twenty he taught Greek in that seminary. When Charles III founded the Herculean academy in 1735 Ignarra was appointed one of the first members. In 1763 he succeeded Massochi as professor of sacred literature in the royal university and in 1771 he became principal professor. In 1783 he was nominated director of the royal printing office, and two years after tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon. He was made a canon of the cathedral of Naples in 1794, and died in 1808. His principal work is entitled "De Palaestra Neapolitana Commentarium," 1770 a very learned production. He also published the life of Massochi, and other pieces.—*Bug Univ.*

IGNATIUS (SAINT) one of the primitive fathers of the church who suffered martyrdom at Rome during the third persecution of the Christians. He was a Syrian by birth and an immediate disciple of St John the Evangelist, who, in the sixty seventh year of the Christians era, committed the church at Antioch to his pastoral superintendence, as successor to Evodus. Over this haberdashery he presided for upwards of forty years, when the impudent Trajan, after his triumph over the Dacians, entering the city, exacted many severities towards those who professed the Christian faith and summoned the prelate himself before him, on which occasion Ignatius conducted himself with such boldness in the imperial presence that he was forthwith sent to Rome, and ordered to be exposed in the amphitheatre to the fury of wild beasts. This dreadful death he underwent with much fortitude, having availed himself of the interval between his sentence and its execution to strengthen by his exhortations the faith of the,

ROBERT WAKE. After his disengagement, which took place on the 26th December 1656, his enemies were carried to Antwerp for interment. Of his works there remain seven epistles, edited in 1666 by archbishop Usher, republished by Gardiner in 1673 in his collection of the writings of the apostolical fathers, and again printed in 1697 at Amsterdam with notes, and the commentaries of Usher and Pearson. An English translation of them from the pen of archbishop Wake is to be found among the works of that prelate. There are some other letters of minor importance which though the question of their authenticity has met with supporters, are generally considered to have been attributed to him on insufficient authority.—There was also a patriarch of Constantinople of that name, about the middle of the ninth century. He was son to the emperor Michael Curuplati, and on the deposition of his father, assumed the ecclesiastical habit. The uncompromising firmness which he displayed after his elevation to the patriarchal chair in 847 in subjecting Bardas, a court favourite to the censures of the church on account of an incestuous connexion caused him to undergo a temporary deprivation from office. Under Basil however he was restored to his former dignity and presided in his capacity of patriarch at the eighth general council. His death took place about the year 878.—*Cass. Minors Church Hist. Horsley's Letter to Priscy. Newn. Diet. Hist.*

IGNATIUS see LOYOLA

IRRE (Jean) professor of rhetoric and politics in the university of Upsal, was born in March 1707. On account of the early death of his father who was professor of theology at Lund, he was brought up by his grandfather then archbishop of Upsal. In 1730 he set out on his travels for improvement, and on his return was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1757 he was made public professor of poetry, and in 1748 was appointed professor of rhetoric and politics an office the duties of which he discharged with great reputation for forty years. In 1756 he was raised to the rank of counsellor of the chancery, and in 1759 he received the order of the polar star. He died in 1760. His works are, *Conspicuum Praelectorum in Linguam Sueciam*, 1745, never finished,

Lectio Dialectorum, 1766, "Glossarium Sæc.-Gothicum," 3 vols. folio 1769 a valuable work, well known to philologists. He also wrote on the old catalogues of the Sæc.-Gothic kings, and on the old West-Gothic laws. In his dissertations "De Rerum, Antiquitate, Patriis, Origine, et Occasio," he asserts that the Gothic writing was formerly used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and that it was introduced into Sweden in the eighth, and became extinct in the fifteenth century. He was a man of sound judgement and good memory, and very generally esteemed.—*Newn. Diet. Hist. Smith. Owen.*

JACOBUS (Cottman) a learned German divine and Oriental writer, who was a native of Bremen, baptised at Utrecht, and in 1714 be-

came preacher at Leyden, and afterwards at Zutphen. In 1729 he removed to Groningen, and the same year obtained the degree of doctor of theology from the university of Utrecht. He was appointed public professor of theology in the gymnasium of Bremen in 1736; and he was also preacher in St Stephen's church, and president of the German society in that city, as likewise a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died in 1756, aged sixty-four. His principal works are,

Hebrew Antiquities, 8vo, of which there are several editions, "Dissertations on remarkable Passages in the Old and New Testaments," 2 vols. folio; and "A Treatise on the Daily Worship of the Temple from the 11th Psalm, with notes" 4to. All his works are written in Latin.—*Aitken's G. Eng.*

ILDEFONSE (Sant) bishop of Toledo in which see he succeeded Eugenius about the year 538. He was born in 535 and studied under St Indore at Seville. On the death of his tutor he entered into a religious house at Toledo of which he became the superior and was thence translated to the superintendence of the diocese. He was the author of a catalogue of writers on ecclesiastical subjects as well as of some other works now little known, and died in 567.—*Newn. Diet. Hist.*

ILIVE (Jacon) was a printer who applied himself to letter cutting in 1730 and carried on a foundry and printing office together. He published some strange productions one of which was a pretended translation of "The Book of Jasher" 1751 said to have been made by one Alcum of Britain but secretly written by Ilive himself. In 1753 he also published an oration to prove the plurality of worlds, and that men are apostate angels, who are punished in this life for the sins of a former one. This farago was spoken at Journe's hall and he followed it up by similar productions. He was confined two years in Clerkenwell bridewell, for publishing "Modest Remarks on the late Bishop Sherlock's Sermons" during which period he wrote "Reasons" for a reform of that prison and other pieces enumerated in Gough's topography. He was deemed not altogether of sound mind. He died in 1763.—*Nichols' Lit. Ann.*

ILLESCAS (GONCALVO) a monk of the sixteenth century a native of Spain, known as the author of a "History of the Lives of the Popes," written in the language of his country and printed in two folio volumes, 1570. He survived the publication of his work about ten years. It was reprinted many years after his death, with a continuation by Louis de Balbu, bringing down the history to 1605, a further continuation was afterwards added by Marcos de Guadalupe.—*Newn. Diet. Hist.*

ILLYRICUS (MATTHIAS FLACCUS) a Lombard divine was born at Altino in Istria in 1520. He studied at Venice, Basle, and Tübingen, and made an open profession of the doctrines of the Reformation. This procured him the friendship of Luther and Melanchthon, although he subsequently had a dispute with the latter on the subject of concurrence to the

Bonaventure, which differences of opinion, on many previous occasions caused his father to leave his native town, where he wrote several works, and composed the collection of an ecclesiastical history, denominated "The Continues of Magdeburg," the best edition of which is that of Basil, three volumes folio, 1554. In 1557 he became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Jena, but gave up his chair in consequence of a quarrel concerning original sin with Strigelius. He then removed to Rostock, and lastly to Frankfort, where he died in 1575. His principal works are, "Varia Doctorum Ploratio, Virorum de Coruptis Ecclesiasticis Statu, 1557 Clavis Scripturae, 3 vols. folio, Catalogus Festuum Veterum et Novorum," folio.—Michael Adam Nicow, Mor.

IMBERT There were three of this name. Jean a lawyer of Rotholle was the author of several treatises on French jurisprudence about the middle of the sixteenth century. Of these the principal are *Institutiones Paganae*, 1541 8vo and *Enchiridion Iuris scripti Gallici* 1559 4to. He died about the year 1598. The second *Josse GABRIEL*, born in 1604 at Marseilles studied painting under Le Brun and Vandermeulen and attained to great eminence as an artist. In 1658 he made taking a devotional turn from some disappointment, the nature of which is unexplained, he took the vows as a monk of the Chartreux but although he thus renounced the world, his pencil continued to be employed on scriptural subjects, and the high altar of the convent belonging to his order in his native city is adorned with what is considered his chief œuvre. He attained to the advanced age of ninety five when he died at Avignon in 1749.—**BARTHOLOMEW** an ingenious French writer was born in 1747 at Nimes. He was the author of several compositions of merit, both in prose and verse which obtained a high degree of popularity. Of these the one most favourably received was a poem, which has for its subject the judgment of Paris. His fables, written in the manner of Fontaine, are less esteemed, and are decidedly inferior both in point and style to those of the last named writer. He was also the author of some successful dramatic pieces, and of a novel entitled "Les Egarments de l'Amour." His literary reputation procured him a seat in the academy of his native city where he died of a stroke of fever in 1790.—*New. Diet. Hist.*

IMHOFF (John WILLIAM) an eminent genealogist, born of a noble family of Nuremberg in 1682. He was a lawyer and senator in that city, and devoted himself to the study of history, politics, and the documents and histories of all the great houses of Europe. He died in 1732, leaving behind him several voluminous monuments of his industry. These are; "De Notitia pretiorum Germanorum," 4 vols. folio; "Historia Genealogica, India et Hispania," folio; "Pantheon Italicum Hispanum, Portugallum, Magnae Britanniae, cum Appendice," such a volume fol.; "Recruitiones omnes Graecorum d'Espagnes," 8vo.—*New. Diet.*

IMPÉRIALE (Johann BAPTISTE) a celebrated Italian cardinal. Was born Augt 20, 1657, of an illustrious family of Genoa. He was appointed general of the papal mint, treasurer of the apostolical chamber and lastly cardinal, in February 1690. He was employed by different popes in the most important affairs, and in the concile of 1736 was within one vote of being elected pope himself. He died in 1737 universally respected for his probity love of learning, and general liberality. He ordered by his will, that his noble library should be made public, of which a catalogue was printed at Rome in 1711 folio. This library was long one of the chief ornaments of Rome.—*New. Diet. Hist.*

INA, king of the west Saxons in the seventh and eighth centuries. He succeeded Cerdwalla about 689 and after having obtained advantages over the people of Kent in 694, he turned his arms against the Britons, from whom he wrested Somersetshire and other parts of the west of England. He then made war on the Mercians, but the contest was terminated without much advantage to either party by a bloody battle which was fought in 715. The latter part of the reign of Ina was spent in works of peace and, according to the prevailing fashion of the age in which he lived, he closed his days in a monastery having resigned his crown in 726. This prince appears to have possessed considerable talents and is celebrated as the principal legislator of the Anglo-Saxons. His laws, some of which are yet extant, served as the foundation of the code formed by Alfred the Great.—*Henry's Hist. of Great Britain. Twysden's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons.*

INCHBALD (ELIZABETH) the daughter of a farmer named Simpson, born at Stansfield in Suffolk in the year 1756. Having lost her father at the age of sixteen she came to London with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage when attracting the attention of Mr Inchbold then an actor of some celebrity a marriage was the consequence and she accompanied her husband on several provincial towns partaking in his engagements. He dying in 1779 she returned to London, and made her debut at Covent garden as Bellona, in the play of Phœnix October 3, 1780. She continued on the boards about eight years and from her great personal attractions, which she retained to a late period of her life, as well as from her natural talents, was a popular performer. After her retirement from the stage in 1789, she depended principally on her literary labours for support, publishing several dramatic pieces, most of which had a temporary success, while some are even yet considered as what is technically termed "stock plays." Her works, dramatic and miscellaneous, consist of "A Mogul Fub," a farce, 1786, "I'll tell you what," a comedy, "Appearance is against them," and the "Widow's Vow," farces, 1786, "The Child of Nature," a dramatic piece, the "Midnight Hour" a farce, "Such things are," a play 1786; "The Married Miss" a comedy 1787.

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"Next door Neighbours," a comedy; and "A Simple Story," a novel, in four 12mo vols. in 1791; "Every woman his Friend," a comedy, 1793; "Wedding Day," a comedy 1794; "Nature and Art," a novel, in two vols. 12mo, 1796; "Wives as they were and Maids as they are," a comedy 1797; Lover's Vows," a play from the German of Kotzebue, 1798; "Miss Miss of the East," a comedy 1799; and "To Marry and not to Marry" 1805. She also edited a collection of drama entitled the "British Theatre," with biographical and critical remarks in 25 vols. 12mo, during the period from 1806 to 1809; a similar collection of the most popular farces in seven vols. 12mo and the "Modern Theatre" in 10 vols. 1809. Her death took place at Kensington, August 1 1821, in her sixty-sixth year. The "Simple Story" will long preserve the reputation of Mrs Inchbald as a novelist, being a tale of great interest and genuine pathos and it adds highly to the merit of this ingenious and able woman that she passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations with unshaken reputation.—*Gent. Mag.*

ENCHÖFER (MELCHIOR) a native of Vienna, born 1584. He was originally intended for the law and made a considerable proficiency in the study of jurisprudence, but at length resolved to abandon this profession for the church and taking the vows in 1607 at Rome became a member of the Jesuit's college in that capital. Thence he went to Sicily, and gave lectures with great success at Messina, in theology and mathematics, out publishing in 1630 a "Letter from the Blessed Virgin to the People of Messina, proved to be genuine" the work gave great offence to the society to which he belonged nor was it without considerable difficulty that he at length succeeded in appeasing his brethren by an explanation of his views in writing it. If the "Monarchical Schismat," a severe satire on the all-grasping policy and ambition of the disciples of Loyola, be indeed his, and not the composition of Scott, an ex-jesuit, to whose it has also been ascribed this defiance may probably have tended not a little to produce a philippic scarcely less remarkable for its bitterness than for the shakiness with which it is executed. The work, however, did not appear till after his death, when it was printed in Holland, and its title to it is altogether very questionable. Inchöfer, though a good scholar was very credulous, many proofs of which may be found in his writings. Of these, the principal, besides those already named, are, "De Modibus Terni et Sibar," 4to, "Historia trinitatis Majorum," 4to, "De Sacra Latina Testate," 4to, and an Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom of Hungary, folio. His death took place in 1646 at Milan.—*Niceron.*

INCLEDON (BENJAMIN CHARLES) generally known by the latter of his Christian names only, an eminent English vocalist, born about the year 1764, at St Keverne in the county of Cornwall where his father is said to have been a respectable member of the

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sect. When only eight years old, the extraordinary tones of his voice, for which he was in after life so distinguished, induced his parents to entrust him to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral, until he had attained his fifteenth year. The resonances, however, to which he was necessarily subject in this situation, were highly disagreeable to a boy of his maternal disposition and he took an opportunity to quit Exeter abruptly in the year 1779, and to enter as a common sailor on board the *Fornidaid* 98 gun-ship commanded by rear-admiral (then captain) Cleveland. In the royal navy he remained about five years during which period he sailed to the West Indies and saw some service. His vocal abilities having attracted the notice of his officers, especially of lord Mulgrave (then captain Phipps) and admirals Pigott and Harvey he was advised by them to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly made his first bow to a theatrical audience in Collin's Southampton company in 1786, as Alphonso in the Castle of Andalusia. A subsequent engagement, entered into with the Bath manager the following year introduced him to the acquaintance and eventually to the friendship of Raussini, who not only did his utmost to bring him before the public in a manner suitable to his talents, but also conferred on him the no less solid benefit of his instructions. In October 1790, he made his debut on the London boards, at Covent-garden theatre, with great success in the character of Dermot, in O Keefe's musical farce of "The Poor Soldier" and rose at once into a degree of popularity which attended him till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years and a not very regular mode of life compelled him to retire from the active duties of his profession. Of the diminution of his powers however he never could be persuaded, but constantly attributed his declining popularity to the caprice of the public. His voice a rich tenor combined uncommon power, sweetness and ductility both in the natural and falsetto, and his intonation was singularly correct, taking his imperfect education into consideration. His articulation was however far from equal to his other qualities, being coarse, not to say vulgar. The better sort of the old English ballad, of which Stevens's "Storm," and Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," are perhaps, amongst the finest specimens, was decidedly his forte, nor in this style of singing had he ever an equal. Shield wrote many of his air expressly for him, and never has any one done more justice to his composer. Precarious embarrassments, arising from an utter carelessness of money and general improvidence, embittered the latter part of his life which was closed at Worcester on the 11th of February 1826. His remains were carried to Hampstead, in the vicinity of London, and were there interred.—*Gent. Mag.*

INGENHOUZ (JAN) a Dutch physician-chemist, and natural philosopher of eminence. He was born at Dordt, in 1730 and was

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brought up in the study of medicine, which he pursued for nearly seven years in his native city. In 1727 he took a voyage to this country, to learn the Switzerian method of inoculation for the small-pox. He became acquainted with Dr. afterwards Sir John Pringle president of the Royal Society, through whose recommendation he was employed in 1755, to inoculate the children of the royal family of Austria. He went to Vienna for that purpose, and his services were rewarded with a pension of 600 florins. Returning to England, he engaged in medical practice near London and occupied his leisure with chemical and philosophical researches, which were the subjects of his publications in the Philosophical Transactions, and other works of science. He was also the author of "Experiments on Vegetables," 8vo., "New Experiments and Observations on different Subjects relating to Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo., and an "Essay on the Food of Plants." He died September 7, 1799 at Bowood, in Wiltshire, the seat of the marquis of Lansdown who extended his patronage to that ingenious foreigner.—*New Univ. Biog. Now & Contemp.*

INGELO (NATHANIEL), a clergyman of the church of England, known as the author of "Bentivolio and Ursula," a religious romance. He received his education at Cambridge, and held a fellowship at Emmanuel college which he afterwards resigned for one at Queen's in the same university and held the latter with another at Eton. His death took place in 1683. His correspondence with Dr. Hare appeared in 1739.—*Harrow's Alumni Ebor.*

INGHIRAMI (TOMASO PEDRA), an eminent Italian scholar was born in 1670. He was taken while an infant under the protection of Lorenzo de' Medici where he studied with great diligence. He obtained the name of Phedra or Pedra from pronouncing some extempore Latin verses, while performing that part in Seneca's play of Hippolytus, in order to amuse the audience until some machinery could be recastled behind the scenes. Alexander VI made him canon of St. Peter's, and afterwards a bishop. In 1495 he was sent as nuncio into the Milanese to treat with the emperor Maximilian, who created him count palatine and laureate. He was also made librarian of the Vatican and secretary to the college of cardinals. He died in 1516. He wrote a defense of Cloeuro; a commentary on the Ars Poetica of Horace; a history of Rome, and remarks on Plautus, with additions to that author's Aulularia.—*New. Diet. Hist.*

INGRAM (ROSE) an English clergyman, author of several learned and ingenious treatises on scriptural subjects. He was a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the spring of 1737, and received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school in that town. Removing in due time to Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship of Corpus Christi college in that university and was professed in succession to the benefices of Bedlam, Kent, Orton, Notts.; and

Wombridge and Boxed, in the county of Essex. The titles of his principal essays are, "A View of the Great Events of the Seven Years' Plague," 1785; "An Account of the Ten Tribes of Israel, being in America, originally written by Moses ben Israel, with Observations," 1792, and "A compleat and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath," printed in 1804, the year of the author's decease.—*Cotw. Mag.*

INGRASSIAS (JOHN PHILIP) an eminent physician and medical writer was born in Sicily in 1510. He studied medicine at Padua, where he graduated as MD in 1537. He accepted the chair of medicine and anatomy at Naples where he obtained great credit and distinction. From Naples he retired to Palermo, and in 1563 Philip II appointed him first physician for Sicily and the neighbouring isles. He adopted such sanitary regulations, when the plague raged at Palermo, as put a stop to the calamity, and highly endeared him to the citizens, who would have rewarded him with great munificence had not he disinterestedly refused to avail himself of their gratitude. He died greatly regretted at the age of seventy. Ingrassisas ranks among the improvers of anatomy by his discovery of the bone called stapes, in the ear and by that of the seminal vesicles. He wrote several works on surgery and anatomy the principal of which is entitled "In Galen Librum de Osibus Commentaria," folio Massina, 1603. It contains the text of Galen in Greek and Latin, with a diffuse commentary, the figures are those of Vesalius. In this work Galen is ably defended but not against the truth of modern discovery.—*Halleri. Bibl. Ant.*

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, and author of the history of that abbey was born in London about 1030. He received his early education at Westminster and afterwards went to Oxford, where he applied to the study of Aristotle and as he says, "clothed himself down to the heel in the first and second rhetoric of Tully." In the year 1051 William duke of Normandy then a visitor at the court of Edward the confessor became so partial to Ingulphus, then of the age of twenty-one that he made him his secretary. On the return of the duke to Normandy he also became that prince's prime favourite, and as he himself ingenuously confesses, did not behave with the necessary prudence and moderation. Finding that the courtiers were forming a party to ruin him, he obtained leave from the duke to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and upon his return entered into the order of the Benedictines, at the abbey of Fountains, in Normandy of which he became prior. On the commencement of the crown of England by Duke William, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland and being in great favour with the king and archbishop Lanfranc, he was enabled to rebuild it, and obtain for it many privileges. He died in 1093. Ingulphus is author of an account of the life of St. Guthlac, and also of a history of the monastery of Croyland, which last work is

innumerable with marginalia of the King-
fishers. It was published by Sir Henry Grafton,
in 1592, among the "Scriptores post-Ber-
nardum," and has been reprinted both at Frankfort
and at Oxford, the latter of these editions, dated
1694, being the most complete. The history
of Croyland commences from 654 to 1091.—
Vestit Hist. Lat., Bayle, Fiz.

INNOCENT III. one of the most tyrannical
of the popes, was born in 1160, at Anagni,
and was a descendant from the counts of
Flegm. He was elevated to the papacy at the
age of thirty-seven in succession to Celestine
III in the year 1198. His first care was
to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for
the recovery of Palestine, and in order to suc-
ceed he began by a cruel persecution of the
Albigenses. He treated monarchs with as
little consideration as heretics. He put France
under an interdict, because Philip Augustus
divorced his queen Isabella, and treated
England in the same manner to be revenged
on king John, whom he deposed by a papal
bull which absolved his subjects from their
allegiance, a fact which forms a conspicuous
portion of English history. He treated Ray-
mond, count of Toulouse, in a similar but still
more insolent and merciless manner. Under
him the temporal power of the popes was built
upon a solid foundation. Romagna Umbria,
the March of Ancona, Oristello, and Viterbo
acknowledged him for their sovereign and he
reigned in fact from sea to sea. The Roman
republic, in her first four centuries, did not
possess more territory than this pope. He
even conquered Rome itself, subjecting the
city to his see the very next day after his con-
secration. Hugheus the prefect of the city
and other magistrates had taken the oath to
the emperors but Innocent boldly insisted
upon their swearing allegiance to himself and
was obeyed. The new senate was no longer
that of the Romans, but of the pope and he
also abolished the title of consul. It is the
province of history to record the political events
of this naughty papal reign, but it may be ob-
served, that Innocent III convoked the fourth
general council of the Lateran in 1215. His
decrees are also famous among canonists and
it was in this postulate that the celebrated
orders of St Dominic and St Francis de Assisi
were founded. Innocent died at Perugia, the
20th July 1216 leaving behind him a cha-
racter for great abilities, and still greater pride
and ambition. From the moment of his ex-
altation, he resolved to follow the example of
Gregory VII and with equal arrogance, iaire
pity, and address, pursued his ambitious plan
until he arrived at a height of despotism be-
held with astonishment by all Europe, but to
which, to the extreme disgrace of the age all
Europe tamely submitted. It may however,
be at the same time observed, that this same
despotism, in its excess, was of no long dura-
tion, and that some of the successors of Inno-
cent could play with impunity the same lofty
part. He was the author of a variety of theo-
logical treatises, a catalogue of which may be
seen in Bayle and Dupuy. The whole of them

were published at Cologne, in 1776, in 4 vols.
folio. The most valuable of his works are the
"Epistles," which throw considerable light
on the ecclesiastical history of his time, and
are serviceable to students in canon law. The
most correct edition of these is that of Salmo,
Paris, 1682.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*, Dupuy, Me-
rret, New, Diet. Hist.

INNOCENT XI. (BESSIER OBBAGACCI) was
the son of a rich banker at Cuneo, in the
Mihemone, where he was born in the year 1611.
His first profession was that of a soldier which
he quitted for the church, and after passing
through the intermediate dignities, he was elect-
ed pontiff in 1676. This pontiff was chiefly dis-
tinguished for his firm probity of charac-
ter and determined enmity to France. His
opposition to what is in that kingdom called
the *regals* or royal rights, on the decease and
investiture of bishops, was tenacious in the ex-
treme. He even refused bulls to all the French
clergy nominated to benefices, after the famous
decree of the Gallican church in 1682
and at his death more than thirty benefices
filled of pastors on that account. He was
equally decided in the disputes on the privi-
leged quarters of ambassadors which, since
he determined to remove, while Louis XIV,
with equal pride resolved to maintain that of
his own representative although all the rest
of the catholic sovereigns agreed to so reasona-
ble a reform. Innocent would not receive the
monasteries directed by Louis to maintain this un-
reasonable licence and even interdicted the
church, at which he attended divine service.
These disputes were highly favourable to the
English revolution, as it induced the pope in
1689 to unite with the allies against James II,
in order to lower the influence of Louis XIV.
His conduct in this respect has led many ca-
tholics to assert, that he sacrificed the catholic
religion to his personal resentment, and it was
positively said, that to put an end to the
troubles of Europe it was only necessary for
James II to become a protestant, and the pope
a catholic. Bayle however judiciously ob-
serves, that the extreme predominance of any
great catholic sovereign is injurious to the in-
terests of the papacy and mentions the simi-
lar conduct of Sixtus V another able pope
in relation to Philip II of Spain, and queen
Elizabeth of England. Innocent died on the
12th August 1689 at the age of seventy-eight,
leaving behind him the character of an able and
economical pontiff and of an honest and moral
man.—*Bayle Bowyer's Hist. of the Popes.*

INNESES (AUGUSTIN) a youth and his-
torian was born at Saccà in Italy in 1666.
He quitted the society after teaching philoso-
phy and theology and betook himself to the
composition of history. He died at Palermo,
in 1677 at the age of eighty-two. His works are
"The History of Palermo," 3 vols. folio;—
"History of the terrestrial Paradise," 1663;—
"La Cartagine Siciliana," 1665, and the "His-
tory of Casmara," in which last work he cele-
brates the Sicilian vapours as an object which
deserved the applause of all historians.—*New-*
Dic. Hist.

IPIHTHIS, king of Elis, in Greece, that son of Prometheus, and grandson of Oceanus, who was one of the initiates of the famous Olympic games. They are said to have been originally celebrated by Pelops, or according to others, by Hercules, in honour of Jupiter, and after being neglected for several ages, they were restored or re-established by Iphitus. Controversy have arisen as to the ages in which these games lived. Some chronologers place him 684 BC but Mr Isaac Newton has shown that he probably lived a century later and that the first games of his institution were held 776 BC., from which period they were continued without interruption for several centuries. These games were celebrated every fourth year in the month of July near Olympia, a city of Elis. The chief exercises at which the competitors contended were leaping running throwing the disc or quoit darting the spear, and wrestling. Contests of this description were exclusively exhibited at the first institution of the Olympic games but afterwards racing was admitted, either horse or chariot racing; and at a subsequent period candidates contended for the prize of skill in music poetry eloquence &c.—*Skeat's Introduction to Usur. His. Lemprière's Bibl. Class.*

IPHICRALES a famous Athenian military commander in the fourth century before the Christian era. He was born in obscurity but raised himself to eminence in his profession by his courage and talents early in life. In the war of Corinth 390 BC he opposed with success Agesilaus, the warlike king of Sparta. He afterwards commanded a body of auxiliary troops in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia in an expedition to Egypt and in 368 BC he relieved Sparta, when invaded by the Thelian general, Epanomocles. In the social war he was one of the commanders of the fleet fitted out by the Athenians for the recovery of Byzantium when being accused of treachery by one of his colleagues he defended himself with such spirit, that he was acquitted by his volatile countrymen but though he lived to a great age he did not again engage in active service. In the early part of his career he restored to his dominions Seuthes, king of Thrace, whose daughter he married. Iphicrates was a strict observer of discipline, and was the author of some important improvements in the arms and accoutrements of the Athenian soldiers. He was accustomed always to fortify his camp in the field, even in a friendly country, and when once asked why he took so much trouble he answered, 'Because if contrary to probability I should be attacked I may not be obliged to make the disgraceful excuse that I did not expect it.'—*Ceratinae Nepae. Xenophon.*

IRELAND (John) an ingenious writer on works of art, who was a native of Shropshire. He was originally a woollen-draper, which occupation he exercised for some years in the metropolis. Having a taste for the fine arts, he became a prints and picture-dealer and also devoted his attention occasionally to literature. He died at or near Birmingham in 1802. His

publications are "The Budget," a journal 1793, 4to; "Letters and Poems, by John Headworth, with Anecdotes of his Life" 1795, 8vo; and "Hogarth illustrated" 1791, 3 vols 8vo which was not to be confounded with a volume entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth" by the subject of the following article.—*Month. Mag. vol. xxv.*

IRELAND (Samuel) originally a silk-manufacturer in Spitalfields, but left his commercial pursuits to become a speculator in scarce books, prints, &c. He published a multitude of picturesque tours, in various parts of England and the continent, embellished with aquatint engravings, but his chief claim to notice arises from his concern in the publication entitled "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare including the Tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet from the original MSS." London, 1796 folio. Of wilful participation in this gross experiment on the credulity of the public he was acquitted by the declaration of the acknowledged culprit his son in an "Authentic Account of the Shakespeare Manuscripts," which appeared in 1796 8vo and in a subsequent account of the fabrication of the MSS. published under the title of "Confessions" in 1805 8vo. Samuel Ireland died in 1806. *Genl. Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Theatrum Doct.*

IRENEUS (St.) a christian bishop and martyr of the second century whose exertions with a view to heal dissensions in the church especially those which arose in the year 190 respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter were not unsuitable to his name. He was born in Greece and was educated in the christian faith by St Polycarp, who sent him on a mission into Gaul where he became a distinguished member of the church at Lyons under Photius. On the martyrdom of this prelate Ireneus was appointed his successor in the diocese in 174 and presided in that capacity at two councils held at Lyons, in one of which the Gnostic heresy was condemned and in the other the Quartodeciman. He also went to Rome, and disputed there publicly with Valentines Florinus and Blasius, against whose opinions he afterwards wrote with much zeal and ability. There are extant several editions of his works one by Erasmus printed at Paris in 1575 another by Grabe at Oxford in 1702, and a third by Massuet, at Paris 1710, folio. Mr Dodwell published a series of six essays on the writings of this father of the church, which he illustrates by many historical references and remarks. St Ireneus suffered death in the fifth persecution of the Christians under Septimius Severus, AD 202.—*Cœc. Drury.*

IRENE, empress of the east in the eighth century. She was an Athenian by birth, and became the wife of Leo IV, and the mother of Constantine VI whom she long kept in a state of tutelage and after a nominal reign of eighteen years, she caused him to be deprived of his sight, and assumed the sovereignty of

the empire. Her opposition to the Ionianists or enemies of independence, at first rendered her popular among her subjects, but her connection with Charibisogard having created an alarm for the independence of the Greek empire, a conspiracy was formed against her and she was deposed by Nicephorus and exiled to Lascos, where she died in indigence about 903. Her zeal for orthodoxy has procured her from the Latin historians those eulogies which were due to her talents, accompanied as they were by unprincipled ambition and maternal cruelty.—*Gibbon. Aksu.*

IRETON (Hawke) an eminent commander and statesman of the parliamentary party in the civil wars of Charles I. He was descended from a good family and was brought up to the law, but when the civil contests commenced he joined the parliamentary army and by the interest of Cromwell whose daughter Bridget he married, he became commissary general. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Naseby which was defeated by the furious onset of prince Rupert, and he himself wounded and made prisoner. He soon recovered his liberty and took a great share in all the transactions which threw the parliament into the power of the army. It was from his suggestion that Cromwell called together a secret council of officers, to deliberate upon the disposal of the king a person and the settlement of the government. He had also a principal hand in framing the ordinance for the king's trial and sat himself as one of the judges. Ireton accompanied Cromwell to Ireland in 1649 and was left by him in that island as lord deputy. He reduced the natives to obedience with great vigour and ability but not without a degree of severity which amounted to cruelty never giving quarter to any prisoner who appeared to have been concerned in the Irish massacre. Having crowned his military career with the capture of Limerick, he was seized with a pestilential disease and died in that city in November 1651 sincerely lamented by the republicans who revered him, says Granger "as a soldier a statesman and a saint." Home also calls him a memorable person celebrated for vigilance capacity and a rigid exercise of justice during his unlimited command in Ireland upon his own principles, the same historian observes that he was deemed by many a patriot and ardent lover of liberty. He received a public funeral but after the restoration his body was taken up and suspended at the gallows with that of Cromwell, and was buried in the same pit.—*Peg. Brit. Home. Granger.*

IRIARTE or **YRIARTE** (John b.) a learned Spaniard, distinguished for his acquaintance with archæology. He was a native of Teneriffe, and going to Spain, he obtained the post of royal librarian at Madrid, and was also interpreter in the office of the secretary of state. He published "Palaeographia Graeca, 1764-66; a Catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Library of the Escorial, &c. He was director of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and succeeded, took place in 1774.—*Nova Diet. His. Espag. Und.*

IRIARTE or **YRIARTE** (*Tenerife*) a Spanish poet and political agent of the last century. He was employed as a messenger at the court of Madrid and died in 1786. As a poet he is known by his "Literary Tales," which have been translated into English, and "La Musica, Poem." Madrid, 1784, 4to—[See—*Wiel.*]

IREDEGERDE, see *Ysanderigde.*

IRWIN (*Eyles*) was born of Irish parents at Calcutta, in the East Indies in 1748. He received his education at a private academy in England, and returned to the east in a civil capacity in 1767 but was suspended in 1777 for his attachment to lord Pigot. He came to England, over land to seek redress, which he obtained and was restored to his former situation at Madras. In 1785 he again visited England but in 1792 was appointed to superintend the Company's affairs in China. He finally returned to England where he died in 1817. His works are, "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert Bedukah an Indian Pastoral;" *St Thomas's Mount, a Poem;* "Eastern Eclogues Epistle to Mr Hayley" Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali, "Triumph of Innocence an ode on the acquisition of Mr Hastings," Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East, "Buonaparte in Egypt" *Niles,* an elegy on Nelson, "The Failure of the French Crusade" "The Bedouins" "Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes" &c.—*Annual Biog.*

ISAAC KARO a learned Jewish rabbi a native of Spain from which country he was forced to expatriate himself by the famous edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492 or denying all Jews to become converted to Christianity or to quit their dominions within four months on pain of death. From Portugal in which country he first took refuge he travelled with his family into Palestine but was unfortunate enough to lose all his children on the journey as well as his library. This misfortune combined with other causes, induced him to return from the world and he passed the remainder of his days in solitude employing himself in the composition of a work, partly cabalistical and partly historical, having for its subject the generations of Isaac, and entitled "Toledot Yeshach" Of this treatise there are two editions, one printed at Constantinople in 1518 the other at Amsterdam 1708. A Jewish ritual, entitled "Even Habevor" has also been ascribed to him by Buxtorf.—*Mauri.*

ISAACSON (*Harris*) was born in 1581 in the parish of St Catherine Cree, London, for which city his father served the office of sheriff. Bishop Andrews made him his secretary and he is further advantageously known as the author of a valuable system of Chronology printed in folio. His death took place in 1634.—*Wood's Athl. Oxon.*

ISAKUS a Gracian orator was a native of Chalcis in Syria, and the disciple of Lycurgus and master of Demosthenes. He was born

about 430 BC, and taught rhetoric at Athens with great reputation. Sixty-four orations were attributed to this orator, out of which fifty now remain. Of these, ten alone now remain which are published in the "Orationes Veteris Grecorum" of Stephens, 1665. Of the more recent editions that of Rusio is deemed the best. An excellent translation of the orations of Isocrates into English has been given by Mr. William Jones. He must be distinguished from another eminent orator of the same name who came to Rome AD 97 and who is mentioned with great applause by the younger Pliny.—*Fabrius Bubli Oratio Mores.*

ISCANUS (JOSEPHUS) or Joseph of Exeter a distinguished writer of Latin poetry in the thirteenth century. He was a native of Exeter and was patronised by his townsmen Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury with whom he accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem on the Trojan war founded on the history of Dares Phrygus, and he wrote another epic entitled "Antiochus, or the deeds of king Richard during his crusade which the poet had himself witnessed." Warton styles Iscanus "The miracle of his age in classical composition," and says that Italy had at that time produced no poet equal to him. The Antiochus is unfortunately lost with the exception of a few lines, sufficiently beautiful to make us regret the remainder. The poem on the Trojan war has been published in Germany as the composition of the Roman biographer Cornelius Nepos. Fuller and other English writers have stated that he became archbishop of Bourdeaux, a mistake which is confuted in the Gallo Christians of St. Martin. He was however of the ecclesiastical profession. His death happened about 1224.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Brog Univ.*

ISELIN (JAMES CHRISTOPHER) an eminent German divine and philological writer of the eighteenth century. He was born at Basel where his father was assessor of the court of justice, and he pursued his academical studies with such success at his native place that at the age of fifteen he produced a Latin poem, which was much admired. On the Passage of the Rhine," by the French. He afterwards spent some time at Geneva, and in the south of France and returning to Basel in 1701 he was ordained a minister. In 1704 he was elected professor of rhetoric and history in the university of Marburg and in 1706 he became professor of history and archaeology at Basel. In 1711 he was made doctor in theology and afterwards rector of the university; to which he added the office of public herald. He was the author of a variety of orations, disquisitions, and tracts on diversity of philology and other subjects, which display to advantage his learning and abilities; and he was the editor of an improved and augmented compilation of the historical dictionary of Budweis, in German, six volumes folio. His death took place in 1737, at the age of fifty-six.—*Adkin's Hist. Aikin's G. Brog Univ.*

ISELIN (ISAAC) an eminent philosopher; Brog Drt.—Vol. II

and Ingenuus writer, born at Tübingen, in 1705. He was educated at Göttingen, where he studied jurisprudence and statistics, and on taking the degree of LL.B. he published a thesis, entitled "Tentamen Quaerendi Iustitiae." He afterwards visited Paris, and returning home became a candidate for the professorship of history, in 1754, but he was disappointed of the situation. He was however elected a member of the grand council of Basel and in 1756 obtained the important office of secretary. He then published a tract entitled "The Dream of a Friend to Mankind" of which there were several editions. He also wrote "Free Thoughts on the Depopulation of my Native City," 1758, 8vo. "The History of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo, the most important of all his productions, and a periodical work called "Ephemerides of Mankind." In conjunction with Solomon Gessner and Hirzel he founded the Helvetic Society and in 1777 he assisted in the establishment of a similar society at Basle on a plan which he had himself elaborated. He carried on an extensive correspondence, both in Switzerland and in foreign countries, and wrote many articles in a periodical journal called the German Library "Deutsche Bibliothek" Iselin died in 1782. *Aikin's G. Brog Univ.*

ISEMBERG of XAINTE a French architect of the twelfth century who erected the bridges of Hautes and Rochelle in France. These works had procured him great reputation owing to which he was recommended by king John to the citizens of London in 1201 as an engineer or architect, whose skill might be useful in the completion of the bridge over the Thames then building. This structure was commenced under the direction of a priest called Peter of Colechurch, in 1176, and it was finished in 1209 probably by Isembert. Part of the bridge has been recently taken down preparatory to the removal of the whole when the noble structure now in progress shall have been completed. From the manner in which the old bridge was constructed, it appears wonderful that it should have subsisted so long the workmanship having been executed in a manner which is not very creditable to the architectural science of the twelfth century.—*Stow's Merton.*

ISIDORE of Milcita, a Greek architect of the sixth century who, together with Anthemius was employed by Justinian emperor of the East, to erect the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. That church is a square building, with a hemispherical cupola in the centre 108 feet in diameter and its summit 600 feet from the pavement below. That edifice, which was considered the most magnificient monument of the age was scarcely finished before the cupola was thrown down by an earthquake. But Justinian had a immediately rebuilt. On the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the church of St. Sophia was appropriated to the worship of the Mahometan conquerors; on which account it has very rarely been visited by Christian travellers.

whence there is reason to believe, that the magnificence and beauty of the building have been exaggerated by time, and that the edifice and its decorations display more show and splendour than taste or architectural excellence.—*Festina lente de droit*. Edit.

ISIDORE of Pelusium, a saint in the Roman calendar, was one of the most celebrated of the disciples of St John Chrysostom, and lived in the fifth century. He professed the monastic life from his youth, and composed some thousand spates, of which 2,012 remain in five books, and are deemed valuable especially for the information which they contain, in relation to points of discipline and for practical rules. The best edition is that of Paris, 1638, Greek and Latin. In 1738 Heumann attacked the authenticity of a part of these spates in a tract, entitled "Epistola Isidori Pelusiorum maxima pars esse ficta."—*Cave Lovinus Mohren.*

ISIDORE of Seville another saint in the Roman Catholic calendar and a distinguished Spanish prelate towards the beginning of the seventh century when he succeeded his brother Leander in the see of Seville. He presided at a council held in that city in 633 and at the fourth national council in 633 in which numerous regulations were by his influence adopted, in order to reform ecclesiastical discipline in Spain. He died in the year 636. He was the author of numerous works, which are chiefly compilations, the principal of which are twenty books of *Origins* or *Etymologies*, Paris, 1601 folio, A Chronicle from the Beginning of the World to the year 626, "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Writers" "Sentences," Commentaries upon the Historical Books of the Old Testament. *Scriptural Allegories*. A Book of Proems or Prolegomena to the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament" "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Discipline," in which he mentions seven prayers of the sacrifice still to be found in the Moesiac mass, which is the ancient Spanish liturgy of which Isidore was the principal author. The edition of the Missal 1500 folio and of the Breviary 1502 folio printed by cardinal Ximenes, are very scarce. A collection of canons, attributed to this Isidore were by a later priest of the same name Isidore of Seville, who is more admired by later churchmen for learning than discrimination, is frequently ranked among canonical writers, much being said by him on the introduction of music into the church in his divine offices. He is sometimes called Isidore the younger, to distinguish him from Isidore, Bishop of Cordova, in the fifth century, author of "Commentaries on the Two Books of Kings," the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1601. —*Cave. Dugou. Berney. French Cyclo.*

ISIDORE MERCATOR or PEGGONIOR lived towards the beginning of the eighth century. He was the author of the spiritual collection of canons attributed to Isidore of Seville, containing the precepted decrets of more than sixty popes, from St. Clement to

Sixtus, and the decessus and epistles from the latter pope to Zachary. The object of this clumsy compilation, so a barbarous age was to prove that all ecclesiastical authority derive emanated from the see of Rome and that councils could determine nothing without its approbation and consent. The spuriousness of this collection has been ably shown by the learned Blondel in his "Pseudo Isidoros et Turmenses Vspalantes." It is proper at the same time to observe that they are equally given up by learned and judicious Roman Catholics.—*Fabrii Bibl. Graec. Morevi. Melchis.*

ISIDORE of Charax A Greek writer who lived about BC. 300. He wrote various historical works, and a geographical production on Parthia, entitled "Maznoes Partibus" which was first published by Hoeschelius and is contained in the "Geographi Minores," Oxon. 1703.—*Vetus Hist. Grec.*

ISILA (JOSEPH FRANCIS DE) an ingenious Spanish jesuit who on the suppression of his order retired to Italy and died at Bologna, in 1781. He was the author of a very celebrated work entitled "Historia del Fra Gerundio de Campazas alias Zotes," Madrid 1756 tome 1 which appeared under the assumed name of Frascaro Loben de Salazar, minister of the parish of St Peter in Villagarcia. It was a bitter satire upon the absurd fanaticism and ignorance displayed in the preaching of the monks of Spain and in the first instance was even partially approved by the Inquisition as a salutary correction, but the jealousy of the Dominicans and mendicant orders being at length roused the council of Castile suppressed the work and forbade the publication of the second part. Being thus unable to print it in Spain the author presented it to Mr Boretti by whose means, with a few omissions, both parts were printed in English in 1771 and afterwards in German, with illustrative notes. Father Isila is regarded by his countrymen as a second Cervantes and certainly displays a hundred spirit, although the nature of the subject would not allow of equal diversity. Independently of its wit and caustic humour this work is well worthy perusal for the information which it affords, in regard to Spanish manners among the middling and lower orders, more especially in reference to the influence of the numerous monks, and the nature of the bonds which so intimately connect them with the classes in question.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Preface to Translation of Fras Gerund.*

ISELF an Icelandic historian of the eleventh century. His father Gyseir having assisted in converting to Christianity the people in the southern part of Iceland, sent his son Isel to Erfurt, in Germany to qualify him for the ecclesiastical profession. Having finished his studies, he went to Rome in 1065, and was ordained. In his journey he visited the German emperor whose favour he conciliated by making him a present of a晁ographed banner. Returning to his native country in 1077, he founded the see of Skalholt, of which he be-

came the first bishop, and he showed his attachment to learning by establishing a school at the same place, where Jónas Ógmundarson, the first bishop of Hója, and Colmán, Vicente, a Norwegian prelate, both received their education. Íslief wrote Icelandic Annals and the History of Norway according to Árniagnus Jones, and another writer says that he composed the lives of Harold Fairfax, king of Norway, and his successors to Magnus the Good, who died in 1047, including in his chronicle an account of all the Norwegian families, who had migrated to Iceland, in the reign of the former prince. Íslief died in 1080. He was married and had a son, named Gyðær after his grandfather, who wrote and translated some historical works.—*Saborn, Bok. Hist. Danæ-Norwæg.*

ISMENIAS a Theban musician of great skill and eminence the pupil of Antigenes. His vanity and extravagance are commemo-rated by various authors as being at least equal to his subtleties. Lucas speaks of his having purchased a flute at Corinth, at the price of three talents (about 55*l.*), Pliny records his prodigality in the article of jewels, while Plutarch gives an amusing anecdote of his self-conceit during a sacrifice in which he was appointed to accompany the ceremony with his music: the oxen being delayed one of the company impatiently snatched the flute from his hand, and began playing himself when the happy oxen appearing lamen-tous with much self compunction declared that the gods had only kept it back so long in order to have the pleasure of hearing his music and at length bestowed it because they were glad to get rid of the noise of his substitute. When taken prisoner, however, by the Scythians that rude nation appears to have been insen-sible to his melody their king declaring he preferred the neighing of a horse to his most dulcet strains.—There was also a Theban commander of this name notorious for the address with which he contrived to satisfy the court etiquette of Persia, without com-promising his own dignity. When introduced into the presence of the monarch that em-pire he let fall his ring and stooping to pick it up, satisfied the courtiers around him with-out bending his body otherwise than for his own convenience.—*Big Duct of Mus. Assoc. Dart. Nat.*

ISOCRATES, an eminent Greek orator and rhetorician was born at Athens, in the eighty-sixth Olympiad about BC 435. His father, a maker of musical instruments, being ruined by the Peloponnesian war left him no inheritance beyond a good education. He studied eloquence under Gorgias, Protagoras, and other great masters, but a weak voice and timid dis-position prevented him from exercising the talent of public speaking; he opened a school at Chios, and taught the art of rhetoric. He subsequently accompanied Timotheus, son of Conon, to several parts of Greece and finally taught at Athens, with a reputation which brought him many disciples and considerable emolument. Although he sometimes courted

the great, he was capable of spirited and gen-erous conduct when Timotheus, persecuted by the party tyrants, took refuge at the altar, he rose to speak in his defence at the hazard of sharing his fate, and after the death of Socrates when his disciples all took to flight, he had the courage to appear in mourning in the streets of Athens. He passed a long life in peace and honour and had reached his ninety-eighth year at the fatal battle of Charonea, when grieved at the calamity which had fallen on his country he abstained from food four days and expired. There remain of Isocrates twenty-one discourses, which have been distributed into the moral, the deliberative, the panegyrical and the agoracitical, and there are also nine epistles, which bear his name. The style of Isocrates is pure and flowing, but he is seldom lively rapid, or vehement. He was extremely attentive to the harmony of his periods, and Cicero reckons him among the first who fully melodised Greek prose. He polished all his compositions to excess, but although pleasing to please his eloquence was little adapted to forensic contests, or public assemblies. Among the numerous editions of Isocrates those of Baitus, Cambridge, 1729, and of London 1749 are now generally preferred.—*Fabius, Bibl. Greæ. Moxon. Atlas & G. Big.*

ISTHVANFIUS (NICHOLAS) a noble Hun-garian distinguished as an historical writer. He studied in the Italian universities of Pavia and Bologna, after which he served in the army and obtained the favour of the emperor Maximilian II, and his son Rudolph, king of Hungary. The latter employed him in a ne-gotiation with the Turks, and rewarded him for his services with the office of vice palatine of Hungary. Towards the close of his life he undertook to write the history of the events which had occurred in his own age and country which task he completed in thirty-four books, in the Latin language, and the work was published in 1622 and has been several times reprinted. Having become blind previous to his death, which occurred in 1615 Isthvánfius dictated the last four books of his work to his secretary.—*Big. Uzzi.*

ITHON (JOHN de) an astrologer and re-puted magician of the fourteenth century who was a party in a law-suit which displays the miserable ignorance and superstition of that age. There still exists as the court rolls of the manor of Hatfield, near the village of Aughton in Yorkshire under the date of 1337 a complaint of one Robert de Rothesburn against John de Ithon, 'for not keeping an agree-ment he had made with the said Robert, to sell him, on a certain day then appointed, for the sum of Gasparenes furlong (one furlong of 160 acres) and Robert had paid down as earnest' 2*l.* and 'well properly bound in a head, Reticule, Purse or pouch together. That the said Robert had demanded and John to deliver him said furlong, according to agree-ment, but is wan; wherefore he praye the young Justice.'—It appears by the same docu-ments, that John de Ithon having been sum-

mised, attended the court, and did not deny the agreement, which had been made. The court, however, refused to take cognizance of the cause, not by any want of account of its absurdity but from their persuasion that such a suit should not submit among Christians.—*Bien's: Jose Tavera.*—See PARÍA (Gustavus).

JETZIGER (Eusebius) a German ecclesiastic of the reformed religion, born 1644 at Leipzig, where his father filled the professor's chair in the faculty of medicine. He received the rudiments of a liberal education in the university of his native place, and became professor first of philosophy and afterwards of divinity there having completed his studies at Bonn and Strasburg. He was a voluminous author, principally on historical and ecclesiastical subjects. Among his writings are, *Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Graecæ-Latinae*, *Dissertatio de hereticis*; *Historia Synodus nationalium in Galia reformatæ habitarum*, *Historia ecclæsiastica primi et secundi saeculi selecta Capitula*, *Prolégomena ad Josephi opera Exhortationes Theologicas*, and *Liber de bibliotheca et ceteris Patrum*. Besides several papers in the Leipzig acts and a treatise on volcanoes. His death took place in 1710.—*Moray.* See: *Obit.*

ITURBIDE (—) a Mexican officer who in the course of the political changes which took place in his native country raised himself for a short time to supreme authority but was unable to maintain his station. He was born at Valladolid in Mexico in 1790 being the son of a native of Biscay who emigrated from Spain at the age of twenty eight, and settling in America, married a Creole lady of considerable fortune. The son was bred a farmer and possessing a robust constitution and an active and enterprising disposition he entered into the militia of his native province, and thus became acquainted with military service. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the army, and his professional merit led to his further promotion. The share he had in suppressing the insurrection of Morales, induced the government of Mexico to give him the rank of colonel. He was also made commander of Bahia, but as being deprived of that post he withdrew from the service of the state and retired to his plantation. Subsequent events opened a new career for his ambitions. He was invited to take the command of an army destined to the South and he marched to Acapulco in the latter part of 1819. There he matriculated a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country and the extension of freedom to all nations of the people. In the summer of 1820, Iturbide was declared emperor of Mexico, and thence appeared some prospect that the political convulsions which had so long agitated the colonial provinces, would be terminated by this new ruler, under an independent government. But he was unable per-

mantly to maintain his authority against public dissent, and the conflicting claims of rival chiefs. In the beginning of 1823, he found himself obliged to leave the Mexican territories; previously to which however he had attached to his interest a considerable number of the officers of the army and created a strong prejudice in his favour in one or two of the provinces. After the abdication of Iturbide, the province of Guadalajara or Jalisco became the scene of the plots and machinations of his partisans. The conduct of the governor Quintana especially left no doubt of his attachment to the cause of the ex-emperor or of his hostility to the federal government. He had promoted Garza, a relative of Iturbide, and given a military station to baron Rosenberg a German who had manifested the strongest devotion to the exiled chief and had been on that account ordered to quit the dominions of Mexico. Exclamations of "long live the emperor!" were heard in the capital of the province, and the governor rather encouraged than repressed these indications of the spirit of the people. His conduct was not unobserved by the federalists, and an expedition was despatched to crush the incipient conspiracy against the state. Quintana vainly endeavoured to collect an efficient force. He was deserted by his troops and made prisoner while Garza, Rosenberg and others were killed in the field, or shot as traitors. About the time of the miscarriage of this ill concerted insurrection Iturbide sailed from England where he had for some time resided and having reached the Mexican coasts landed in disgrace near Soto la Marana, on the 14th of July 1824. The ex-emperor was accompanied by a friend named Beneke, who applied to general Garza, the commander of the province of New Santander for passports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. Garza granted a passport to the applicant, but refused to grant another till he should see the individual for whom it was wanted. The next day he was informed that Beneke had again landed with two other persons, and proceeded to the interior. A party was sent after them, and they were overtaken and brought back. Iturbide was immediately recognised by general Garza, who had been his companion in arms. The decree issued by the congress declaring Iturbide a traitor, if he should dare to land on the Mexican territory, was then read to him but general Garza, not choosing to be the immediate executioner of public justice sent his prisoner towards Mexico, to await the decision of the congress. His fate was but a short time delayed, for the congress ordered his immediate execution, and he was accordingly shot as soon as the sentence arrived, on the evening of his reaching Padiño. The federal government on his abdication had settled on him a large pension, on condition of his residing in Italy, and after his catastrophe \$6000 dollars were granted to his widow and children. He is said to have possessed great military talents, and considerable strength of

character. It has been asserted that he pursued an intention to follow the example of Washington, had he been successful; but admitting his eloquence, it may be questioned whether he would have been so far proof against the intoxication of power as to have persevered in his purpose.—*Ann. Roy.*

ITURRIGARAY (—) viceroy of Mexico, whose name is permanently connected with the great revolution which has taken place in that country. He was elevated to the office at an advanced age and in 1808 when the news arrived in America of the events which had taken place in Spain, he was so alarmed that he offered to resign his authority. The offer was not accepted, but this act of weakness encouraged subsequent commotions. A conspiracy was formed against him, the officers of his guard were implicated in the scheme, and a merchant at the head of 400 Spaniards, entering his palace at mid night, made the viceroy a prisoner September 15 1808. He was placed in the prison of thequisition where he died some time after.—*Bibl. A des Contemp.*

IVES or YVES a celebrated French bishop was born in the territory of Beauvais in 1035 and raised to the see of Chartres in 1092. He particularly signalised his zeal against Philip I of France who had put away his wife Bertha, and took Bertrade the wife of the count of Anjou, by means of an informal divorce. When this disagreement was composed Ives confined himself to his clerical functions, and laid several religious foundations. He died in 1115 and Pius V by a bull dated December 18 1570 permitted the monks of the congregation of Lateran to celebrate the festival of St Ives. There exist of his compilling A Collection of Decrees 'Exceptiones Ecclesie sanctuarum regularum' besides twenty two sermons, and a chronicon all collected in 1647 and published in one volume folio. A collection of canons, published in the Bibliotheca Patrum under the title of 'Parnomia or Pannomia,' are attributed to this bishop.—*Mores. Cave. Sacri Oxon.*

IVES (EDWARD) an English traveller of the 18th century. He was a surgeon by profession and sailed for the East Indies in that capacity in 1754 with admiral Watson. After the death of that officer in 1757 he left the service and returned to England. Part of his passage was overland as he went up the Tigris and visited Mosul, Aleppo, and other places previously to embarking again at Latakia, for the island of Cyprus, whence he sailed to Leghorn and thence took his route through Italy, Germany and Holland to England where he arrived in March 1759. He published an account of his voyage to India, and the events which occurred there in 1755 56 and 57, and travels from Persia to England, by an un frequented route containing much interesting information. He died September 25 1782.—*Bibl. Univ.*

IVES (JOHN) a respectable antiquary, was the only son of a merchant at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, where he was born in 1781. He was

educated at Colas college, Cambridge; which however he did not long retain but returned to Yarmouth, and by his acquaintance with Mr Mordaunt, of Peckover acquired that taste for antiquities by which his short after life was distinguished. In 1771 he was elected F.R.S. and F.R.A. in 1773, and by the patronage of the earl of Suffolk, the office of Suffolk herald extraordinary was revised in his favour. In 1771 he issued proposals for printing an account of Lottingham hundred, in Suffolk, and in 1772 composed the preface to Swindon's History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth in 1773 he published 'Select Papers' from his own collection of which second and third numbers appeared in 1774 and 1775. Among these are archbishop Sharp's 'Remarks on English Coins' sir W. Dugdale's 'Directions for the use of Records;' 'Annals of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, &c.' In 1773 he also published 'Remarks upon the Garamannon of the Romans.' He died of a deep consumption when he had just entered his twenty fifth year in June 1776. He left a very valuable library and collection, which was sold in 1777.—*Whiston's Lit. Assoc. Nobis's College of Arms.*

IVETAUX (NICHOLAS VASQUELIN younger son) a French poet and man of letters born in 1559 at Fresnay, near Falaise. He was the son of the lieutenant-governor of the city of Caen in Normandy, and at his father's death succeeded him in his appointment, but the gouty of his disposition rendering the comparative retirement of a provincial town irksome to him he went to the metropolis, and becoming distinguished for the brilliancy of his parts was selected by the 'Fur Gabriele' to fill the situation of tutor to the young duke of Vendome her son by Henry IV. He was subsequently placed in the same capacity about the person of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII but occasioned great scandal through his irregularities, which injured his advancement and drew on him the pointed reprobation of Richelieu. Finding himself neglected at court, he retired upon his pension to a house he had at St Germaine, and passed the remainder of his life in the greatest sensuality. Of his writings the best known are 'Institution d'un Prince' a clever poem, and a variety of smaller poetical pieces, to be found in the collection, called 'Les Delices de la Poésie Française.' He died at Gennevilliers in 1649.—*Nous. Diet. Hist.*

IWAN BASILOWITZ I, czar of Moscow surnamed the Great. He was born in 1438 and succeeded his father in 1462. The country was then divided into a number of petty principalities, some of them nominally subject to the czar, or grand duke, and all together with him tributary to the Mingul Tartars. Iwan rendered the petty chiefs dependent on his power or seized their territories, subjugated the potent republic of Novgorod, and emancipated himself from the yoke of the Mongols. He extended his dominions in various directions, and during his reign ambassadors arrived at Moscow from the emper-

son of Gattamelata, the general and grand vizier and other Byzantine nobles. This prince, who is considered as the founder of the Roman empire, died in 1505.—IVAN BASILOWITZ II., grandson of the preceding, was born in 1530 and reigned from 1533 to 1564, when he died. He was a cruel but enlightened prince who in a fit of passion killed his own son. He conquered the Tatar province of Kazan in 1552, and that of Astrakhan in 1554 and he took possession of Livonia, but was compelled to relinquish his conquest by the Poles. In 1562 he established the first printing press at Moscow and he instituted the famous body of guards called Strelitzes. In the reign of Ivan Thomas Chancellor an English navigator visited the Russian port of Archangel when the czar sent an embassy to queen Elizabeth and a treaty was made which commenced the intercourse since subsisting between the two countries. The discovery of Siberia in 1581 was another remarkable event in the reign of this sovereign.—See YERKIN.—Mod. *Universitatis Russicae Travels in Russia*.

IXNARD (MICHAEL D.) architect and director of buildings to the elector of Treves. He was a native of Hamm, and was employed by the prince of Montauban and afterwards accompanying the cardinal de Rohan to Strasburg he was by him recommended to several of the German princes. Though quite unacquainted with literature he possessed much skill in his profession. The principal edifices built after his designs, or under his direction

were the cathedral hall at Strasburg called Hotel du Milord, the electoral palace of Clemensberg at Treves, and the abbey of St. Blaise in the Black Forest. The plans of these and other structures of his, were engraved and published at Paris in 1785. He died at Strasburg August 21 1793.—*Bog Univ.*

IZAACKE (RICHARD) a native of the city of Exeter where he was born in the year 1624. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford and finally became town clerk and chamberlain of his native city where he died in 1700. He compiled the *Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter Avo. 1677* which was reprinted in 1784 by his son, with considerable additions.—*Wood.*

IZOCALT II. the fourth king of Mexico who mounted the throne in 1433, after the murder of his nephew Chilnacopoca. This prince may be regarded as the real founder of the Mexican empire. Under his reign all the warlike nations on the borders of the lake of Mexico were reduced to subjection and he conquered the Tepecaans and made their kingdom a province of his empire. He fortified and embellished his capital, formed a body of laws for his subjects and changed the political system of the Mexican government. He also first constructed bridges of communication from the islands on which the city of Mexico, (like Venice) is built to the continental borders of the lake. His prince died regretted by his people in 1445.—*Bog Univ.*

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, a learned Arab of the twelfth century known as the author of a philosophical romance entitled the "History of Huz Ibn Yoldan." The object of this work (which has been translated into Latin by Frococke, Oxford 1571 and by Ockley into English Avo. 1708) is to prove that the light of nature is sufficient to lead mankind to a knowledge of the Deity without the aid of revelation. His death is supposed to have taken place in 1198.—Moyer Brucker.

JABLONOWSKY (JOSEPH ALEXANDER von) a noble Pole, born 1718 who preferring a life of literary ease to the cares of his precarious senatorial dignity left the country and retired to Leipzig where he became the founder and patron of a learned society still in existence, and called after his name. He published an essay on Slavonic poetry and the "Lives of Twelve Generals." His death took place in 1777.—Rau's Cyclop.

JABLONSKI. There were several learned and ingenuous authors of this name in the last century. DAVIDE EARNSAY the elder was a native of Danzig, born November 20, 1660. He studied at various Dutch and German universities, and coming to England, was for a short time a member of that of Oxford. On his return to the continent he took holy orders,

and settling in the Prussian dominions, after acting in his ministerial capacity at Kuningsberg Magdeburg and other provincial towns became eventually an ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin and president of the academy there. He was an able divine moderate and conciliatory in his religious opinions and laboured earnestly though unsuccessfully both by his preaching and his writings to heal the breach in the reformed church between the Lutherans and Calvinists. Besides several devotional treatises of his own he published a Latin translation of Bentley's Boyleian Lectures, remarkable for its grammatical accuracy and the purity of its style. He died in the spring of 1741.—His brother THOMAS, born also at Danzig in 1654, died ten years before him. The latter cultivated a taste for philosophy and general literature with great success and was the author of several works of merit, to which his diffidence did not allow him to affix his name. Among these are, a French and German dictionary printed in 1712, "A Course of Ethics," written in the German language, 1712; "A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," in French 1721, and a translation into German of Tacitus De Moribus Germanorum, 1724. He obtained the post of counsellor to the king of Prussia at Berlin.

and held the appointment of secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences in that capital till his death.—PAUL EUGÈNE, nephew to the last-mentioned personage, was born in the French metropolis in 1693. He inherited the talents of the family and applying himself to the study of theology filled the professor's chair in that science at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, entitled, "Pantheos Egyptiacus," 8vo, 3 vols., also of "Institutiones Historiae Ecclesiasticae," 8vo, 2 vols., "Disquisitio de Laugae Lyconiorum" and "De Memoria Graecorum." His death took place in 1737.—CHARLES GUSTAVUS JABLASKI of the same family, was a member of the Literary and Scientific Society of Halle. He is known as the author of a clever history of insects. His death took place in 1787.—*New Diet. Hist. Bibl. Germanicus* vol. xxii.

JACKSON DD (CYRIL) an eminent divine was born in 1746, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire where his father was a medical practitioner. He received his education at Westminster school whence he was removed to Christchurch college Oxford, where he graduated DD in 1781. He was appointed sub preceptor to his present majesty and for his services in that capacity was made canon of Christchurch and on the elevation of Dr Bagnall to a bishopric succeeded him in the deanship. As Dr Jackson avoided the press, he will be chiefly remarkable to posterity as having declined the mitre, both as Irish prelate and English bishop. He died in 1819. His brother Dr WILLIAM JACKSON born at Stamford in 1730, became bishop of Oxford in 1811 and died in 1812. Bishop Jackson translated a mathematical tract by Eratosthenes into Latin and was an able divine.—*Avg. Bagnall*

JACKSON (John) a learned Hebrew and warm polemic, son to a clergyman who held the living of Lenay in Yorkshire, where he was born April 4, 1686. His father sent him to the grammar-school at Doncaster whence he removed him in due time to Jesus college, Cambridge and placed him under the tuition of the celebrated Oriental scholar Simon Oekley with a view of his entering the church. Having taken orders the corporation of Doncaster in 1712 presented him to the rectory of Rossington, in their gift notwithstanding the strong leaning which he now had exhibited towards Arminianism, in his religious opinions. The university however was less accommodating and on his application to be admitted master of arts, refused him his degree. Being elected a brother of Wigton's hospital, in Lancaster, he afterwards went to reside in that society, but openly professing and advocating his principles, the neighbouring clergy were moved into opposition, so that he was refused the use of the pulpit, and on one occasion even the Eucharist. Dr Clarke master of the hospital, dying in 1729, the duke of Rutland, patron of the establishment, nominated Mr Jackson as his successor and he would have obtained a stall at Salisbury but for the free-

dom of his tenures, given out in his struggle against Wimerton and other difficulties of the family. Besides these and other controversial works, he was the author of a valuable work in three quarto volumes, printed in 1729, under the title of "Chrysological Antiquities." A new edition of the Greek Testament, which he had long had in contemplation and for which he had amassed a large collection of notes and other materials, he did not live to complete dying May 13, 1763, and leaving behind him the character of a sincere, learned, honest, well-meaning, but violent man.—*Life by Dr Sutton. Hydroc. Lut. Ans.*

JACKSON (THOMAS) dean of Peterborough, a learned divine, born of a good family at Willowing, in the palatinate of Durham 1579. From Queen's college Oxford, he removed on a fellowship to Corpus Christi, in the same university in 1606, and in 1624, obtained the vicarage of Newcaste having taken his doctor's degree in divinity two years previously. In 1630 being chosen head of his college he resigned his living, and three years afterwards obtained, through the influence of his friend the bishop of Durham a stall in Winchester cathedral. About the same time he was made a king's chaplain and in 1638, obtained the deanery of Peterborough. Dr Jackson left behind him many valuable tracts on devotional subjects, in which the most complete familiarity with the writings of the early Christian authors is evinced, but his principal work consists of a commentary on the apostles creed, a performance combining great learning and research with the display of much critical ability. This, together with his other works was printed in 3 folio vols. 1672 and is highly spoken of by bishop Horne as well as others. His death took place in 1640. *Bug. Brit. Fuller's Worthies.*

JACKSON (WILLIAM) commonly known among musicians as 'Jackson of Exeter,' an excellent composer and a man of considerable literary attainments. He was born in 1730 at Exeter where his father was a respectable tradesman and received the rudiments of a classical education with a view to his following one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself however so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends were reluctantly induced to place him under Travere, the organist of the cathedral belonging to his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, where he availed himself of the instructions of some of the best musicians of his day, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and succeeding eventually to the superintendence of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. In 1781 he published two small octavo volumes, containing 'Thirty Letters on various Subjects,' which were well received, and went through three editions. He also printed in 1791 some 'Observations on the present State of Music in London,' a work which excited a considerable sensation at the time. His musical compositions are still justly popular and are distinguished by the ingenuity of their conception, the ingenuity

of clear distinction, and their truth of expression. In addition to his other accomplishments, Mr. Jackson was no mean proficient in painting, and several of his landscapes are remarkable for the striking effects produced by his successful introduction of strong and partial lights. His death was occasioned by an asthmatic complaint in 1804.—*Curious Lit. Rev. & Cyclop.*

JACKSON (WILLIAM) a native of Ire-land and a Clergyman of the established church, who rendered himself notorious by his intrigues against the government of his country towards the close of the last century. In the early part of his life he was connected with the dutchess of Kingston who made him her chaplain, and to whom he rendered some literary services in her correspondence with Froude, relative to his comedy "A Trip to Calais," despised as a satire on that lady. Jackson went abroad in the employ of the dutchess and resided some years in France. There he became acquainted with some of the revolutionary politicians who sent him to England to learn the state of the country preparatory to a hostile invasion. He arrived in London in January or February 1794 and finding the people of England not so ripe for a revolution as he had probably expected, he went to Ire-land, where he was detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with persons in France describing the state of Ireland at that period, recommending invasion and even pointing out the measures necessary for effecting it with advantage. Being arraigned on this charge, April 23, 1795 he was convicted after an able defence by his counsel Messrs Corran and Ponsonby. On the 30th of the same month being brought up to receive judgment, he died in court, while his advocates were about to move an arrest of judgment. It appeared that he had taken poison but the verdict of a coroner's jury having stated that they were ignorant how or by whom the per-son was administered the property of the de-cessed (and as he had been about 200l. a year) was preserved to his family instead of escheat-ing to the crown.—*Am. Reg.*

JACOB There were two learned Hebrew Rabbis of this name. The elder surnamed BEN NAPHTALI flourished in the fifth century of the Christian era. He was educated at Tiberias, as a Masonic and is said to have invented in conjunction with his friend Ben Aser the Masoretic points most commonly used in distinguishing the vowels of the Hebrew lan-guage. The year 476 is generally assigned as the epoch of this invention which is said to have been confirmed by a Jewish synod held at Tiberias.—The second JACOB BEN HAJIM, lived in the sixteenth century and edited the celebrated Misnor and Hebrew Bible with the Elzeldes paraphrase and rabbinical comments etzim ammudim, which appeared in 1585 at Yerushalayim, in four folio volumes.—There was also an Hungarian fanatic of this name in the thirteenth century, who pretended a communion from the Virgin to liberate Lissa the ninth from the Sentence of Damocles. But the government

disconcerning the success, his project failed, and he himself fell by the hand of a butcher.—Simon's *Brit. Diet.*

JACOB (GEORGE) a writer on topography and antiquities, who was a fellow of the society of Antiquaries and died in 1788 at Faversham, in Kent, where he practised as a surgeon. He republished the old play of "Aida of Faversham" in 1770, with a preface, in which some reasons are offered in favour of its being the earliest dramatic work of Shakespeare now remaining and the genuine account given of the murder [of Arden] from authentic papers of the time. He was also the author of a "History of the Town and Port of Faversham in Kent" with plates London, 1774, &c., A Catalogue of the more perfect Plants growing spontaneously about Faversham with a select view of the Fossils of the Island of Sheppen 1777 &c. and a paper in the Archaeologia.—Watt's *Brit. Brit.*

JACOB (GILES) an English writer in the various literary departments of jurisprudence biography and the drama. He was born at Ronsey in Hampshire in 1686 and served his time as clerk to a solicitor of eminence in that county. He entertained a strong partiality for the drama and even wrote two pieces for representation "The Soldier's last Stake" and "Love in a Wood." The encouragement which they met with was not however sufficient to induce him to continue this species of composition but a work which he printed afterwards containing memoirs of the English dramatic poets under the title of the "Poetical Register" was more favourably received. He also published a great variety of writings on subjects connected with his profession the principal of which a "Law Dictionary" in one volume folio has gone through several editions the best of which is that by Ruff head and Morgan. He died in 1744.—Bower's *Edition of Pope's Beg. Dram.*

JACOB (HENRY) There were two of this name father and son. The elder founder of the first independent or congregational church in England was a native of Kent, and because a commoner of St. Mary Hall in the university of Oxford, where he graduated as AM. On taking orders, he was preferred to the benefice of Chertsey near Hythe but found it expedient to quit both his living and the country on account of a polemical tract, in which he avowed his separation from the church on conscientious grounds. During the term of his expatriation he resided in the Low Countries but returned at length to England and became pastor to the first formal congre-gation of Independents. He was the author of numerous controversial tracts, one of which in particular contained a warm attack upon the sect of Brownists. He afterwards went to America, about the year 1654 and died in that country. His son of the same name born in 1667 was an excellent Oriental scholar having studied first at Leyden, under Expelinus, and afterwards at Oxford, in which latter university he obtained a fellowship at Merton col-

logy. After graduating both in med. and phys., he was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary commissioners, at the decline of the royalist party. Besides his "Welsh Prophecies," an edition of which was published by Dickenson, he wrote the author of many curious and learned works, most still in manuscript, a list of which may be seen in our authorizing. His death took place in 1652 at Canterbury, whether he had retired after his degradation and exile for sometime previously to his decease he had struggled hard against the united attacks of disease and poverty.—*Arch. Oxon. Reg. Brit. Arts. Jacob and Dickenson.*

JACOB (John), a nonconformist divine of the last century. He was born about 1667 his family being quaker, among whom he was educated. In early life he was a linen-draper in London, but after the Revolution in the course of which he displayed some political zeal he studied at a dissenting academy to qualify himself for the ministry. About 1697 he set up a weekly lecture at a meeting-house in Thames-street whence he was expelled for his impudent censures of government, in his public discourses. His friends built him a new chapel in Southwark in 1698, and he proceeded forthwith to establish a peculiar class of sectaries, distinguished by some exclusive rites and observances. In this reformed church all penitvys, then almost universally worn were discarded, the men wore whiskers upon their upper lips in which Mr. Jacob set them an example and an order passed for the regulation of the women's garb. The members of this church were not allowed to attend public worship at any other place not even if their business occasionally called them to a distance nor were they suffered to intermarry with other churches. The relations of his could be filled up only from this perfect society, nor could any person excepting Mr. Jacob be safely employed to solemnise the marriage union. Some persons, not conforming to the new rules were forthwith excommunicated, but this harsh usage only offended others, who withdrew in consequence. This proved a great detriment to Mr. Jacob and in the end his church dwindled away so that he was obliged to quit his meeting-house about the year 1702. He however procured another but pursuing the same eccentric course, his followers gradually deserted him previously to his death, which took place June 26th 1722. He is said to have possessed good natural talents and was not destitute of literary acquirements as appears from his publications, consisting of a "Catechism," 1702 12mo, "The Covenant to be the Lord's People under Joseph Jacob's Pastoral Charge, with an Appendix," 1706, 12mo, and two or three sermons.—*Wilson's Hist. and Antiq. of Dissenting Churches.*

JACOB JOHN an Armenian mechanic, who deserves notice for having introduced the art of printing into Persia. He was a native of Zulpha, and in 1641 he held the office of principal joiner to the king of Persia. He dis-

tinguished himself by several useful mechanical inventions; and having visited India, on his return to Ispahan he constructed a printing-press, and cast types from matrices cut by himself. With this apparatus he printed the Epistles of St Paul and the seven postscriptal Psalms, in the Armenian language. He had intended an edition of the whole Bible, but the opposition of the Persian scribes or censors obstructed his undertaking.—*Nous. Des. Hist. Athén's G Bag.*

JACOB (Lorenz) a Carmelite monk of the seventeenth century born in 1606 at Châlons sur Saône. He was a learned man and acted as librarian to the President de Herley and Cardinal de Rets by the interest of the latter of whom he obtained the office of almoner to the king of France. His principal work is his "Bibliotheca Pontifica," a catalogue raisonné of the papal library at Rome printed by him in 1648. He also wrote an account of the principal libraries in the world as also "Bibliotheca Gallica," "Bibliotheca Parisiana," and a treatise, "De Clerc Scriptoribus Calidonensis." His death took place in 1670.—*Astrol. Diction. Böhmianus.*

JACOBÆUS (Oliver) an eminent Danish physician and philosopher son of the bishop of Jutland in which province he was born at Arhusen in 1651. He was nearly connected by his mother's side with the Bartholinæ family of whom Gaspar Bartholinæ has maternal grandfather superintended his education while his first wife was the daughter of Thomas Bartholinæ on whose death he afterwards composed a funeral oration. Having studied for some years at Copenhagen, he visited the greater part of the north of Europe, and on his return obtained the professorship of medicine and natural philosophy in the university attached to the Danish capital. King Christiæn the 5th appointed him his physician and superintendent of the royal museum, in which capacity he published a catalogue of the rarities, both in art and science, contained in that collection as also an eulogium upon his royal patron after his decease. His other works are two treatises on the natural history of frogs and lizards, "Compendium Institutionum Medicarum," "F. Arnost de oleo Montis Zahori," "Gaudia Arcticæ Ordine ob thalassos auguste Fred. et Ludov.;" and a few miscellaneous poems, written in elegant Latin. The death of his wife, by whom he had six children, affected him strongly and though he afterwards took another he survived these second nuptials but a short time, dying in 1701 at Copenhagen.—*Muraro. Scand. Oxon.*

JACOBATIUS or JACOBAZZI (Domenico) bishop of Lucca, employed in various important affairs by pope Sixtus IV and created cardinal in 1517. He died in 1554. That prelate left a "Treatise on Concile," in Latin which although deemed of little intrinsic value, is sold very dear. The first edition is of Rome, 1503 folio, but it is also in the last volume of P. L'Abbé's Concilia, and the Paris edition, got up for that publication, is

other exhibited; and his copy of L'Abbe's *Codicil*, which showed perfect without it. The representation of *Wester* is very interesting.—*Note.*—*Diss. Hist.*—*Clarendon's Big Dict.*

JACOBUS (*Johann Gottlieb*) a German poet, who was a native of Dusseldorf. In 1756 he became a student of theology at Göttingen where he removed to Helmstadt, but finished his education at the former university. He was made professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle, and having formed an acquaintance with the poet Goethe through his interest he obtained a prebend in the church of St. Boniface at Halberstadt. The emperor Joseph II in 1784 gave him the chair of belles lettres at Erlangen which he retained during the remainder of his life, the inauguration of which occurred January 4 1814. Jacob was an imitator of the French poets Chapelain, Chauvelin, and Greuze. His "Journey in Winter" and "Journey in Summer" are light and amusing compositions, consisting of verse and prose which have been translated into French and published at Hamburg and at Lausanne. He also wrote *Epopées* in verse and prose, "Songs," "Cantatas," "Operas," "Comedies," "Romances," "Fables," "Discussions" and "Sermons." Jacob was likewise engaged as editor of the *Iron*, "a periodical journal which contributed much to spread among the Germans a taste for polite literature" and he enriched with his productions the

German Library of the Fine Arts, published by professor Klotz, "The German Mercury" of Wieland &c.—*Bigg Univ.*—*Bigg Mon. des Contemp.*

JACOBI KLOEST (baron von) a Prussian diplomatist and statesman memorable for his conduct in relation to the assassination of the French envoys at the congress of Rastadt in 1799. He commenced his career in 1791 as envoy from Prussia, at the court of Vienna. He had the same office at Rastadt where he was insulted by the Austrian horses on account of his endeavours to prevent the outrage above alluded to. He published an account of the execrable affair with a particular statement attested by his signature, in which he formally denounced the Austrian colonel Burckhardt as responsible for the assassination of the French plenipotentiaries, and the consequences which might result from that outrage. He was despatched on a mission to England in 1805 to excuse the occupation of Hanover by the troops of the king of Prussia. Notwithstanding his success, he was obliged to leave London; but he returned thither on hostilities taking place between France and Prussia, and remained in England till 1817. He died at Dresden towards the close of that year.—*Bigg Mon. des Contemp.*

JACOBS. There were two eminent artists of this name. **JACOB**, a native of Switzerland, born 1610, studied under Francis Snyders, and is celebrated for the spirit with which his animals are depicted, especially in his hunting pieces.—**LUCAS JACOB**, more generally known as Lucas Van Leyden, from the place of his birth, was a pupil of Cornelius

Hagheodus, and excelled both in oil and in distemper; he was also a good engraver, and died in 1583, in his thirty-ninth year.—*Bigg Mon. des Contemp.*—*Urgonensis Vita de Pict.*

JACOBSON (*John Caspar Gossman*) an able technologist, was the son of a tinsmith, keeper at Ellingen, where he was born in 1736. He studied at Leipzig, but in consequence of an unfortunate debt was obliged to abandon, and enter into the service of the elector of Saxony and subsequently into that of thinking of Prussia. During a residence of two years in Berlin, he frequented the different workshops, and enabled himself to publish his Description of all the Cloth Manufactories in Germany. After the campaign of 1778 he obtained his discharge and began his Technological Dictionary of all the useful Arts, Trades, and Manufactures, with an Account of the different Processes, Tools, &c. and an Explanation of the Technological Terms. This was published in four parts one each year 4to commencing with 1781. On account of his zeal and extensive information in the department of knowledge he was in 1784 appointed inspector of all the royal manufactories in Prussia. He died in September 1789. He was also the author of

A Description of all the Linen, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories in the Prussian States,—*Hirschung's Menus of Eminent Persons in the 18th Century*.

JACOPONE DA TODI a descendant of a noble family named Benedicti settled at Todi whence he derived the appellation by which he is generally distinguished. He flourished during the latter half of the thirteenth century and was the contemporary and personal friend of Dante. The loss of his wife to whom he was tenderly attached, disgusted him with the world and induced him to retire into a convent of Friars Minor, having previously distributed the greater part of his property among the poor. In this seclusion he appears to have so far regained his tranquillity as to have acquired the title of Il Felice. Much of his leisure time was spent in the composition of devotional hymns and music and both the words and first melody of the beautiful *Sicut Mater dolorosa*, since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. are dedicated to him. He was also the author of a number of sacred canticles, and other poems in the Latin language a quarto edition of which appeared at Venice in 1617. He survived to a considerable age and died in 1306.—*Morari, Thesaurus.*

JACQUELOT (*ISAAC*) the son of a chaplain of Vassy, born there in 1647. Being educated by his father for the ministry, he afterwards assisted him in his clerical duties, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes compelled him, as well as other divines of the reformed church to take refuge in Holland. Here he continued for some time preaching occasionally at the Hague and elsewhere till living being fortunate enough to attract the attention of the king of Prussia, that monarch established him at Berlin in quality of one of

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His opinions. He published a treatise on the Mission, several opuscules for the bishops of the French church; tract "On the Existence of a Devil"; "On the Conformity of Faith with Reason", a reply to Bayle, and a critical examination of the theology of that philosopher, a treatise "On the Inspiration of the Scriptures"; another against Socinianism, and two volumes of sermons. His death took place at Berlin in 1796.—*Gesammt. Novo. Diet. Hist.*

JACQUET (LAWIS) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1732 at Lyons. He was a member of the academies of Lyons and Besançon, the latter of which honoured him with the laurel. His best works are a "Parallel between the Greek and French Tragic writers" and a prize essay on the discovery of America, entitled "Idée des quatre Continents". He affected much both to admire and to imitate Rousseau, and died in 1793.—There was also a PIZZANI JACQUET an advocate of the parliament at Paris about the middle of the last century who was the author of several works connected with French jurisprudence. Of these the principal are, "Traité des Fiefs", "Traité des Justices des Seigneurs, et le Droit independant, &c.", "Commentaire sur la Constitution de Toulouze" 4to, 2 vols. His death took place about the year 1766 at Grenoble.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

JACQUET DROU (Pizzani) a celebrated mechanist the inventor of curious automatic machines. He was born in 1721 at Chaux de Fonds in the territory of Neufchâtel and was destined for the professor of an ecclesiastic. After finishing his studies at Basel he returned to his family where he found one of his systems employed in clock making, an occupation then recently introduced into the country. He was immediately attracted by this pursuit to which his friends permitted him to devote his attention. He soon found out a method of adapting to a common clock, chimes and also wind instruments. He then undertook to discover the perpetual motion, and in the prosecution of this chimeraical object he made some important discoveries. Having constructed an improved pendulum, (apparently on a plan resembling that of Hertzsprung) he obtained the patronage of the east marshal the governor of Neuchâtel who sent him to Madrid to exhibit his pendulum to the king of Spain. The king took with him several other pieces of mechanism the ingenuity of which attracted much admiration. On his return from Spain he continued to exercise his skill and produced among a number of wonderful automata, the writing figure, which by means of internal machinery, formed regular and connected characters. An astronomical pendulum was the last work of this ingenious artist, who died at Biarritz November 20th, 1790.—*Nicolas Louis JACQUET DROU*, son of the former was born 1762. He studied mathematics at Nancy with great success. At the age of sixteen he displayed his predilection for those mechanical operations in which his father had been so skilful; and about six

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years after he took with him to Paris several specimens of his workmanship, among which were an automaton draughtsman, and a female figure, which played on the harpsichord. He constructed likewise two artificial hands, for the convenience of a person who had been deprived of the use of those members. The famous Voltaire, on seeing these pieces of mechanism, was struck with astonishment, and exclaimed to the audience,

"Young man, you have commanded your invention where I would have terminated mine." This artist, having passed some years in London and at Geneva, died at Naples in 1796. The former of these sojourns has sometimes been confounded with JEAN PIERRE DROU, another ingenious artist, who was born at Chaux de Fonds in 1746 and died at Paris in 1822. He was connected with Mr Boulton, of Birmingham in the casting of copper for the English government, and he displayed his talents in the construction of a balance of extraordinary accuracy for the Parthenon mint.—*Bog Univ. Diet. Hist.*

JACQUIER (FRANCIS) a youth of Vitry born 1711 eminent for his knowledge both of languages and the mathematics. He edited, with the assistance of Le Sueur, the "Præcipia" of Newton, in 4 vols. 12mo, and was the author of a clever treatise on algebra. His other works are, "Reflexioni sopra alcune difficultà spettanti i danni della cappola di S. Pietro", 4to "Institutiones Philosophicae", 12mo 5 vols., and "Descrizione di un strumento per far conoscere facilmente l'Orologio solare." His death took place at Rome in 1758.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

JACQUIN (ARMAND PIERRE) a musical instrument maker born at Amiens in 1721. He studied divinity and was chaplain in the cathedral of his native city, when in 1771 he obtained an employment in the service of the count de Provence (Louis XVIII). Two years after he became historiographer to the count d'Artois the present French king. He died about 1780. Among a number of useful publications of which he was the author may be mentioned, "Estimations sur les Romains", 1754 12mo, "Discours sur la Connaissance et l'Application des Talens", 1760, 12mo; "De la Santé", 1762, 12mo, "Lettres Particularies sur le désir d'être heureux", 1758, 1761, 2 parts, 12mo.—*Bog Univ.*

JACQUIN (NICHOLAS JOSEPH) a celebrated botanist, who was a native of Leyden. He was born in 1727 and was educated for the medical profession. His countryman Van Swieten induced him to visit Vienna, where his botanical science possessed him the notice of the emperor Francis I, who sent him to the West Indies, to collect curious plants for the gardens of Schönbrunn. His commanded his voyage in 1754, and returned to Germany, after an absence of six years, with a rich store of plants from the Andes, Jamaica, St Domingo, and Coromana. He published in 1760 an account of his researches and collections, with which he had enriched the gardens of Schönbrunn, and of the university of Vienna,

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which were under his direction. Two years after appeared his "catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna," and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled "Flora Austriae," folio, with five hundred coloured engravings. He engaged in the practice of medicine in the Austrian metropolis and also occupied the professorships of chemistry and botany in the university of that city. His strenuous and useful labours were rewarded by a patent of nobility; he was created a baron in 1806, decorated with the cross of the order of St. Stephen, and made a counsellor of mines and coinage. He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of many other learned associations. He died October 24th 1817. A list of his numerous scientific publications may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Bug Univ. Bug Nov. des Contemp.*

JADELOT (NICHOLAS) a learned physician, born in 1736 at Pont à Mousson in the university of which place his father was a professor. After having passed through his studies with great reputation and taken his degree in medicine, he was made professor of anatomy and physiology in 1768. The university being transferred to Nancy in 1768 Jadelet removed thither and resided in that city till his death in 1798. He was the author of "Tableau de l'Économie animale," Nancy, 1769 8vo, "Mémoire sur les Causes de la Pulse des Arteres" 1771 8vo

Cours complet d'Anatomie 1775 folio descriptive of the anatomical plates of Gautier d'Agoty, "Physica Humana sive, seu Expositio Functionum Corporis Humanus," which last is the most important of his productions, and has passed through several editions.—*Bug Univ. Bug Nov. des Contemp.*

JÄGER (JOHN) a celebrated lutheran divine, was born at Stuttgart, in 1647, his father being a counsellor to the duke of Württemberg. After he had finished his education he was intrusted with the education of duke Eberhard III, with whom he travelled into Italy. On his return he received various promotions, until in 1705 he became professor of divinity, and chancellor of the university. He died in 1720. His principal works are Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane History, "A System of Divinity," several pieces upon mystical divinity in answer to Fenwick, Forst, &c., Observations upon Pufendorf and Grotius de jure Belli et Pacis," "A Treatise of Laws," "An Examination of the Life and Doctrine of Spinoza, &c. All his works are in the Latin language.—*Mauri. Acad. Oss.*

JÄGERMANN (CHRISTIAN JOSPEH) an ingenious writer on the belles lettres and fine arts, who was librarian to the duchess of Westphalia. He was the author of a description of Germany; a history of the arts and sciences in Italy 3 vols. 8vo; a magazine of Italian literature, 12 vols. 8vo; the life of Galileo, an Italian and German dictionary 2 vols. 8vo, and a Latin grammar, and chronography. He died at Düsseldorf, May 1770.—*Hist. Peint. Estampe & Lit.*

JAGO (WILLIAM) one of the minor poets of this country in the last century. He was the son of a clergyman who held the living of Beaudefort in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1715. He received his education at a grammar-school at Schinall, in his native county and at University college, Oxford, and he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1738. Having taken holy orders, he was inducted to the living of Marbury, which was succeeded by further preferment. His first poetical production which attracted notice, was "An Elegy on the Death of a Blackbird," published in the Adventurer and in 1747 appeared his principal work, a descriptive poem, entitled "Edge Hill," the subject of which probably was suggested by his residence in the neighbourhood of that place. He was vicar of Swithland, in Warwickshire and rector of Kimcote, in Leicestershire at the time of his death which took place April 8th 1781. A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1784.—*Lord Mag. vol. vi.*

JAHN (JOHN) a learned Orientalist, who was canon of the metropolitan church of St Stephen at Vienna. After having been professor of biblical archaeology and theology in the university of that capital he obtained the chair of Oriental literature which he held till 1806 when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of his heterodoxy. He died in 1817. Besides Hebrew Arabic, and Chaldee grammar, he published Biblical Archaeology, 1797 1802 3 vols. 8vo, a Hebrew bible 1806 4 vols. 8vo, Eusebius Hermeneutica generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Testudinis, 1812, 8vo, Appendix ad Hermeneuticas sacras, 8vo Fascesque sive Vaticiniorum de Meana, 1815 8vo, Lexicon Arabic-Latinum," with a collection of pieces in the Arabic language many of which had never before been published. His works are said to be the most valuable extant, on the philology of the sacred writings but he has harboured some singular and bold sentiments on points of doctrine which may excite the prejudices of some readers, and consequently detract from the utility of his observations and conclusions.—*Bug Univ.*

JAILLOT (ALEXIS HUBERT) geographer to the king of France in the last century was at first a sculptor but on marrying the daughter of a person who coloured maps, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many of the maps of the Géomètre, the best of which is that of Lorraine. His work, entitled

Récherches critiques, historiques et topo graphiques, sur la Ville de Paris, 5 vols. 8vo, 1772, is regarded a very curious work. He died in 1780.—*Newsp. Digit. Hist.*

JALLABERG (JEAN) an ingenuous philosopher of the last century. He was born at Geneva in 1712, and having lost his parents when young, he was persuaded by professor Turville to apply himself to the study of divinity. Having previously distinguished himself by his application to the exact sciences, he followed the professor's advice, and became a minister of the church in 1737. This man

gistrates, of Geneva, founded for him the professorship of experimental philosophy. After having taken possession of his office, he travelled for improvement in Switzerland, Holland, England, and France; and returning to Geneva in 1759 published an inaugural discourse, "On the Utility of Experimental Philosophy and its connection with Mathematics." Some time after he was nominated keeper of the public library of Geneva. The state of his health obliged him to resign his ministerial office in 1764 and for a while suspend his lectures. In 1760 he was appointed professor of mathematics, and two years after he succeeded to the chair of philosophy on the death of Gabriel Cramer. In 1766 he became a member of the lesser council of Geneva, and in 1765 was made syndic of the republic. He died in 1768. Besides some essays and papers on natural philosophy he was the author of "Experiences sur l'Electricité," 1748 8vo, containing an account of all the experiments which he had made or proposed, and he was the first who demonstrated the utility of electricity in the cure of diseases.—*Bug Uva*

JAMBlichus, an eminent philosopher a native of Chalcis in Cœlocaœnia who flourished in the beginning of the fourth century. He was the scholar of Anatolius and of Porphyry and having become perfect in the mysteries of the Plotinian school, he taught with vast reputation of which however no great account will be taken at present when it is added that he professed to perform certain wonders by the aid of invisible beings. His writings discover extensive reading, but his style is majestic, and he borrows freely especially from Porphyry. The school of Jamblichus produced many selecto philosophers who were dispersed throughout the Roman empire, but the fate of one of the disciples of the school, named Sopater who was put to death for something connected with his opinions obliged them to propagate their tenets and practise their mysteries with great reserve until the revival of the Alexandrian sect under the emperor Julian. The philosophical works of Jamblichus now extant, are "The Life of Pythagoras," "An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy," "Three Books on Mathematical Learning;" A Commentary upon Nicomachus's Institutes of Arithmetic, and "A Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans and Assyrians." St. Jerome states that he also wrote a copious commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras. He died about 333. This Jamblichus must be distinguished from the person of the same name, to whom the epistles of Julian dedicate his epistles, for Julian was scarcely born when the successor of Porphyry died. The best editions of Jamblichus are those De Myt. Egypt. Chald. et Asyriæ sive non sibi Tractatus philosophi Aldus Verdon, 1497; De Myt. Egypt. nec non Porphyrji Epistola; sc. Or. et Lat. Gale, Oyan, 1676, and De Vita Pythag. Gv et Latt. Koster, Amsterdam, 1704, &c.—Brucker's Hist. of Philos. Londres, Scotti Onom.

JAMES I, king of Scotland and the house of Stewart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III. by Anastasia Douglas. In 1406 his father sent him to France in order that he might escape the danger to which he was exposed by the malice of his uncle the duke of Albany, but being taken by an English squadron, he and his whole suite were carried prisoners to the Tower of London. Here he received an excellent education from Henry IV of England, and to revere the sedum of captivity applied himself to those poetical and history pursuits, the existing evidences of which do him considerable honour. Robert III died the following year, and James was proclaimed king, but during the remainder of the reign of Henry IV and the whole of that of Henry V he was unmercifully detained in England, with a view to prevent the alliance of Scotland with France. Such however was the mutual policy which connected these two countries, it did not prevent the apprehended result, although Henry made James accompany his expedition into that kingdom, in order to render the act of opposing him, on the part of the auxiliary Scots, more embarrassing. At length under the regency of the duke of Bedford he was restored to his kingdom, after a detention of eighteen years, at which time he was in his thirteth year and highly accomplished both mentally and in the manly exercises. He married Joanna Beaufort a lady of distinguished beauty of the blood royal of England who is thought to be the fair dame alluded to in his pleasing poem of the King's Quair of whom he became enamoured, from beholding her in the royal gardens from the window of his apartments while a captive in Windsor castle. On his return to Scotland, finding that the duke of Albany and his son had alienated many of the most valuable possessions of the crown he caused them to be convicted and executed as traitors, and their estates to be confiscated. These and some other strong measures in the resumption of improvident grants, under the regency of the dukes of Albany were atoned for by the enactment of many good laws in his parliaments and as far as a lawless nobility would allow them to be put in practice they much improved the state of society in Scotland. In 1436 he renewed the Scottish alliance with France by giving his daughter Margaret in marriage to the dauphin, and sending with her a splendid train and a large body of troops. A frantic endeavour of the English to prevent this marriage, by intercepting the Scotch fleet in its passage, so exasperated James that he declared war against England, and summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assist in the siege of Roxburgh. He was, however, so much bed-taxed with his nobility, in consequence of his endeavours to curb their ambition, and improve his revenue against their interests, that he was obliged to raise the siege and disband his army under the apprehension of a conspiracy. He then retired to the Cistercian monastery of Perth, which he had himself founded where he lived in a state of privacy,

which, facilitated the success of a plot formed against his life. The chief actors in this fateful work were Robert, Stewart, and Walter, Earl of Atholl, the king's friends, the former of whom was actuated by a strong desire of reparation of some legal wrongs thus granted to his family, and the latter by the hope of succeeding to the crown. By the means of bribery, the conspirators gained admission to the king's apartment - and so safe being rated, the queen, a widow attempting to secure the champion-door. One of them, Catherine Douglas, thrust her arm through the staple, in which state she remained until it was dreadfully broken by the assailants. The instant the assassin got into the apartments, they dragged the king from his concealment, and in spite of the cries and remonstrances of the queen, who in vain threw herself between them and the object of their resentment, put him to death by multiplied wounds. He perished in the forty-fourth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign, on the 20th February 1437 leaving one son and five daughters, and his murder was punished by the deaths of the conspirators in exquisite tortures. The king who may be said to have fallen a martyr to his attempt to abolish the anarchy and disorder which prevailed throughout his kingdom, obtains no discreditible place among the catalogue of royal authors by his poems of the "King's Quhair" already mentioned. *Christ's Kirk o' the Green &c.* the latter of which being humorously descriptive of the manners and pastimes of the age, are still highly relished by those who can appreciate the Scottish dialect. James is also said to have been a skilful musician and some attribute to him the composition of several of the most admired of the Scottish melodies, but of this Dr Burney is much inclined to doubt. An accurate list of the works of James will be found in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.—*Irene & Lives of the Scottish Poets.* *Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

JAMES I of England and VI of Scotland was the son of Mary queen of Scotland by her cousin, Henry lord Darnley. He was born at Edinburgh castle, in June 1566 at the unfor-tunate period when his mother was at variance with her husband, and had begun to fix her affections on the earl of Bothwell. In the stormy and disgraceful times which followed, the infant prince was committed to the charge of the earl of Mar and in the following year, Mary being forced to resign the crown he was solemnly crowned at Stirling and from that time all public acts ran in his name. His childhood was passed in civil wars under the regencies of Murray, Mar and Morton, during which time he resided in Stirling castle, under the tutition of the celebrated Buchanan. His progress in school learning was rapid, but as his character opened, an instability and weaknes of temper became manifest, which induced what, in the sequel, proved to be the case, that he would become an easy prey to ambition, and his reign be marked by sanguinary revenges. From the first, too, he seems to have mobilized those excited nations

of the royal authority and divine right which proved so great a snare to his position, though impudent measures, in the spirit of those opinions, early produced a conspiracy of his nobles against him, who in 1582 took possession of his person at Ruthven castle. A new conspiracy however, effected his liberation, and he again put himself under the sway of his favorite the earl of Aran. The policy of queen Elizabeth, whose apprehensions from the Catholic party in favour of Mary led her to employ every art to keep up a disaffected party in Scotland, was signalized against the consequences of the recent conspirators, many of whom fled to England. When however it became apparent that the life of his mother was in danger from the sentence of an English judicature, James who had hitherto treated her very irreverently felt himself called upon to intercede. He accordingly wrote a menacing letter to Elizabeth on the subject, appealed to other courts for assistance and assembled his nobles who promised to assist him either to prevent or revenge that queen's injustice. When the news of the catastrophe arrived he repented with proper spirit the artifical excesses of Elizabeth and prepared for hostility; but he was finally prevented from engaging in actual war by a serious consideration of the inadequacy of his resources, and after some time a friendly correspondence was resumed. It is to the honour of James, that one of the first acts of his minority was to reconcile the feuds of his nobility who for that purpose he invited to a grand festival at Holyrood house. On the threatened invasion of England by Philip II he judiciously resolved to support Elizabeth against the Spaniards, and was zealously backed by his people for the preservation of protestantism, who entered into a national covenant for its support. In 1569 James married Anne, daughter of Frederick king of Denmark, and as contrary winds prevented her coming to Scotland with an ardour and spirit not very common with him, he sailed in quest of her and consummated the marriage at Upolo. On his return home, after passing the winter in festivities at Copenhagen, he was in some danger from conspiracy against his life, and for several succeeding years of his reign, the history of Scotland displays much turbulence and party contest. In 1500, while the country was in a state of unusual dissimillity, a very extraordinary event took place, the causes of which were never discovered. While the king was upon a hunting excursion, he was joined by the brother of Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, to ride with a small train to the earl's house at Perth. Here he was led to a simple chamber, on pretence of having a secret to communicate to him, where he found a man in complete armor, and a dagger was put to his heart by Ruthven, with threat of immediate death. His attendants being alarmed, came to his aid. Gowrie and his brother were slain, and the king escaped unharmed. In 1603 James succeeded to the crown of England on the death of Elizabeth, and pro-

coaded amidst the apprehensions of his new subjects to London. One of his first acts was to bestow a professor of honor and titles on the inhabitants of both countries, in which, as in many other points he displayed a contrast to the maxims of the late reign. A conference held at Hampton Court, between the divines of the established church and the Puritans afforded James an opportunity of exhibiting his still in theological controversy and the ill will he bore to popular schemes of church government. The meeting of parliament also enabled him to assert those principles of absolute power in the crown which he could never practically maintain, but the theoretical claim of which provided the increasing spirit of freedom in the house of Commons with constant matter of alarm and contention. Although James had behaved with great lenity to the Catholics in Scotland those in England were so disappointed in their expectations of favour that the famous Gunpowder Plot was concerted in 1605 the object of which was to blow up the king and parliament. Omitting the details of this extraordinary transaction, as an affair of well known history it may be observed, that in 1611 James displayed his zeal for orthodoxy by haughtily remonstrating with the Dutch states for permitting the Arminian Vorstius to hold a professorship in one of their universities and obtaining the unimportant point of his removal. His cares for reducing and improving Ireland do him more honour. In 1612 he lost his eldest son Henry a prince of great promise then of the age of nineteen and in the following year the eventful marriage took place of his daughter Elizabeth with the elector palatine. About this time the object of the weak passion of James for handsome favourites was Robert Carr a youth from Scotland who in a short time was raised from a court page to be earl of Somerset, and was loaded with honours and riches. The scandalous murder of sir Thomas Overbury by the machinations of this minion and his infamous countess put an end to the king's partiality although he disgracefully pardoned the principals in the murder while he allowed their agents to be executed. The fate of Somerset paved the way for the singular rise of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who went beyond him both in favour and the rewards attached to it. No circumstance in the reign of James was more unpopular than his treatment of the celebrated sir Walter Ralegh. Soon after the king's accession that statesman who had been opposed to the Scottish succession, engaged in a plot to set aside James in favour of the lady Arabella Stuart, for which he was tried and capitally convicted, but being reprieved, was kept thirteen years in prison. In 1615 he abridged his sentence by due of mercy, and was allowed to set out upon an expedition to the South seas, upon a gold mine discovery, with the sentence of death hanging over his head. Being unsuccessful in his objects moved as it is supposed, by his desire of an alliance between prince Charles and the

queen of Spain James yielded to the suggestions of the latter prevailed at the expense of the whole nation, and a heavy fine imposed upon his former kingdom. The Scotch with the infirm health of James failing, and Charles married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France with the disgraceful stipulation, that the children should be brought up by their mother until thirteen years of age to which engagement the future religious opinions of Charles II and James II may plausibly be very faintly attributed. The close of the life of James was signalized by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his successor. He was also much disquieted by the misfortune of his son-in-law the elector palatine who having been induced to accept the crown of Bohemia and to head the protestant interest in Germany was stripped of all his dominions by the emperor. Urged by national feelings for the protestant cause he was at length in 1624 induced to declare war against Spain and the emperor, and troops were sent over to Holland to act in conjunction with prince Maurice. The defeat of that enterprise through sickness and mismanagement, it is thought produced the king so much uneasiness as to cause the intermission fever, by which he was soon after attacked and of which he died in March 1625 in the fifty-ninth year of his age. James was not destitute of abilities, and as possibly entertained very good intentions but the former were not those of a ruler and the latter were defeated by pliability and unmanly attachments. His reign although not unprosperous to his subjects, was negligent in character and loss of relative influence, and he was neither beloved at home nor esteemed abroad. He received during his life time a great deal of adulation on the score of his literary abilities but he merits far more as an encourage of learning than for any fruits of it displayed by himself all of which were debased by pedantry and prejudice. His Badious Doree. The true Law of Free Monarchs, and his answer to cardinal Du Perou are however deemed honourable to his talents by Hume, but, unfortunately he is far more remembered for his "Democracy" and his "Counterblast to Tobacco", the last upholding witchcraft and the latter being a poemical treatise against the use of the plant which he decries. Upon the whole, the good qualities of James were inestimable and his bad ones unmanly and pernicious.—Hume. Hist. of Eng. Walpole.

JAMES II king of England and VII of Scotland, second son of Charles I and of Henrietta of France, was born in October 1633 and immediately declared duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped in 1646, at the age of twenty, and was conducted to his sister the princess of Orange. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and when he had reached his twentieth year served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of

Archbishop of Canterbury, and his son, the Earl of Dorset, and the Duke of York, were all members of no less than six commissions appointed by him, to consider the expediency of the proposed naval expedition. He had, however, another scheme, which he communicated to the king, and which he told the secretary of the fleet, "to keep him quiet." He had privately married Anne, daughter of Charles de Rohan, afterwards lord Chaville (see article *Hugues*) and intended making his home from the same, but was prevented being satisfactorily established because he could not succeed. In 1664, he took a leading part in promoting a Dutch war for the alleged interests of trade, and on the 3rd of June 1665, with a powerful fleet under his command, engaged that of the Dutch under Opmeer, who with his ship was blown up in the action, and nineteen of his squadron were sunk or taken, with the loss of only one on the part of the English. The date was in the thick darkness of the night, and three men of quality were killed at his side, yet his courage was unbroken to some suspicion, because his ship while in pursuit of the enemy slackened sail in the night, by some asserted unauthorised orders on the part of Broome, his gentle man of the bed-chamber. In 1671 the duchess of York died, leaving her husband two daughters, who became successively queens of England. Before her death she declared herself a convert to the Roman Catholic faith which had been sacred to that of the duke for many years, and was now openly avowed by him. This declaration produced a great impression on the people, and laid the foundation of the convictions which finally drove him from the throne. In the Dutch war of 1672 he was again placed at the head of the fleet, and as he lay in Solebay in conjunction with a French squadron under D'Estrées, he was attacked by De Ruyter, and a famous engagement ensued, in which the earl of Sandwich second in command and his ship were blown up, and that of the duke so shattered, that he was obliged to shift his flag to another. On this occasion the Dutch fleet at length retired, but the English ships were too disabled to pursue and the object of the French had been rather to keep aloof and act as little as possible. A test act being soon after passed to prevent Roman Catholics from holding public employments, the duke was obliged to resign his command, a result which necessarily induced him to join heartily in the plot of the king and certain of his counsellors, to restore the Roman Catholic religion. In 1673 he took for a second wife Mary Beatrice, of Este, daughter of the duke of Modena, and in 1677 his eldest daughter Mary was to the great satisfaction of the queen, united to William, prince of Orange. During the violent proceedings on account of the supposed popish plot, in 1679 by the advice of the king, he retired to Brussels, and a bill passed the Commons for his deposition from the throne, which was, however, suspended by the Lords. When the royal party were recalled, the duke in 1681 was sent to Scotland, where he acted with great severity, if not to say cruelty, to the remonstrants of the discontents. It is even said that he some-

times personally assisted at the torture of criminals, and altogether exhibited himself in a manner of a severe and stern-looking tyrant. During the whole of the remaining reign of Charles II., indeed, during which he possessed great influence in the government, he was foremost in promoting all the severe measures that disgraced it. At length, the king himself was obliged to check his rigorous severity and to submit to him, in opposition to some violent counsels, "Brother I am too old to go again on my travels—you may if you please." On the death of Charles II., in February 1685 the duke succeeded without opposition under the title of James II., and from the time of his ascending the throne, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary on his accession seems to have acted in a steady determination to render himself absolute and to restore the Romane Catholic religion, and such was the temper of the times, and the diffusion of the doctrine of passive obedience and blind loyalty if he had confined himself to the former object only he might have virtually succeeded. A slight sketch of this disgraced reign will serve to display its character. Having recently disgusted the great majority of his subjects, by attending to mass with all the emblems of his dignity he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He even sent an agent to Rome to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the bosom of that church and received advice on the score of moderation from the pope himself. This preposterous conduct naturally enough encouraged the otherwise crude and ill-concerted rebellion of the duke of Monmouth the fate and suppression of which form the subject matter for history. The cold, cruel and unfeeling temper of James was again signally exhibited in the executions on this account. Monmouth paid not unjustly for his rebellion with his life, but the legal proceedings under Jeffreys were brutal and merciless in the extreme, and it is estimated that no fewer than two hundred and fifty one persons suffered in the west of England by the cruel proceedings of that infamous judge; which it was the custom of the king to give scope under the name of 'Jeffreys's Campaign.' The temporary ease, produced by this severity even in punishment, was so great, that James was encouraged to nearly throw off all disguise, both in regard to religion and government. By virtue of his assumed suspending power he rendered laws of no avail, and filled his army and council with Romane Catholics. He put Ireland entirely into their hands, and governed Scotland by a few noblemen who had become converts to the same faith. By a declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, he also sought to gain the favour of the dissenters, who were however two conscious of his ultimate object to be deluded by this apparent liberality. He gradually proceeded, to a direct attack on the established church, by the formation of an ecclesiastical commission, which circled before

it all abegomen who had done any thing to displease the court. The rights of the university were also invaded (see article, *Houses*), and a mandate was issued to Magdalen college Oxford commanding the election of a person as president who either was a Roman Catholic or avowed his willingness to become so. A still bolder measure followed, in the publication of a declaration of indulgence in matters of religion which was ordered to be read by the clergy in all the churches of the kingdom. Seven bishops met, and drew up a loyal and humble petition against this ordinance which step being considered as an act of disloyalty they were sent to the Tower. The result of their trial and acquittal forms an interesting portion of English history, but although James had ocular demonstration of the ecstasy of joy their deliverance created in the army itself he was not deterred from his royal projects, and the birth of a son (afterwards called the pretender) about that time increased his confidence. Meantime the innovations, in regard both to the religion and government gradually re united opposing interests and a large body of nobility and gentry concurred in an application to the prince of Orange who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions when informed of them by his minister at the Hague was struck with terror equal to his former infatuation and immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts he practised every method to gain popularity. All confidence was however destroyed between the king and the people and had it been otherwise a pause in his concessions when he heard that the prince of Orange was driven back by contrary winds would have put an end to it. William arrived with his fleet in Torbay November 4 1688 and landed his forces but the remembrance of Monmouth's rebellion for some time prevented the people in the west from joining him, until at length several men of rank went over and the royal army began to desert by entire regiments. Even the king's favourite Churchill joined the prince and the unfortunate James who had proceeded as far as Salisbury found it advisable to return. From this time he every day saw himself abandoned by those whom he had most trusted and when informed that his daughter Anne married to prince George of Denmark had put herself into the hands of the insurgents the unhappy father in agony of heart exclaimed "God help me my own children have forsaken me". Incapable of any vigorous resolution and finding his overtures of accommodation disregarded he resolved to quit the country and first sending off the queen and infant prince to France, under the care of the French ambassador he himself embarked on board of a ship in the mouth of the Thames. The vessel putting in at Faversham, he was recognized by the people, who detained and insulted him. He was however protected by the gentry who escorted him to London, where, strange to say he was re-

ceived with acclamations and conducted unopposed at Whitehall. The king, however, invited there thence the remaining government, the prince and his party, by neglect and frank denunciation endeavoured to make him renew his purpose to leave the kingdom. The plan succeeded, he asked leave to retire to Rochester where he privately embarked on board a frigate which conveyed him to Ambleteuse in Picardy. He thence repaired to St Germans where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by Louis XIV. In the meantime the throne of Great Britain was declared abdicated and was filled, with the national and parliamentary consent, by his eldest daughter Mary and her husband William conjointly. Anne who had equally with her sister been educated a strict protestant, being declared next in succession to the exclusion of the infant prince Assisted by Louis XIV James was enabled in March 1689 to make an attempt for the recovery of Ireland where the Roman Catholics, possessing the chief power received him with open arms. Failing in the memorable siege of Londonderry he returned to Dublin where he held a parliament and his temporary authority at that time but too clearly proved that his principles of government had experienced no change. At length William landed in Ireland and the decisive battle of the Boyne was fought in June 1690. In this action, so important to his interests, James kept at a distance from danger and showed so little spirit that it has been thought his former displays of valour were either forced and unnatural or that his misfortunes had deprived him of all his pristine energy. He soon after returned to France and buried his disgrace on the retreat of St Germans. All succeeding projects for his restoration proving equally abortive, he spent the last years of his inglorious life distinguished only by the practices of an ascetic and penitulous devotion. He is even said to have entered into the society of Jesus, from which order he had unhappily chosen his most confidential advisers, to the destruction of his own welfare and not to the benefit of others. He died at St Germans on September 16 1701 at the age of sixty-eight. The character of James is sufficiently illustrated by the preceding abstract, which shows his prejudices to have been violent, his understanding narrow, and his temper ungenerous and passively at least cruel. At one period of his life he obtained the character of a man of business, but it seems as if he merited it more by regularity and attention than activity or discrimination. Although cold and grave in manner he by no means escaped the licentious contagion of his brother's court, and had several avowed mistresses. On the favourable side, he may be said to have been a sort of martyr to principles, such as they were, and to have made himself a sacrifice to what false zeal and defective intellect led him to regard as the cause of duty.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

JAMES (Roxana) an ingenious physician and medical writer best known as the inventor of a specific for the cure of fever. His

was born at *Wootton*, in *Staffordshire* in 1700, and was well educated, his father being a man of great wealth and his mother the sister of *Dr Robert Clarke*. He received his education at *St John's College, Oxford*, and took the degree of *B.M.* after which he practised medicine successively at *Sheffield*, *Lichfield*, and *Birmingham*. He subsequently removed to *London*, and became a licentiate of the college of *Physicians*. His practice at first was probably not very considerable and he relied chiefly on his friends for his support. He engaged in the compilation of a *Medical Dictionary* which appeared in 1743 in three volumes folio. In this work, which is very respectably executed, James is said to have been assisted by his friend *Dr Johnson*, who has warmly eulogized his professional skill in his *Lives of the Poets*. A translation from the Latin of *Ramazzini's Treatise on the Diseases of Mechanics*, with additions, appeared in 1746. He published in 1751 *A Dissertation upon Fevers*, the purpose of which was to recommend a peculiar medicine never known by the name of *James's Powder*.³ For this preparation he procured a patent, and sold it as a secret remedy by which he exposed himself to the hostility of his professional brethren who looked upon his conduct as inconsistent with the dignity of the medical character. anxious to secure from participation the profits of his nostrum, he is said to have inserted in the specification of his patent, an incorrect or imperfect formula for its composition. But *James's Powder* is now known to be antimonated phosphate of lime and a preparation very similar to it, if not exactly the same, has long had a place in the *London Pharmacopœia*. In 1755, when the king was at *Cambridge*, James was admitted by a unanimous vote to the degree of *M.D.* Notwithstanding the irregularity of his practice he appears to have been very successful, and the general respectability of his character as a man of science and literary acquirements, enabled him, in a great degree to triumph over the prejudices excited by a mode of conduct which placed him so near the level of those pests of society the majority of advertising quacks and vendors of patent medicines. In 1760 he published a work entitled, "The Practice of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo and subsequently a treatise on *craze* madness, and a *Suppository*. One of his last literary labours was, "A Vindication of the Fever Powder which was not published till after his death. That event took place March 23, 1776.—*Hutchinson's Biblio. Med.* Ed.

JAMES (THOMAS) a learned divine of the establishment, was born in 1571, at *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*. He was educated at *Winchester School*, whence he was removed to *New College, Oxford*, where he obtained a fellowship. He took his degree of *M.A.* in 1598, and the following year published 'Philosophia Richardi Deneleensis,' for which he was made keeper of the *Bodleian Library*. He intended in the same spirit to publish "

containing a catalogue of the MSS. in several college library at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, as also in the public library at the latter university. In 1614 he graduated as *D.D.*, and was promoted to the subdeanery of *Wales*. He next undertook to collate the MSS. of the fathers and ecclesiastical writers, with view to the detection of interpolations and forgeries; but notwithstanding his zeal and exertions, he could not obtain adequate patronage. He however proceeded a certain length without it, but was prevented from completing his design by death in 1622 in his fifty first year. His principal publications are Catalogus Librorum in Bibl. Bodleiana 4to, Concessaria SS Patrum 4to, 'Apology for John Wickliffe,' A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scripture, Councils and Fathers, The Jesuits' Downfall, 'Index Librorum prohibitorum a Pontificis,' &c.—*Wood*

JAMES (RICHARD) nephew of the preceding divine, was born at *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*, in 1593. He was admitted of *Corpus Christi College Cambridge* in 1608, and took the degree of *M.A.* in 1615. Having taken orders, he travelled into *Wales* and *Scotland* whence he proceeded to *Shetland*, *Norway* and *Russia* on which latter country he made many written remarks which were found among his MSS. after his death. Returning home, he resumed his literary studies with increased ardour and was engaged to assist the celebrated *Selden* in composing his "Marmora Arundeliana," published in 1626. He was also very serviceable in the arrangement of the library of *Dr Robert Cotton*. Declaring boldly with that gentleman his opinions against the illegal extension of the royal prerogative, he was imprisoned in 1629, by order of the house of *Lords*. He died at the house of *Dr Thomas Cotton* in 1638, in his forty ninth year. His character as a scholar stood very high, and if he had been enabled, by clerical preferment, to devote himself uninterrupted to study great results might have been expected. His published pieces consisted only of two Latin sermons, and five English ones. A poem on the death of *Dr Robert Cotton* and a translation of the Octavus of *Minutus Felix*. He, however left behind forty five MSS. of his own composition, containing observations on Russia, and many pieces on antiquities.—*Ibid.*

JAMES (THOMAS) an English navigator in the seventeenth century, noted for his expeditions towards the North Pole. He was employed by a society of merchants at *Bristol*, in 1631, together with *Luke Fox* to search for a north west passage. *Sir Thomas Roe* presented him to *Charles I* who encouraged his enterprise. He left *Bristol* on the 3d of May, and proceeded to *Hudson's Bay*. After wintering on an island, in the latitude of about 56 degrees, James proceeded northward, and on the 26th of August, 1632, sailed so far as 65 degrees and a half north, where the sea to the north-west was covered with ice. Unable to proceed he returned to *England*, where he arrived the 2nd of October. He published in

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1553, "The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea," to Captain James made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay, to the country on the western side of which he gave the appellation of New Wales. His journal is curious, and contains an interesting account of the sufferings of himself and his companions during their hibernation on the Isle of Charlton.—*Biog. Univ. Souther's Ossian.*

JAMES DE VORAGINE a learned Italian prelate of the thirteenth century who took his surname from Voragine, the place of his birth, in the territory of Genoa. He entered into the Dominican order of which he rose to be general, and was also nominated archbishop of Genoa, by pope Nicholas IV. He was author of a voluminous collection of the lives of the saints which notwithstanding the monstrous absurdities with which it abounded found especial favour at the time. After the first Latin edition of it printed in 1470 it was translated into English and from that time to the sixteenth century underwent more impressions than any other work. He also published numerous sermons, and a curious work called *Moralia Aureum*, containing one hundred and sixty discourses in praise of the Virgin Mary. He was likewise the author of a *Chronicon Januense Civitatis*, published by Muratori, and he is said to have been the first person who published an Italian version of the Bible.—*Cœl's Hist. Lat. Duxus. Morati. Landri's Hist. Lat. d'Italia.*

JAMES DE VITRI a celebrated cardinal in the thirteenth century so called from the place of his birth a village near Paris. He was canon of Oignies, then pastor of Argenteuil and attending the crusades, was made bishop of Acre or Ptolemais. He was created a cardinal in 1230 by Gregory IX who also made him bishop of Frescati. He was afterwards legate in France Brabant, and Palestine in all which missions he discovered much zeal and prudence. He died at Rome in 1244. He left many works, the most curious of which are an *An Eastern and Western History* a portion of which is printed in Bougier's collection entitled "Gesta Dei per Francos" and in P. Martene's *Thesaurus Auctaeum*. He was also author of *Epsolita ad familiares suis in Lotharingia de Capta Damista* likewise in Bougier's collection, an epistle to pope Honorius III, and sermons on the gospels and epistles for the whole year.—*Ibid.*

JAMESON (George) a native of Aberdeen in Scotland born 1586. He devoted himself to the art of painting, and quitted Scotland for the purpose of studying under Rubens, then in the zenith of his reputation. A portrait which he executed of Charles I, obtained for him from that unfortunate monarch the present of a valuable diamond, court etiquette having been so far dispensed with in his favour, that he was, on account of a defect of vision, allowed to wear his hat while the king sat to him. There are also

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several historical pieces, as well as some very creditable Landscapes from his pencil. His death took place in 1644.—*Wolcott's Anti-Puritan's Sect Gal.*

JAMI (ABD ALKARIM) a celebrated Oriental poet, regarded as the Petrarch of Persia. He was born in 1414, in the province of Khorasan. His reputation procured him an invitation to the court of the sultan Abraim whose patronage he enjoyed, as well as that of his successor till his death, which happened in 1452. Jami was one of the most fertile among the Persian bards, his works amounting in number to nearly forty. The most interesting of these were edited by the author in a collection, which he entitled "Heft Aurenk" i. e. "The Seven Stars of the Bear." They comprise the tales of

Yuseph and Zuleika, founded on the story of the Hebrew patriarch Joseph, and "Mejnoon and Layla" of which there is a French translation, by M. de Chézy. Some of the compositions of Jami have also been translated and published by M. Langlès, in his *Contes, Sentences et Fables turcs d'autres Arabes et Persans* 1788.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

JAMIN DE BERMUY (JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE MARIE) a French officer who was a native of the department of L'Isle et Vilaine, and was born in 1773. He became a sub-lieutenant of cavalry in 1790 and after passing through subordinate stations, was in 1795 aide-de-camp of Namouty and in 1802 he commanded the eighth squadron of cuirassiers. He was aide-de-camp to marshal Macdonald, and served with him in 1806, in his Neapolitan campaign. Being made colonel of the royal guards of light cavalry, he went to Spain at the head of that corps in 1808, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Ocana, November 9th, 1809. No mounted general of brigades in the following year he returned to France in 1813, after having given proofs of his bravery at the battle of Vittoria. He served with great credit on subsequent occasions, and in the campaign of 1814 he had the command of a brigade of light cavalry. He was killed at the battle of Waterloo. General Jamin de Bermuy was esteemed one of the best cavalry officers of his time, and had he lived he would probably have reached the highest rank in his profession. He was an officer of the legion of honour a knight of St. Louis, a baron of the empire, and marquis of Berney, a title conferred on him for his services in Spain.—*Biog. N des Contemp.*

JAMYIN (Aman) an early French poet, contemporary with Ronsard, whose friendship he enjoyed, and to whom he has been by some preferred, on account of the comparative smoothness of his style, and the less inflated style of his verse. After having travelled over great part of Asia Minor and the countries of ancient Greece, he returned to France and being fortunate enough to attract the notice of Charles IX, by his productions, that monarch appointed him his private reader and secretary. He published seven poems essays

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and two volumes of *poetry*.¹ He also completed the translation of the *Iliad* begun by Sallust to which he added the three first books of the *Odysssey*, and was also the author of a treatise entitled "Discours de Philosophie à Platon et à Pline." He died in 1585.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

JANEWAY (John) a nonconformist clergyman of the seventeenth century a native of Nottinghamshire born about the year 1636. He obtained a硕士学位 at Christ church Oxford but lost his situation, together with all hope of future preferment, in 1662 for his refusal to comply with the provisions of the test act. After his deprivation he came to London and was for several years pastor to a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. Among his works are "Heaven on Earth," The Saint's encouragement to Diligence, &c. both in *Svo*, and several other devotional tracts besides the life of his brother John Janeaway a treatise entitled "A Token for Children" which has gone through several editions, and "A Legacy to my Friends" printed after his decease which took place in 1674.—*Ca lung. Granger.*

JANI (CHRISTIAN DAVID) rector of the college of Eisleben a classical scholar and critic of eminence in the last century. He published a valuable edition of the odes of Horace and another of the history of *Paterculus*, and he was also the author of a critical treatise entitled *Arts Poeticae Latine libri Hain.* 1774, *Svo*. His death took place in 1790.—*Zapp's Univ. Hist. Polit. Eccles. & Lit.*

JANICON (FRANCIS MICHAEL) an able journalist was born at Paris in 1674. He was an acute thinker as well as an ingenious writer and although bred originally to the profession of arms, eventually turned his attention with considerable success to the cultivation of letters especially in the political department of literature. His religious opinions making it convenient for him to quit his native country he took up his abode in the Netherlands, and was for many years an active contributor to the gazettes of Amsterdam, Utrecht and Rotterdam, his productions in which journals were equally admired for the soundness of their argument and the elegance of their style. His other works are "The Present State of the Republic of the United States" 8 vol., 1^{mo} 1789 and translations of *Gavin's satire against Monachism*, 4 vols., 1^{mo} and of Steele's Ladies Library. He died of an apoplexy in 1730.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

JANOZKI or JANISCH (JOHN DANIEL) a Polish clergyman and man of letters, who was keeper of the Zaluski library at Warsaw. He was born at Wisborg, in 1720 and died in 1786. His works relate to the history of literature in Poland and afford much valuable information. The most important are "Letters on Criticism," 5 vols. *Svo*; "Account of rare Books in the Zaluski Library" in five parts, Brussels, 1747-1753, *Svo*; "A Dictionary of Liv Magazines of Poland," in two parts, *Svo*, "Polish States under Tempore," &c.—*Americ. Biog. Eng. Uni.*

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JANSEN (Cornelius) a learned Flemish prelate was born at Ghent, in the year 1516. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, where he became a proficient in the Hebrew as well as Greek and Latin languages, and devoted himself to the study of the scriptures. He was appointed professor of divinity at Louvain and in 1568 was nominated first bishop of Ghent. He composed A Paraphrase on the Psalms with copious notes, Louvain, 1569, Notes on the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes the Canticles, and the Book of Wisdom, printed in 1586. Commentaries upon some Passages in the Old Testament, &c. His chief work however was the *Coscordia Evangelica*, published in 1549 and frequently reprinted which was regarded by Dupin as superior to every harmony of the gospels which had previously appeared.—*Meyer. Dupin.*

JANSEN or JANSEN (CORNELIUS) bishop of Ypres so distinguished as giving a name to the sect of Jansenists was born of catholic parents at a village called Akay near Leerdam in Holland in 1585. He studied at Louvain whence he removed to Paris where by the recommendation of John du Verger de Haureme afterwards celebrated as the abbot of St Cyril he became tutor in a respectable family. He subsequently separated, with his friend Du Verger to Bayonne where they spent five or six years in an intense study of the writings of St Augustin until the bishop of Bayonne was induced by their reputation and acquirements to make Du Verger a canon in the cathedral and place Jansenius at the head of a college in that city. On the promotion of the same bishop to the archiepiscopal see of Tours, Du Verger proceeding with him to Paris, Jansenius also gave up his post, and returned to Louvain after an absence of twelve years, and was appointed principal of the college of St Pueraria. In 1617 he was constituted professor of divinity and was selected by the university to take two voyages into Spain in order to defend its privileges against the encroachments of the jesuits. In 1630 he engaged in a protestant controversy with Vetus and in 1634 in another which might be similarly denominated with a wavering catholic named Simons whom he treated with a harsh and persecuting spirit. About the same time in consequence of the alliance between Louis XIII and the united provinces, he composed a work, entitled, *Alexander Patricius Arnaeani Theologi Marc Gallicus, seu de Justitia Armarum et Federis regis Gallici*, which contains the most virulent exclamation against the countenance afforded by France to the protestants, and espouses the Dutch as rebels and traitors to their native sovereign. For this service, the king of Spain advanced him to the see of Ypres, while, on the other hand it is said to have been the cause of the deep resentment entertained by cardinal Richelieu against Jansenius and his followers. He had scarcely taken possession of his new see, and commenced his meditated re-

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fame, when he was arrested by death in 1638 in the fifty-third year of his age. He left several works which it is unnecessary to enumerate, with the exception of the celebrated production in which he bestowed the labours of twenty years, and which was not published until after his death in 1640 entitled, *Augustinus seu Doctrina sancti Augustini de Humanae Naturae sanctitate & dignitate Medicina adversus Pelagianos et Massilienses folio.* This work, which produced the great modern, and probably lasting schism, in the church of Rome, unfolds the doctrine of St. Augustine on the constitution and powers of the human nature in its original fallen and renewed state, on sanctifying grace through Christ and on the eternal predestination of men and angels. It immediately excited the anger of the jesuits as a tacit, but formidable refutation of their opinions concerning human liberty and divine grace, and by their strenuous endeavours it was condemned in 1641 by Urban VIII in a solemn bull as infected by several errors which had long been banished from the church. It is the province of history to relate the incessant struggles between the partisans of the opinions of Jansenius and the jesuits in France and elsewhere until the condemnation by Innocent X of the famous five propositions supposed to be contained in the great work of Jansenius. 1. That there are divine precepts which good men are unable to obey for want of God's grace although desirous to do so. 2. That no person can resist the influence of divine grace when bestowed. 3. That for human actions to be meritorious it is not requisite that they should be exempt from necessity but only from constraint. 4. That the semi pelagians err in maintaining that the human will is at liberty either to resist or receive the aid of preceptive grace. 5. That whoever maintains that Christ died for the sins of all mankind is a semi pelagian. After this condemnation bull after bull was required to settle a dispute in which the most eminent clergy were divided. The persecutions in France of the Jansenists by Louis XIV the destruction of the celebrated Port Royal with the dispersion of its able members and the subsequent fate of the maintainers of these opinions will be found in the ecclesiastical writings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It will be obvious that the Arminian and Calvinistic parties in the church of England divide upon nearly the same points as the Jesuits and Jansenists.—*Bays. Morel. Molesme.*

JANSENIS There were three eminent Flemish painters of this name. **ABRAHAM**, a native of Antwerp was born in 1569. He exhibited great precocity of talent, and was for a while considered as far beyond his youthful competitors in the art, till the rising reputation of Rubens filled him with so much jealousy that he challenged the latter to paint a picture for the mastery. The invitation was as modestly declined as it was insolently urged, his rival remarking, that public opinion would doubtless do justice to both parties.

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In his private character he appears to have been thoughtless, profligate and given to late debauchery but his excellency as an artist is attested by his celebrated descent from the cross, in the cathedral at Ghent, his resurrection of Lazarus, in the Dusseldorf gallery, and by several of his other paintings which adorn the walls of the Carmelite convent at Antwerp. The time of his decease is uncertain.—**HONORATUS VICTOR JANSENIS** was born in 1664, at Brussels. The duke of Holstein took him under his protection, and sent him to Rome at his own expense, in order to give him an opportunity of cultivating his talents to the best advantage by studying the works of the first masters. His progress in painting did not discredit his patron's munificence. He made Raphael his principal model and on his return enriched the churches of his native country by various valuable productions of his pencil. His paintings are in general small in size but highly esteemed. His death took place in 1739.—**CORNELIUS JANSENIS**, who during his long residence in England, was sometimes called Johnson was a native of Amsterdam. Portrait painting was the branch of the art to which he principally devoted himself. He arrived in this country in James the First's time and was considered by many fully equal to Van Dyke. The breaking out of the civil wars and the consequent dispersion of his court friends, induced him at length to return to his native city where he flourished awhile in considerable reputation and died in 1663.—*Pilkington. Wallpole's Ans.*

JANTET (ANTHONY FRANCIS XAVIER) a learned mathematician, born in 1747 at Bief du Four in the mountains of Jura. After finishing his studies, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1768 he was employed to teach Latin in the orphan-house at Dole. In 1773 he obtained the chair of philosophy in the college at that place, on the suppression of which establishment, he became professor of transcendental mathematics in the central school of Jura and he continued in his post after the removal of the school to Besançon with the title of lycéum. He died of apoplexy in 1805. His only published work, "Traité élémentaire de Mécanique," 1785.

It is much esteemed. He left in manuscript a treatise on arithmetic and other mathematical tracts, besides an etymological dictionary of French words derived from the Hebrew.—*Bug Uva.*

JARCHI (SOLomon BEN ISAAC) also called Raechi, a learned rabbi of the twelfth century whose memory and writings are held in much esteem among the Jews. He was born at Troyes, in France, in the year 1104. In 1134 he left his native city for the purpose of travelling, and visited not only a large portion of the European continent, but extended his progress through Russia, Tartary, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, and other Eastern countries. Returning to France, he employed himself in writing Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, the Mischna, German, and Pirsie-Avoda.

with such success, as to have acquired the appellation of the "queen of comedians." He died at Thoyse in 1582, whence his remains were removed to Prague, in Bohemia, for interment. A Latin translation of his *Comment* on the *Pentateuch* was published by Henr. Thomp. at Göttingen, in 1710.—Moreri.

JAHMANS (MARIE CATHERINE de) a witty and saucious, but prodigal French woman, the daughter of a provost of Alençon where she was born in 1640. The comic episodes of an early intrigue inducing her to beseech the protection of her family she came to Paris, and for a while trusted to the exertion of her literary talents for support. The productions of her pen during this period of her life were principally romances, although some of her performances are dramatic occupying altogether twelve octodecimo volumes. Her private character notwithstanding her acquaintance was much courted by the literati of the day, was most exceptionable. M de Villeches, with whom she had formed a connexions, falling in battle she entered into a matrimonial engagement with the marquis de la Chaise, while it was notorious that a former wife of that gentleman was still living, in a state of separation from her husband. A son was the offspring of this attachment, but the father dying shortly after entered into a new arrangement with a near relation. Her death took place at Clachemare in 1683. Besides the edition of her works already alluded to which appeared in 1702, a second was published in fourteen volumes, about twenty years after the first containing some additional poems, fables, &c. The style of this literary female is rapid and animated and she had the merit of banishing the lumbering jargon of Calprenede and the Scuderie. Like Mrs Behn, Mrs Manley and other females of similar character in England, she was in the habit of fabricating the imaginary adventures in her publications on people of rank and eminence. She also wrote poetry but very much differently.—Moreri. Bayle. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. des Savants*.

JARDYN (KARL de) a Dutch painter celebrated for his animals and landscapes born in 1640 at Amsterdam. He quitted his native country in order to improve himself by studying the Italian masters, and settling at Venice, died there in 1676. So great a respect was entertained for his character as an artist that although a Lutheran, his remains were allowed by the government to be interred in consecrated ground.—Pilkington. *D'Argenville. Vies des Peintres*.

JARNOVICK, or GIORNOVICKI (Giovanni Maria) an eminent impianca and violinist, born at Palermo in Sicily in 1765. He studied the violin under the celebrated Lulli and was considered by that master as his most accomplished scholar. Having made his debut at the Concert Spansart in Paris for ten years he resided in that capital as the head of his profession; but circumstances obliging him to quit France, in 1782 he repaired to Potzdam in Germany, where he enjoyed an equal degree of reputation. Ten years after he came to

England, and was very popular in London, till an unkindly dispute with J. B. Cramer induced him to quit the country. He afterwards accepted an invitation to St Petersburg, and remained in that capital till his death which was caused by apoplexy in 1804. The character of Jarrovick was as eccentric as his talents were brilliant, and several anecdotes are told of the effects produced by the singularity of his disposition. He pepped himself on his knowledge of the use of the small-sword and once gave a box on the ear to the celebrated fencer St George, but the chevalier took no further notice of the assault than by saying, I admire his talents too much to fight him.—Baye *Dict. of Mus.*

JARRY (LAURENT JUILARD de) a French ecclesiastic eminent both for his pulpit oratory and his poetry, he was born in 1656 at a village whence he derived his name in the neighbourhood of Xanthe and at length obtained the priory of Notre Dame, in the place of his nativity. For the place of preferment he was principally indebted to his own talents having gained the French academical prizes at Paris both in the years 1679 and 1714 although on the latter occasion Voltaire was one of the candidates. He enjoyed the friendship of Bourdaloue and Bossuet, and distinguished himself highly as a preacher. His works are *Le Ministre Evangelique;* "Oeuvres de l'Abbé Jarry," Poëmes Chrétienans Sermons, &c. De Jarry died in 1730.—Moreri. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JARS (FRANCIS DE ROCHECHOUART chevalier de) a French officer who was a knight of Malta, commander of Lagny le Sec and abbot of St Satur. He was a man of talents, of a bold and resolute disposition and was particularly distinguished for his conduct when he was arrested and confined in the Bastille at the time of the prosecution of Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals in 1653. He was accused of a design to convey the queen mother Anna of Austria, and her second son to England, but of this there was no evidence and the object of the proceedings against him was to procure evidence from him relative to the designs of Chateauneuf and other political opponents of cardinal Richelieu. The chevalier de Jars after eleven months close confinement during which he was examined twenty four times without implicating his friends was transferred to Troyes, where still retaining his constancy he was tried before Laffemas a creature of cardinal Richelieu, and condemned to die. On the scaffold, when he had placed his head on the block, a reprieve was announced, and he was conveyed back to prison where he continued for some time in a state of insensibility. The story which has been often told of an exhortation made him at the foot of the scaffold, to show his gratitude for the king's clemency, by confessing the treason of the keeper of the seals, and his reply, that 'he knew nothing to the disadvantage of his friend,' and if he did he would never betray him, however interesting appears to be incorrect. De Jars was liberated some

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which after had went to Italy. He returned to France after the death of Richelieu, and was employed by cardinal Mazarin. He died in retirement, in 1670.—*Bug. Univ.*

JARL (GABRIEL) an eminent mineralogist, who was a native of Lyons in France. He was born in 1732 and he acquired an early taste for metallurgical researches, in consequence of his father's being interested in some mining speculations. He was educated as an engineer, and in 1757 he was sent by the count de Maupetis to accompany M. du Hamel du Monceau on a visit to the mines of Germany, Hungary &c. In 1765 he was employed to examine the mines in England and Scotland and afterwards those of Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. Returning to his native country he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the task of arranging the collection of minerals he had made with a view to lay his observations before the public, but his death in 1769 prevented him from executing his design. His brother who had been his co-advisor in his researches, compiled from his papers a work entitled, *Voyages Métallurgiques ou Recherches et Observations sur une très-grande quantité des Mines d'Or d'Argent &c Lyon 1774 3 vols. 4to.*—*Bug. Univ. Auct. G. Brog.*

JARVIS (John) an eminent artist, who distinguished himself by his paintings on glass. He was born in Dublin about 1749 and practised his art at first in his native city. He is said to have been indebted to Dr Cunningham for instructions in chemistry which were of advantage to him in the prosecution of his profession. He removed to London where he obtained great reputation and the works which he executed were much admired. He was particularly famous for his exquisite finish of single subjects, but his most celebrated performance is the west window of New College chapel, Oxford, from the design of sir Joshua Reynolds. He also executed in painted glass a picture of the resurrection designed by West, in the east window of St George's chapel Windsor. He died in London in 1804 greatly regretted by the lovers of the fine arts.—*Dalway's Obs. on Eng. Archt. Ryan's Bug. Dist. of the Worthes of Ireland.*

JAUQUART (Louis chevalier de) a French author the cadet of a noble family born 1704. He early in life displayed a strong turn for literary pursuits, and abandoned the advantages held out to him by his rank and the fortune of his connexions, in order to indulge his ruling propensity. With this view he became a member of the university of Leyden where he studied medicine and natural philosophy under the celebrated Boerhaave, directing his attention at the same time to ethics, antiquities, and the belles lettres. On his return to France he assisted Gassier and his coadutors in the Museum Sebastianus, was a contributor to the Encyclopédie and in 1740 became editor of the "Bibliothèque Raisonnée." The stadholder made him a very handsome

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offer to take up his residence in Holland, but neither the charms of wealth, nor the prospect of court favour had power to induce him from the moderate line of life which he had chosen out for himself. He declined the proposals made him, and continued to pursue his quiet unpretending mode of life till his death in the spring of 1780. M. de Jaucourt was a member of the academies of Stockholm and Berlin and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London. A valuable work of his of which great expectations were formed, and which occupied six large folio volumes, was lost in manuscript, the vessel which had it on board founders on its way to Holland. The treatise which thus unfortunately perished, he had compiled with great care and industry and had intended to usher into the world under the title of "Lexicon Medicum Universale."—*Nova Dact. Hist.*

JAY (Guy Michel le) a French lawyer of the seventeenth century celebrated as a biblical critic. He was an advocate in the parliament of Paris but neglected his profession and ruined his fortune in devoting both his time and means to the publication of a beautiful Polyglott Bible the superintendance of which occupied him fully from 1628 when it was first commenced till its appearance in 1645. Cardinal Richelieu would gladly have had this valuable work in ten volumes folio which contains the Arabic and Syriac versions not to be found in that of Ximenes, published under his auspices and name, but the independent spirit of the author induced him to prefer an honorable poverty rather than to share the credit of his production with a patron however elevated in rank or character. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and obtained the deanery of Verneuil and the rank of a count solar of state. His death took place at an advanced age in 1675.—*Id. Moreri.*

JEAN BON ST ANDRE (baron) a French revolutionary statesman born of a protestant family at Montauban in 1749. He studied in a college of the Jesuits and being destined for the mercantile profession he went to America, but returning to France after suffering three shipwrecks he became a minister of the reformed church. He exercised that office at the commencement of the revolution, of which he was a warm partisan and in September 1792 he was nominated deputy to the National Convention from the department of Lot. He joined the party of the Mountain voted for the death of the king, contributed to the destruction of the Girondists, and as a member of the Committee of Public Safety shared in the tyranny of Robespierre. He was on board the French fleet in the battle with lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, as a commissary of the Convention, and he was wounded on that occasion. He subsequently displayed more moderation in his political conduct, which did not, however prevent a judicial inquiry concerning the transactions in which he had been engaged, but the amnesty which took place in October 1795 having set

man of liberty; he was sent by the Directory as counsel to Algiers. Returning home he was appointed prefect at Mayenne in which station he distinguished himself by his frankness, integrity, and the untiring energy of his views, and having held the post thirteen years, he died in December 1815 much regretted throughout the district over which he had presided.—*Bieg. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JEANNIN (Pierre) a lawyer of Berry, advocate and afterwards president of the parliament of Dijon. He was born in 1540, and practised during the earlier period of his life in the courts of his native province till the resistance which he made to the execution of the commands of the government, or darning the massacre of the Huguenots on the festival of St Bartholomew though it threw him into temporary disgrace occasioned him to obtain eventually the countenance and confidence of Henry IV who called him to his counsels after the ruin of the League. Under that monarch he was charged with the management of several diplomatic negotiations both with Spain and Holland and continued after the assassination of Henry to enjoy the confidence of the queen mother. A collection of his state papers, containing the history of the transactions in which he was personally concerned, appeared in 1656 in one folio volume, and was afterwards printed in two vols. 1^{mo}, in 1659. His death took place in 1652.—*Id.*

JÉAN RIGI (Dionarre) an eminent French physician, regent of the faculty of Paris. He was a native of Nanci and after having studied under a relative he went to Paris, where he became a member of the Royal Society of Medicine and distinguished himself by his intelligence and activity. In 1778 he was sent by the government to Duan where an epidemic disease was then making great ravages. He succeeded in checking the progress of the infection, though at the expense of his own health, and on his recovery he published a tract, entitled *Premier Mémoire sur les Maladies qui ont régné à Duan, en Bretagne en 1778.* Some time after he contributed to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* several important articles relative to the diseases of children and other subjects. Occupied entirely with his professional avocations, he escaped the storms of the Revolution and after long holding a high station among the members of the medical faculty at Paris, he died of dropsy of the chest, March 27, 1816.

—*Vie. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JEAURAT (Eustac Sébastien) an ingenious astronomer who was born in 1755 at Paris, whose father was engraver to the king. In his childhood he manifested a taste for designing and mathematics, and at the age of twenty-two he obtained a prize medal for a design from the Academy of Painting. In 1772 he assisted in constructing the great map of France, on which Cassini was engaged, and in 1750 was published a very useful treatise on *Perspective.* He was appointed professor of mathematics at the mu-

slary school in 1763, but he devoted much of his attention to astronomy, especially in relation to comets; and in 1763 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1775 Jeauret succeeded Lalande in making the calculations for the *Connaissance des Temps.* He procured the establishment of an observatory at the military school and was employed in it till his death March 7 1803 at which time he was the oldest astronomer in Europe.—*Bieg. Univ. Bieg. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JEBB MD (John) a celebrated heterodox divine of the last century. He was born in London in 1736, and his father being dead at Cashel in Ireland he received his early education in that country. In 1753 he became a student of Trinity College Dublin whence he removed the next year to Peterhouse in the university of Cambridge. He there took the degree of BA in 1757 and at the same time commenced private tutor. In 1761 he proceeded MA and obtained a fellowship which he relinquished in 1764, on being presented to the rectory of Ovington in Norfolk having the preceding year taken the order of priesthood. In 1765 he published in conjunction with the rev R. Thorpe and the rev G. Wolaston a work entitled, *Excerpta quaedam e Newtoni Principiis Philosophiae Naturalis cum Notis Variorum &c.* In 1766 he returned to Cambridge, and resumed the office of tutor and in 1768 he delivered a course of lectures on the Greek Testament. He obtained in 1769 three livings in the county of Suffolk and was appointed chaplain to the earl of Harborough having married a relative of that nobleman. The freedom of opinion he had expressed in his lectures having given rise to some obloquy he printed a *Short Account* of them in 1770 republished with additions in 1772. About this period he interested himself warmly in the scheme of archdeacon Blackburne to procure the legal abrogation of clerical subscription to the thirty nine articles; and he also endeavoured to effect some improvements in the mode of academical education at Cambridge in which he was unsuccessful. The freedom of his opinion, on points of doctrine and discipline having rendered his situation in the university and the church unpleasant from the hostility excited against him he determined with that promptitude of character which marked all his proceedings to relinquish both his clerical and academical appointments. In September 1775, he resigned all his benefices, and immediately published a justification of his conduct, or at least a statement of the motives by which he was actuated. This disinterestedness candour and conscientious attachment to what he conceived to be the cause of truth caused but command the approbation of all liberal minded persons who differ with him in opinion and even of those who may be disposed to censure the impetuosity with which he prosecuted his purposes. He left Cambridge in September 1776; and taking up his residence in the metropolis, endeavoured to qualify himself for the profession of physick, which he

and adopted on leaving the church. He received a diploma from the university of St Andrews, and being admitted a botanist of the college of physicians, he commenced practice in 1778. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society the same year, and became a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions. His practice is said to have been very successful but the ardour of his disposition and the peculiar complexion of his religious and political principles obstructed his professional progress, and deprived him of those advantages which the respectability of his personal character and his family connections might otherwise have ensured. In the latter part of his life he actively engaged in the discussions arising from the war which separated the American states from this country and he was a frequent speaker in the popular assemblies held in the metropolis during the progress of that contest. His death took place March 2 1786. A collection of his works theological political and medical was published, with memoirs of his life by Dr Disney 1787 3 vols. 8vo.—Aiken's G Bag

JEBB MD (SAMUEL) an eminent physician and classical scholar who was a native of Nottingham. He belonged to Peterhouse Cambridge and having adopted the principles of the nonjurors he became connected with the famous Jeremy Collier to whom he was librarian. While at the university he published the Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew in Greek and Latin. On moving to London he married the daughter of an apothecary and engaged in the study of medicine. Subsequently having procured the degree of MD he practised as a physician at Stratford in Essex and at length retired with a moderate fortune into Derbyshire where he died in 1772. Dr S Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal entitled "Bibliotheca Literaria," of which a few numbers appeared in 1722, and he edited several publications the most important of which is the Opus Majus of Roger Bacon 1733, folio. He was uncle to the subject of the last article One of his sons, Mr RICHARD JEBB, bart. MD who became physician to the king died in 1787.—Nichols's *Lit. Ance* Aiken's G Bag

JEFFREY (THOMAS) a dissenting minister rendered memorable by his able defences of Christianity was born about the year 1700. He was the son of a respectable merchant of Exeter and received his education under Mr Hallet to whom he became assistant. In the year 1726 he settled at Little Budock in Essex, but in 1728 returned to Exeter and soon after died. His works, which were principally composed in opposition to those of Anthony Collins, are entitled 'The true Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion' 8vo, "Christianity proved from Holy Scripture," A Review of the Controversy between the Authors of a Discourse, Of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion and his Adversaries.' The controversial labours of Mr Jeffery were highly esti-

mated by Drs. Dodridge and Keenister Aiken's G Bag.

JEFFREYS (GEORGE, 1st) Baron Jeffreys, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was the son of John Jeffreys, esq. of Acton in Denbighshire where he was born towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, whence he was removed to that of Westminster and being subsequently entered at the Middle Temple, he applied himself very assiduously to the law. His father's family being large his allowance was very scanty but his industry and ingenuity supplied all deficiencies, and by attending an assize at Kingston during the plague when few barristers could be met with, he was allowed to plead, although not formally admitted and continued to practise unrestrained until he attained the highest employments in the law. Soon after commencing his professional career he was introduced by an alderman of his own name and probably a relation among the citizens of London who soon after chose him their recorder and to this advancement and the influence it procured him, may be attributed his introduction at court and appointment of solicitor to the duke of York. A willing instrument of all sorts of measures, his farther promotion at such a period was rapid, and he was appointed successively a Welsh judge and chief justice of Chester and created a baronet. When parliament began to prosecute the abhorred, he resigned the recordership and was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II he was one of the great advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that misguided reign, and for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the miserable adherents of Monmouth—atrocities which will couang his name to everlasting infamy—was rewarded by the vindictive and cold hearted James with the post of lord high chancellor. What can be said in favour of this despicable adherent should not, however be omitted, and it is acknowledged that he usually showed himself an able and impartial judge where political purposes were not to be answered. His deportment on the bench was however in the highest degree discreditable at all times, and even when his indignation was properly excited he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description a practice in which he indulged even to fury against the celebrated Richard Baxter and all prosecuted parties whose politics or opinions were dis agreeable to the court. To this abusive habit he possibly owed the unhappy termination of his disgraceful existence. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, when all was in confusion the conscious chancellor who had disguised himself as a seaman in order to get on board a ship unknown was detected, in a low public-house in Wapping by an attorney whom he had signally rated in open court. The latter making his discovery known, he was immediately seized by the populace and carried before the lord mayor who sent him

In the hands he himself, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died April 16, 1600, of intermissions and a broken heart. Penshurst contains a remarkable instance of insult endured by this fallen instrument during his imprisonment. He received, as he thought, a present of a barrel of Colchester oysters, and expressed a great satisfaction that he was still remembered with kindness by somebody, but on opening the barrel instead of the expected contents, appeared a halter. Jeffreys, whose name has become a received appellation in England for unscrupulous judges, left one son, who inherited both his title and unscrupulous habits. He is said to have been the author of some pieces in the State papers, and of 'An Argument in the case of Monmouthshire,' 1689. He died in 1703, and left an only daughter by Charlotte, daughter and heiress of the earl of Pembroke, who married the earl of Pomfret, and after his death presented the noble collection of the Pomfret marbles to the university of Oxford. The deep impression left by the creation of Jeffreys in the west of England is strikingly exhibited, by a fact mentioned by Granger, that the amiable countess of Pomfret was insulted on the western road simply as being the grand-daughter of the execrated Jeffreys.—*Laws of George Lord Jeffreys. Laws of the Lord keeper North. Granger. Penshurst's London.*

JEFFREYS (George) an English poet, born in 1678, was son to a gentleman of Welsh, in Northamptonshire, and nephew to the eighth lord Chandos. He was educated at Westminster school, and was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he took his degrees in arts, and was admitted fellow in 1704. He was subsequently called to the bar but never practised and after acting for some time as secretary to the bishop of Derry he spent most of the remainder of his life in the families of his relations, the last two dukes of Chandos. His works are 'Miscellanies, in prose and verse,' &c., among which are two tragedies, 'Edwin,' and 'Methope' both acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields; and 'The Triumph of Truth' an oratorio. The anonymous verses prefixed to the tragedy of Cato were by this gentleman, a fact which Addison never knew. He died in 1755, at the age of seventy-seven.

—Nichols's Select Collection of Poetry

JESHLAN GHIR (Ahu'l-Maz'afra Nour Kouth MOHAMMED) one of the Mogul emperors, son of the famous Akbar whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. He was originally called Salim to which he added the intriguing appellations on his accession. He was, like all his race of imperial race, an Oriental despot; but he is said to have been generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects, and the professors of art and literature experienced his patronage and support. He died in 1627. This prince composed a work containing specimens of the first seventeen years of his reign, and made some additions to the historical commentaries of his predecessor, sultan Habib. His wife or mistress, Jumahah, celebrated equally for her

beauty and wit, has been the theme of numerous Oriental poems and romances, and her adventures have not been neglected by European historians and novelists.—*Bog Uru Ces.*

JEKYLL (or JOSEPH) a lawyer and statesman of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Nottinghamshire, and the son of an episcopal clergyman. Being educated for law, he distinguished himself in his profession; and becoming connected with the whig statesmen in the reign of queen Anne, he had a seat in parliament, and was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverell. When George I ascended the throne he was knighted and raised to the office of master of the rolls. He published a tract relative to the jurisdiction of his court, in consequence of a dispute with the lord chancellor King. His death occurred in 1758 at the age of seventy-four.—*Wood's Athenae Oxon.*

JELAL-E-DDIN ROUMI a Persian poet, who was a native of Balkh, and died in 1273. He was the author of several works combined under the title of 'Kilst elmetasnev' which signifies a collection of pieces composed of a peculiar kind of verse consisting of distachs or couplets. Specimens of these poems, translated into English by sir William Jones, were published in a Discourse on the Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindoos.—*Anastas Rassoukoff, vol. iii.* *Bog Uru Ces.*

JEMSHID or GIAMSCHILD, a Persian sovereign celebrated in Oriental history the period of whose existence is somewhat uncertain. He is said to have ascended the throne of Persia about 800 BC, and to have founded the famous city of Istakhar called by the Greeks Parapopla. To this prince is ascribed the first establishment of public baths, the invention of tents and pavilions and the use of lime for mortar in buildings. He instructed his subjects in astronomy and also probably in the mysteries of Sabean, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. But though he is represented as a wise and powerful monarch he was unfortunate in war, and having been de-throned by Zohak an Arabian king he spent the latter part of his life in indigence and obscurity. His son Pherudous was preserved by the care of the queen from the pursuit of the usurper and ultimately recovered his father's throne.—*Bog Uru Sir John Malcolm's Hist. of Persia.*

JENKIN (ROBERT) a learned English divine was the son of a gentleman of Minster in the Isle of Thanet. He was born in 1656, and educated at the King's school at Canterbury whence he was removed to a sister to St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1680 and master in 1711. He also held the office of lady Margaret professor of divinity and prelector of Chichester but refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary he lost all his preferments but his fellowship, which stood secure until the act passed upon the accession of George I obliging all who held a post of £1 per annum to take the abjuration oath. On this occasion Dr Jenkin appears to have surmounted his

with sarcasm, but suffered so much unpopularity, from being obliged to eject those fellows that were more zealous, that it preyed upon his spirits, and he sank into chilblains. In this state being removed to the house of an elder brother he died in 1727, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His works are, an "Examination of the Authority of General Councils," "Defensio S. Augustini," "The Reconciliation of the Christian Religion which ran through six editions, &c &c. He also translated Tillenmont's Life of Apollonius Tyrrhenus.—Nichols's *Lit. Antiq.*

JENKINS (DAVID) a judge eminent for his stout-hearted attachment to the cause of Charles I, was born at Hensol, in Glamorgan, about 1656. After studying at Edmund Hall Oxford he entered at Gray's Inn and being called to the bar, was made a Welsh judge. He continued in this office until the commencement of civil hostilities at which time he imprisoned and condemned to death in his circuit several persons for bearing arms against the king. Being taken prisoner at Hereford when that city was surprised by the parliamentary forces, he was taken to London and imprisoned in the Tower. Being carried before the court of Chancery he denied its authority on which he was committed to Newgate impeached of treason and brought before the house of Commons where he refused to kneel and called the house a den of thieves. Provoked by this language that assembly proceeded to vote him guilty of high treason and sentenced him to be hanged, on which he observed, that he would suffer

with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other. A facetious speech from Henry Martyn allayed this tempest as regarded his life but he was fined 1000l. for contumacy, again committed to Newgate and his estates sequestered. In the same intrepid manner he continued to resist every overture of the parliamentary party to come in and remained in Newgate or other prisons until the Restoration. After that event he was designed for one of the twelve judges but seems to have been set aside as superannuated without receiving any other mark of kindness for his courage and loyalty. He died at Cambridge in 1667 aged eighty one. His works were printed in a small volume in 1648 but as a lawyer he is chiefly known by his Reports of Cases adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber 'foho, 1661 and 1777.—*Bug. Brit. Athos Cava. vol. n.*

JENKINS (or LEOLINE) a civilian and statesman was born at Llantrisant in Glamorganshire in 1653. He was educated at Jesus college Oxford and upon the breaking out of the civil war took up arms with other students on the side of the king. On the death of the latter he returned to Wales and became a tutor in the family of sir John Aubrey and also attended several other families in the same capacity until interrupted by parliamentary jealousy he removed with his pupils to Oxford. He was at length obliged to quit the kingdom with them but returned in

1659, but delivering his scholars up to their respective friends, he lived with sir William Whitmore, in Shropshire, until the Restoration, when he returned to Jesus college, of which he was chosen a fellow and in 1661 principal having previously received the degree of LLD. He received some other marks of distinction at Oxford, but under the patronage of archbishop Sheldon was encouraged to remove to Doctor's Commons, where he was admitted advocate, and in conjunction with other eminent civilians, was appointed to review the maritime laws and compile a body of rules for the adjudication of prizes, which afterwards became the standard of the class of proceedings in the court of Admiralty. In 1665 he was appointed judge of the same court, and in 1668 of the Protagative court of Canterbury. In 1672 he was sent ambassador to treat of peace with the Dutch in which he did not succeed but subsequently in conjunction with sir William Temple, was mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen. On his return to England he was chosen member for the university of Oxford sworn of the privy council, and made secretary of state which office he resigned in 1684. On the accession of James II he was again chosen for Oxford, but was never in sufficient health to sit in that parliament, and expired the first of September 1685. He never married and left all his estate to charitable uses, and in particular was a great benefactor to Jesus college. His letters and papers were collected under the title of his Works, in two folio volumes by W. Wynne in 1724 which collection bears a high price and is esteemed a valuable repository of diplomatic information.—*Life prefixed to Works. Bug. Brit.*

JENKINSON (ANTHONY) an English traveller of the sixteenth century. After having visited various parts of Europe Asia Minor and Palestine he was employed in 1557 by a commercial company on a mission to Russia. He arrived at Moscow according to his own account, in December 1557 and was well received by the czar Iwan IL. He travelled thence to Bogar or Bochara, in Tartary and returned to England in May 1561. He was sent again to Russia and afterwards visited Caspian on the Caspian sea. He a second time returned to England and wrote an account of his adventures, which was published by Hakluyt and Purchas. His narrative is interesting as he gives intelligence relative to countries never visited by any other European traveller but has authority as somewhat questionable from the romantic nature of some of his incidents and descriptions, so that some have not hesitated to class him with sir John Mandeville and Fernand Moudes Pinto, the Great Liar.—*Bug. Univ. Souther : Omnia.*

JENKINSON (CHARLES) earl of Liverpool was the eldest son of colonel Jenkinson, the youngest son of sir Robert Jenkinson the first baronet of the family. He was born in 1727 and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University college Ox-

and where he took the degree of M.A. in 1762. In 1761 he obtained a seat in parliament; and was made under-secretary of state. In 1766 he was made a lord of the Admiralty from which he subsequently removed to that of the Treasury. In 1773 he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and was rewarded with the sinecure of the clerkship of the Pells, purchased back from Mr Fox. In 1776 he was made secretary at war and on the dissolution of the administration of Lord North joined that portion of it which supported Mr Pitt, under whose auspices he became president of the board of trade which office he held in conjunction with the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster given him in 1786. In the same year 1786, he was also elevated to the peerage, by the title of baron Hawkesbury of Hawkesbury in the county of Gloucester, and in 1796 he was created earl of Liverpool. He remained president of the board of trade until 1801 and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster until 1803. His death took place on the 7th December 1808, at which time he held the sinecures of collector of the customs upwards of the port of London and clerk of the Pells in Ireland. The earl of Liverpool for a long time shared in all the obloquy attached to the confidential friends of the Duke administration and in a particular manner was thought to enjoy the favour and confidence of George III of whom it was usual to regard him as the secret adviser. Having early devoted his attention to political studies, he became exceedingly conversant with the law of nations and the principles and details of commerce and political arithmetic which it has been seen he turned to great official account. The earl of Liverpool was the author of the following works: "A Discourse on the Establishment of a Constitutional Fund in England" 1756; "A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in regard to Neutral Nations during the present War" 1758, "A Collection of Treatises from 1646 to 1673," 3 vols. 8vo, 1785; "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King," 1805, which latter work obtained very considerable attention—*Callan's Peerage by Sir E. Brydges.*

JENNENS (CHARLES) generally known by the jocular epithet which his profession gave him, of Solymus the Magnificent. He was a native of Gopseal in Leicestershire, and employed a large fortune acquired by his family in trade at Birmingham, as well in the improvement of literature as in the most unbounded hospitality and in the keeping up of a princely establishment. The selection of the words for Handel's celebrated oratorio, the Messiah, is ascribed to him and he had in contemplation a splendid edition of the works of Shakespeare, of whom he was a most enthusiastic admirer, on a new plan. In this undertaking he was however less fortunate. Four volumes only were printed, and those on circumstances which rendered the subscription of the remainder by the death of the author, and no people to be regretted in a liter-

any point of view. Mr Jennings, who is still religiously dissentient from the church of England, died at Gopseal, in 1773.—*Nichols's Leicestershire.*

JENNER (EDWARD) an English physician, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination as a preventive of the small-pox. He was the youngest son of a clergyman who held the rectory of Roachampton and the vicarage of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, at which latter place the son was born, May 17 1749. Being destined for the medical profession he was, after a common school education, placed as an apprentice with a very respectable surgeon at Fonthill in his native county. He subsequently visited London, to finish his studies by attending the lectures of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter. Returning to the country he settled at Berkeley, as a practitioner of the various branches of his profession. A situation like this afforded but little leisure or opportunity for acquiring distinction and an occasion presented itself for obtaining a larger field for observation improvement and emolument thus however he was induced to decline. The circumstances of the transaction are thus related by Dr Lettiss, in an address to the London Medical Society:

Dr Jenner happened to dine with a large party at Bath when something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle and doubts were expressed by several persons present whether the most speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired that the candle might be placed near him and immediately putting his finger into the flame suffered it to remain some time next he put his finger above it but was obliged to snatch it away immediately. The gentlemen said he 'is a sufficient test.' The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day and who was before that time an utter stranger offering him an appointment in India, which would ensure him, in the course of two or three years, an annual income of 3000!. The offer was referred to his brother and our Jenner, from his attachment to him declined it. While at Berkeley natural history occupied some of his attention, and having ascertained some curious facts relative to the common cuckoo, he drew up a paper entitled *Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo* which being transmitted to the Royal Society was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1758. He had already obtained the reputation of an ingenious practitioner and a man of talent and science, when he made known to the world the very important discovery which has raised him to an enviable situation among the benefactors of the human race. His investigations concerning the cow-pox were commenced about the year 1776 when his attention was excited by the circumstance of finding that some individuals, to whom he attempted to communicate the small-pox by inoculation, were insusceptible of the disease, and

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on痘痘 he found that all such patients, though they had never had the small-pox had undergone the usual cow-pox a disease common among the farmers and dairy servants in Gloucestershire, who were not quite unacquainted with its preventive effect. Other medical men were aware of the prevalence of this opinion, but they treated it as a popular prejudice and Jenner seems to have been the first who ascertained its correctness and endeavoured to derive from it some practical advantage. He discovered that the variolous vaccine as the complaint has been since termed having in the first instance been produced by accidental or designed inoculation of the matter afforded by a peculiar disease affecting the udder of a cow could be propagated from one human subject to another by inoculation to an indefinite extent rendering all who passed through it secure from the small pox. He made known his discovery to some medical friends and in the month of July 1790 Mr Cline surgeon to St Thomas's hospital, introduced vaccination into the metropolis. So singular and anomalous a fact as the prevention of an infectious disease by means of another in many respects extremely differing from it could not but be received with hesitation and a warm controversy took place on the subject among the medical faculty. This ultimately proved advantageous both to the discovery and the discoverer as it terminated in establishing the truth of the most important positions which he had advanced and left him in full possession of the merit due to him as a successful investigator of the laws of nature. The practice of vaccine inoculation was adopted in the army and navy and honours and rewards were conferred on the author of the discovery. The physicians and surgeons of the fleet presented him with a gold medal, the obverse of which exhibits Apollo as the god of physic introducing a sailor recovered from vaccination to Batania who holds forth a civic crown inscribed with the name of Jenner below it is the appropriate motto *Alba Nauta Stella refusa!* On the reverse is an anchor and above it *Georgio Tertio Rege* below *Spencer Duce.* The diploma constituting his doctor of medicine was presented to Jenner as a tribute to his talents by the university of Oxford, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and of other learned associations, and a parliamentary grant was made to him of the sum of £0 000. The extension of the benefits of vaccination to foreign countries spread the fame of the discoverer who received several congratulatory addresses from continental potentates. The emperor of Russia, when in this country in 1814, sought an interview with Dr Jenner treated him with great attention, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. He also visited the king of Prussia, marshal Blucher and the count general conte Platoff the latter of whom said to him " Sir you have extinguished the most pestilential disorder that ever appeared on the banks of the Don." On receiving his diploma, Dr Jenner practised as

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a physician at Cheltenham, during the scabies; and that watering-place was his principal residence till he became a widower when he removed to Berkeley to spend in retirement the evening of his life. He died suddenly in consequence of apoplexy January 26 1823, and was interred in the parish church of Berkeley. By his wife whose maiden name was Kingcote he left a son and a daughter Dr Jenner was the author of 'An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Cow pox' 1798, 4to and 'Further Observations on the Variolous Vaccine or Cow pox' besides various letters and papers on the same subject published in periodical works.—*Lit. Chron. Ann. Biog.*

JENNINGS (DAVID) a learned dissenting divine of the last century. He was the son of an ejected minister and was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire in 1691. He was educated in London under some of the most eminent nonconformist tutors and in 1714 he entered on the pastoral duty. After occupying other situations he became minister of an independent congregation meeting in Old Gravel lane, Wapping with which he continued to be connected as long as he lived. In 1743 he was chosen a trustee of the charities of Mr William Coward and one of his lecturers at the chapel in Little St Helen's Bishopsgate street. The next year he obtained the office of theological tutor at an academy supported chiefly by the funds bequeathed by that gentleman. This station he filled with great ability, and published for the use of the students under his care some works of merit, particularly 'An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and the Orrery and also the Applicanon of Astronomy to Chronology &c' 8vo 1747. The university of St Andrew's in 1749 conferred on him the diploma of DD. He died September 16 1762. Dr Jennings was the author of 'An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures' and other religious tracts besides several sermons and after his death appeared 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals' 8vo, and a treatise on 'Jewish Antiquities' 2 vols. 8vo which is one of the best works extant on the subject and was republished in 1808.—JENNINGS (JOHN) brother of the foregoing was also a dissenting minister. He was for some time pastor of a congregation, and master of an academy for students in divinity at Kibworth whence he removed to Hackney in 1722 and died there the next year. Besides some theological pieces he was the author of a Genealogical Table of the Kings of England &c and of a valuable little work, called 'Miscellanea in usum Juventutis Academicae' printed at Northampton in 1721 12mo for circulation only among his pupils.—*Athenae C. Biog. Wilson's Hist. of Dissent Churches in London.*

JENNINGS (HENRY CONSTANCE) an antiquary and virtuose, more remarkable for the peculiarity of his character and conduct than for his talents. He was born in 1751, and was the only son of a gentleman possessed of a large estate at Shiplake in Oxfordshire,

who was of the same family with the famous duchess of Marlborough. After being educated at Westminster school, he became an ensign in the first regiment of foot guards, at the age of seventeen. He held the commission but a short time, and on resigning it went to Rome, in company with lord Montagu son of the duke of Montagu. While in Italy he made a collection of statues and other antiquities, with which on his return he decorated his seat at Shimplake, which had descended to him on the death of his father. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune in indulging in many expensive follies, among which was keeping race-horses, and having dissipated a great deal of property and involved himself in pecuniary difficulties, he was obliged to sell a large estate, and returning into the country, he lived in an economical manner. Soon after he became a prisoner in the King's Bench, where he formed an acquaintance with Mr Horace Tooke. A change of fortune at length took place, and he was not only liberated from confinement, but was settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the employment of collecting books, manuscripts, shells, pictures, prints, busts, and curiosities of various other descriptions. From this state of prosperity he was precipitated by an accident which was the result of his own imprudence. Having borrowed a sum of money from a gentleman who was receiver-general for South Wales, the sudden death of that person occasioned the issue of an excheat of the crown in aid against the property of his debtor Mr Jennings, whose mansion was hastily sold for a comparatively small sum to satisfy the claim of government. He himself was soon after an inmate of Chelmsford jail. Here he remained for some years and on obtaining his freedom, he settled at Chelsea, where he passed much of the latter part of his life. The caprices of fortune had again restored him to affluence, but prudence had not accompanied prosperity and his pursuits were of a very similar description to those by which he had been previously occupied. A gentleman who visited him at Chelsea, about 1803 has given the following description of this eccentric vagabond: "On the left hand of the drawing room door was to be seen a very old and decrepit man, generally clothed in a brown suit of coarse cloth with numerous large silver buttons awkwardly fastened to the breast of his coat. He constantly wore a small hat both at home and abroad, and possessed both a white and a black beaver the former of which was always selected for great occasions. Sitting on an immense arm-chair lined with carpet, his body was mechanically placed in a reclining position, approaching nearly to the horizontal. This was effected by invariably supporting his legs and feet on a Roman chair which he valued greatly. This venerable figure, with a sharp and croaking voice, related the visitors, whom he recognized by name, of a singer, and to whom he conceivably belonged to was his bond. He appeared to sit

entirely in all the majesty of wealth, amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells; and never willingly arose, but to gratify himself and his guest, by exhibiting some, or all of these objects." Many of the articles in the museum of Mr Jennings had been procured at a price far beyond their value as appears when in consequence of renewed embarrassments, his pictures, shells, &c. were sold by auction, in April, 1816. He was at that time confined in the King's Bench, and within the rules of that prison, at lodgings in St George's fields, he died February 7, 1819. Though Mr Jennings never published any thing he printed in 1798 for private distribution a volume entitled, *Summary and Free Reflections in which the great Outlines only and principal Features of several interesting Subjects are impartially traced, and candidly examined,* 8vo.—*Anno Dom.*

JENNINGS (John) marshal of the court of Sweden, and knight of the polar star. He was of an English family but was born at Stockholm in 1723. He was sent to England for education, and afterwards studied at Upsal. Mechanics particularly engaged his attention and he distinguished himself by improving the furnaces used for casting metals, and directed the notice of government to the subject of navigable canals. He carried on the canal of Trollhättan, designed to render navigable the Gotha, one of the most important of the Swedish rivers. In the prosecution of his plans he visited England, Holland, and resided for some time in France. He died in 1773 leaving many proofs of his talents in memoirs on subjects of public utility written in the Swedish language. He was an active member of the academy of Sciences at Stockholm.—*Bug. Univ.*

JENSON (Nicholas) one of the most eminent of the early printers, more generally known by his Latin denomination Jansonus. He was a native of France, born in the early part of the fifteenth century and is said to have been originally employed by his government to gain an insight into the newly invented art of printing. The death of the French king terminated his commission on which he retired to Venice and then established himself in the then vacant occupation of printer and letter-founder. The beauty and determinate proportion of the present Roman character is attributed to him, and the neatness of his type is still much admired as being far superior to that of most of his contemporaries. "Deo Preliorum" in Latin, and "Gloria Miharensis," in Italian, were the first books printed by him in 1471, between which year and 1481 several editions of classical authors appeared from his press; but as none are found of a later date, he is supposed to have died soon after the latter period.—*Noss. Diet. Ital.*

JENYN (Beaute) a witty and elegant writer, was the only son of sir Roger Jenyn, knight, of Bottisham hall, Cambridge. He was born in London, in 1704, and received a domestic education until the age of seventeen;

when he was entered a fellow-commoner of St John's college Cambridge. He remained three years at the university and then married early a lady with a large fortune to whom his father was guardian but the marriage proved unhappy and in consequence of an elopement a separation took place. In his youth Mr Jenyns, with a small and delicate person assumed the character of a beau and his first performance a poem on the "Art of Dancing" published in 1723 was very correspondent with this pretension. In 1741 he was left by the death of his father master of a large fortune on which he entered into public life as representative of the county of Cambridge. He began his career by supporting the declining influence of Sir Robert Walpole and and ever after remained a faithful adherent to the minister for the time being. This conduct secured him the situation of a lord of the board of trade through every change from 1755 until its abolition in 1780 in consequence of being deemed more beneficial to its own members than to the nation an opinion which will scarcely be controverted when it is understood that three of its members at one time were the historians Gibbon the dramatist Cumberland and Mr Jenyns. As a country gentleman, the latter appeared to greater advantage than as a politician officiating as a magistrate with great impartiality and exercising much hospitality in his neighbourhood. It is however chiefly as an author wit and companion that he is to be distinguished in all which capacities he excited considerable attention. So early as 1737 he published his well-known "Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil" the fundamental principle of which is, that the production of good without evil is impossible that evils spring from necessity and could not be done away without the sacrifice of some superior good or the admission of greater disorder. In respect to moral evil his theory is, that it is permitted, in order to provide objects for the just infliction of physical evils. This paradoxical system, which caused a great sensation at the moment, encountered a severe but masterly critique from Dr Johnson and numerous answers from other persons, to which the author replied in a preface to a subsequent edition. In 1756 he published a pamphlet on the subject of a national militia and in 1767 another on the high price of provisions which claimed only temporary attention. In 1776 appeared his celebrated "View of the Internal Evileances of the Christian Religion" which work created a great sensation and excited a great diversity of sentiment in regard to its good and evil tendency. The foundation of his reasoning is, that the Christian religion is a system of ethics so superior to, and unlike anything which had previously entered into the mind of man, it must necessarily be divine. In the first instance the author was generally applauded, but after a while it was disengaged by many as calculated to make an irreparable breach between faith and reason. The charms of style and manner, however made it very popular. In 1783 appeared his "Disquisitions

on various Subjects," five which are marked with his usual characteristics of sprightly wit and shrewd observation but are otherwise vague fanciful and declamatory. In these he contends for a pre-existent state of mankind as a means of accounting for the misery sustained in this present world, but the chief force of his wit and his satire is directed against the principles of civil liberty. This volume produced an admirable piece of poetical satire entitled, "The Dean and the Squire" by Mason the dean being Dr Tucker whose opinions on liberty coincided with those of Mr Jenyns. His last production was entitled, "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," which of course he wholly opposed. He died in 1787 at his town house in Bury-street, leaving a second wife, to whom he had been married thirty four years. Besides the productions above mentioned he was the author of some spirited papers in the *World* and of various poems, received into several of the standing collections which although not of the highly imaginative class are smooth easy and elegant, with a pleasant vein of wit and satire. His works have been collected into four volumes, 12mo with a life prefixed by C. N. Cole.—*Lifes by Col. Chalmers's Eng. Poets.*

JEPHSON (Rowan) a respectable dramatical writer was born in Ireland in 1736. He received a liberal education, and attained the rank of captain in the 73d regiment, and when his regiment was reduced in 1763, retired on half pay. Being intimately acquainted with William Gerard Hamilton that gentleman procured him a pension on the Irish establishment, which was the less difficult, as he was already known at the castle by having held the appointment of master of the horse to the lord lieutenant, viscount Townshend. By the influence of Mr Hamilton he was again nominated to the same post by the duke of Rutland and he also became a member of the Irish house of Commons. He died of a paralytic disorder at his house near Dublin in 1803. As a dramatic writer his claims are chiefly founded on his tragedies of *Braganza*, and *The Count of Narbonne* the latter of which borrows its plot from the Castle of Otranto. His other and less successful pieces were, "The Law of Lombardy" "Julia," and "The Conspiracy," tragedies, "The Campagna," an opera; and "Love and War" and "Two Strings to your Bow" farces the last of which is still sometimes repeated. He was also author of *Roman Portraits*, a poem, and of "The Confessions of James Baptiste Costeau," a satire on the French revolution.—*Lifes of W. G. Hamilton. See. Drum.*

JEROME or HIERONYMUS, a celebrated father of the church, was born of Christian parents, at Stridens on the confines of Panonia and Dalmatia, in 351. His father who was a man of rank and property sent him to Rome for education, where he was placed under the grammarian Donatus, known for his commentaries upon Virgil and Terence. He

had also masters in rhetoric, Hebrew and divinity, in which he made a great progress. After travelling through France and Italy he gave up friends and worldly pursuits to seek retirement in the east, and gradually reached Jerusalem, whence he proceeded to Antioch. Here he endured a grievous fit of sickness, on his recovery from which he wandered through several towns and districts in search of a retreat to his mind, which he found in a frightful desert of Syria, scarcely inhabited by any thing but wild beasts and a few human beings little less ferocious. He was in his thirty first year when he entered upon this life in which he spent four years occupied in an intense study of the scriptures until his health began to be affected by his application and ascetic discipline. He then repaired to Antioch where he was ordained a presbyter in 378 by Paulinus. He soon after visited Constantople, in order to avail himself of the advice and instruction of Gregory Nazianzen and on his return accompanied Paulinus to Rome where his merit and learning soon made him known to pope Damasus who appointed him his secretary and also director to the Roman ladies who had devoted themselves to a religious life. During his residence at Rome he lodged at the house of a matron of the name of Paula, a woman of rank and fortune who afterwards followed him with her daughters into the east. This event exposed him to some scandal from his opponents the Origenists, and to more mortal censure from the relations and friends of the many weak females whom he thus encouraged in their desertion of their proper duties, and misapplication of their wealth to the support of useless or pernicious institutions. On the death of Damasus finding his situation at Rome uneasy he determined to return to the east and accordingly embarked in 385 with a great number of monks and females whom he had induced to embrace the ascetic life. He touched at Cyprus where he visited Emphasia, and arriving at Antioch, proceeded thence to Jerusalem and afterwards to Egypt, where to his great grief he found the tenets of Origen almost universally prevalent. He at length settled at Bethlehem, where the wealthy and devout Paula founded four monasteries three for females and one for males under Jerome. Here he pursued his studies with great ardour and wrote many of his best treatises, and in these occupations might have peacefully closed his days, but for his detection of the opinions of Origen, which involved him in the most animosities controversy for many years with John, bishop of Jerusalem, his former friend Radulfus of Aquileia, and Jovinian, an Italian monk. In the year 410, when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he afforded an asylum to many who fled from thence to Jerusalem but was very careful to exclude all whom he deemed infected with heresy. He died in 420, in the ninety-first year of his age. Jerome is considered the most learned of the Latin fathers, but his knowledge of the Greek language, although respectable

was not profound. He was, at the same time, rather a declaimer than an orator, and his reasoning upon any subject was seldom either clear, consistent, or concise. He is still more to be deplored for his virulence, acrimony, and want of candour in controversy. He was also very superstitious and credulous in a high degree as his admiration of ascetic discipline and the silly romances of Paul the Hermit and Hilarius sufficiently prove. But notwithstanding these and other defects, as fully proved by Le Clerc in his *Quæstiōnes Hieronymianæ*, his writings will always be of great value to the biblical student as furnishing numerous fragments of the ancient Greek translation and of the opinions of the Jews of that period as to the sense of many Hebrew words and passages. At the same time as a most industrious and zealous searcher into scripture himself his opinions are worthy attention in the quarter pointed out. A full enumeration of the works of St Jerome will be found both in Cave and Dupin. The most important of these is a Latin version of the whole Old Testament from the Hebrew accompanied with a corrected edition of the ancient version of the New Testament finally adopted by the Roman catholic church and commonly distinguished by the name of "The Vulgate." The first printed edition of the works of Jerome appeared at Basle under the care of Erasmus 1516-1526. There have been several subsequent editions at Lyons, Rome, Paris and Antwerp but the best and most recent is that by father Mariana a Benedictine Paris, 1693-1706 5 vols folio and that of Vallarsa Verona 1734-42 with notes 11 vols, folio.—*Life* by Erasmus. Dupin *Cave. Le Clerc's Quæstiōnes Hieronymi Moschæ.*

JEROME of Prague the intimate friend and associate of John Hus and like him, a martyr to his zeal against what he deemed the corruption of the church of Rome. He was born at Prague but in what year is unknown and having studied at the university of his native city he proceeded to those of Paris, Heidelberg and Cologne, and as some say to Oxford, where he copied the writings of Wickliffe which he carried with him into Bohemia. He was admitted to the degree of DD in 1396 but it is not known at what university. Upon his return to Prague in 1400 he entered into a strict intimacy with John Hus, whose doctrines he began to publish in 1408. In the year 1410 he was involved in the censures pronounced by Subenec, archbishop of Prague against the Hussites; and in the same year went to Poland, at the request of the king to regulate the university of Cracow. In 1415, when informed of the arrest and imprisonment of Hus, he deemed himself bound in honour to repair to Constance to assist in his defence but on his arrival alarmed at the rage which prevailed against reputed heretics, he withdrew to Ellingen and sought a safe conduct from the emperor. An equivocal paper of the kind was supplied to him together with a witness

from the council. Aware of the futility of the pretended document he prepared to return to Bohemia, but was arrested on his way homewards, and placed in the custody of the prince of Salmberg who finally sent him to Constance, bound in chains. After his examination he was imprisoned in the tower of St Paul's church and treated with great barbarity. Thus seventy the solicitations of his persecutors, and his solitary meditations upon the dreadful fate of Huss at length shook his constancy and on a third examination he was induced to sign a paper approving the condemnation of the doctrines of Wickliffe and Huss. Although some of the council were satisfied and would have set him at liberty he was nevertheless detained in custody and in the course of a few months afterwards new articles were presented against him to which he pleaded in solemn assembly, and having resumed his fortitude he nobly acknowledged that the dread of fire alone had induced him against his conscience to condemn Huss and Wickliffe. Poggio who was present at the trial in a letter to Aretine gives an interesting and affecting testimony to the high qualities and exalted deportment of Jerome in that emergency. His fate was decided on this occasion being sentenced to a similar death to that of John Huss, which he endured on the 30th May 1416 when he was burnt to death and his ashes thrown into the Rhine. The labours of Jerome of Prague as an author appear to have been chiefly confined to the assistance which he afforded Huss in his various works. The answers which he gave to the articles preferred against him may be seen in the twelfth volume *Collect. Concil. Cate.* *Froben Theatrum Life by Grapan.*

JERNINGHAM (LOWARD) an ingenious poet and dramatic writer descended from an ancient Roman catholic family in Norfolk and brother of sir William Jerningham, bart. He was born in 1727 and when young was sent to the English college at Douay in Flanders whence he was removed to Paris. His education being completed he returned to England where he became a member of the established church. One of his earliest productions was a poem in favour of the Magdalena institution which was followed by "The Deserter" 1769, "The Funeral of Arabert Monk of La Trappe," 1771, "Faldon and Teran," 1773, "The Swedish Curate," "The Fall of Mexico," 1775, "Honors, or the Day of All Souls," 1782; "The Ram and Progeny of Scandavian Poetry," 1784, "Estherism" 1789, &c. His play, called "Margaret of Angou," was acted in 1777, "The Siege of Berwick" a tragedy, in 1794, and "The Welsh Hareress," a comedy in 1795. A collection of his poetical and dramatic works appeared in 4 vols, 8vo, 1806. He also published in the latter part of his life, "An Essay on the mild Tenor of Christianity," and other religious tracts. His death took place November 17th, 1812. The private character of Mr Jerningham was extremely amiable and he is spoke of with

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great respect and esteem by lord Byron, in the notes to his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.—*Gent. Mag. Witt's Bibl. Brit.*

JERUSALEM (JOHN FREDERICK WILHELM) a Lutheran divine born at Osnaburgh in 1709. Having an ardent passion for knowledge, he visited France and England in pursuit of it, and on his return to Germany the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel confided to him the education of his son afterwards killed at the battle of Jena. Jerusalem was also appointed almoner to the court, and he acquired great reputation as a preacher. He formed a plan of education, which gave rise to the *collegium Carolinae* at Brunswick and he rendered no less service to society by his writings than by his schemes for the benefit of youth. The duke gave him the abbey of Buddagahansen near Brunswick, where he formed a seminary of which during forty years he was director and principal professor. In 1762 he published "Letters on the Religion of Moses," and this was followed by "Considerations on the principal Truths of Religion" which was translated into most European languages. He afterwards wrote against Frederick the Great of Prussia who pleased with his moderation and learning invited him to Berlin but he declined the visit as he also did the chancellorship of the university of Gottingen which was offered to his acceptance. He died September 2d 1789. His posthumous works were published by his daughter at Brunswick, 8 vols 8vo 1792 &c. The son of this gentleman was the unfortunate prototype of Werter the celebrated hero of Goethe's celebrated novel.—*Biog. Univ.*

JERVAS (CHARLES) a portrait painter in the reigns of George I and George II who acquired considerable reputation, founded on adventurous circumstances rather than on his professional skill. He was a native of Ireland, and for a short time studied under sir Godfrey Kneller. Having visited Italy he became on his return a fashionable artist, and Pope to whom he gave instructions in painting has eulogised his talents. He is said to have been infected with personal vanity to a ridiculous degree. Lady Bridgewater a celebrated beauty sitting to him for her picture, he took the liberty to tell her that she had not a handsome ear. "And pray Mr Jervas, said her ladyship, what is a handsome ear?" The painter immediately lifted his velvet cap and pointed to his own auricular organ, as the model of perfection. Jervas died in 1739. Some of his letters have been printed with those of Pope, and he published a very good translation of *Don Quixote*.—*Lord Oxford: Anecd. of Paint.*

JERVIS (John) earl of St Vincent, a gallant and distinguished naval commander, descended of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire. He was the second and youngest son of Swayford Jervis, esq auditor of Greenwich Hospital, and was born at Meaford hall January 9, 1734 (old style). At the age of fourteen, he was rated a midshipman on board the Gloucester, of fifty guns, on

the Jamaica station and in 1755 served as lieutenant under Sir G. Sawdene, in the expedition against Quebec. Soon after being made commander, he was appointed first to the Experiment and afterwards to the Albany sloop. In 1760 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and commanded the Foudroyant, in the action between admiral Keppel and the French fleet in July 1778. In 1782, being then under the orders of admiral Barrington, he engaged and took the Pégase, of seventy-four guns and 700 men, in which exploit he received a severe wound in the head from a splinter, and afterwards obtained the red ribbon as a reward for his gallant conduct. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he reduced Martinique, Guadaloupe and St. Lucia for which services he received the thanks of Parliament, and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. On the 14th of February, 1797, being then in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail he engaged and defeated twenty-seven ships of the line belonging to Spain, the smallest carrying seventy-four guns, and seven of them mounting from 118 to 130 each. On this occasion he was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl of St Vincent, from the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of £6000. a year for the better maintenance of his dignity and a gold medal from the king. In 1799 he was created admiral, and in 1801 became first lord of the admiralty vice earl Spencer in which capacity he undertook and executed many salutary reforms in naval expenditure but resigned his post in 1804. In May 1814 he was appointed a general of marines, and July 19 1823 admiral of the fleet. Lord St Vincent was a man of a strong and acute mind resolute and unbending in regard to discipline and necessary retrenchment and reform and also of high gallantry and transcendent genius in his profession, with the leading members of which he was deservedly popular. He died March 15, 1823, in his eighty ninth year and though buried privately in the family vault at Stone a monument was voted by the house of Commons to be erected to his memory in St Paul's cathedral. This national tribute, consisting of a single statue and bearing a strong resemblance to the gallant and able individual whose services it is designed to commemorate, was opened to public view in September 1826.—*Ann. Biog.*

JEROME (Hawry) a learned nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of West Bowton, in Yorkshire of which place his father was minister. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Oriental languages. Having been episcopally ordained in 1627 he obtained a living, from which he was soon ejected for nonconformity. He was then received into the family of Mr. Bampfylde, and removing with his patron to Uxbridge, in 1635, he became minister of a congregation in London. After having en-

dured persecution from the episcopalians before the civil war he engaged in controversy with the triumphant party under Cromwell, on the subject of infant baptism, to which he objected. He however held the living of St. George's Southwark which he lost at the Restoration. He then officiated as minister of a Baptist congregation and after having been imprisoned on account of his nonconformity, he died September 4, 1663. His works, relating to theology and biblical literature, are creditable to his learning and abilities, but he principally deserves commendation on account of his having been engaged in making a new translation of the Bible, which he was prevented from completing by the changes in ecclesiastical affairs consequent on the return of Charles II. —*Wilson's Hist. and Art. of Diss. Ch. Crosby's Hist. of the Baptists JESUA (LEVITA) a Jewish rabbi by birth a Spaniard who lived in the fifteenth century. He was a man of considerable learning and his writings are regarded by those of his persuasion as able commentaries on the Talmud. His principal work is entitled *Hachot Olam* (The Ways of Eternity). Constantine I Emperor translated this treatise from the Hebrew into Latin and Bachuyson published an edition of it accompanied by the Latin version in one 4to volume at Hanover in 1714.—*Movers**

JEVERI (ISMA'IL BEN HANNAHAD) a distinguished Arabian lexicographer born at Faras in Transoxiana about the middle of the tenth century. He resided for some time in Egypt where he applied himself to the study of Arabic and returning to Khurasan, published there in 999 the most complete dictionary which the Arabians possess, entitled *Sabah alilghat*, the pure language. Golius has inserted a great part of this work in his *Lexicon Arabicum*, and Memmius more recently has introduced a translation of it into his *Thesaurus Linguarum Orientium*. It was translated into Turkish by Vancoul Constantinople 1728 republished for the third time at Scutari, in 1803. Jeveri died according to some authors, in 1003 at the time when he was engaged in revising his dictionary, and the errors which are found in it are attributed to one of his disciples who completed the task after his death.—*Bug Ussu Class*

JEVON (TAOMAS) a dramatic author and actor of the seventeenth century. The Devil of a Wife or the Comical Transformation, London 1695 4to, claims him as its author being the original of the standard farce of the 'Devil to Pay' —*Bug Drama*

JFWEL (John) a learned episcopal divine of the English church who lived in the reigns of the last sovereigns of the house of Tudor. He was born at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, in Devonshire in 1522. After acquiring the rudiments of learning at school he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, and in 1559 he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi and in the year following took his first degree. He had been situated in the princi-

plies of the protestant faith of which he proved a zealous and able champion. His mode of study shows him to have been indefatigable in the acquisition of knowledge but it was at the expense of his health which was injured by too close application. On his recovery from a fit of illness he was chosen lecturer on rhetoric which office he filled with great credit during seven years. In 1544 he was admitted M.A. and on the accession of Edward VI in 1546 he openly professed the tenets of the reformers and contracted a particular intimacy with Peter Martyr who was appointed professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1551 he commenced BD on which occasion he delivered an excellent Latin sermon. About the same time he obtained the rectory of Sunningwell in Berkshire where he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parochial priest. When queen Mary succeeded her brother Jewel was deprived of his office in the university and though he subscribed to a confession of faith drawn up by the catholics yet finding that they suspected his sincerity and were about to prosecute him as a heretic he withdrew secretly from Oxford and with some difficulty made his escape to the continent. He proceeded to Frankfort, where he arrived in 1554 and there he made a public confession before the exiled English protestants of his unfeigned contrition for his late errors and weakness. He afterwards went to Strasburg and became vice master of a college established by his friend Peter Martyr. On the death of queen Mary Jewel returned to England and was received by the new sovereign with all the favour due to his zeal learning and abstinence. In March 1559 he was appointed with other divines advocate for the protestant cause in a disputation held in Westminster abbey. In 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury and about the same time in a sermon preached at St Paul's cross he challenged the romantics to produce a single positive testimony from the works of any of the fathers who lived within six hundred years after Christ in favour of any tenet in which the catholics differed from the protestants. This challenge led to a controversy with Dr Cale the deprived dean of St Paul's and with Thomas Harding a learned jesuit. Hence also originated the bishop's principal literary work his famous *Apology for the Church of England*, written in elegant Latin and translated into English by the mother of sir Francis Bacon. Versions were also made of this treatise into German, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch and Greek, and it is said to have had more effect in promoting the reformation than any other book that was published. In 1565 the university of Oxford conferred on bishop Jewel the degree of DD, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to his pastoral duty, and to the defence and support of protestantism. His death took place while on a journey, either at Moulton Farley or according to other accounts, at Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire, the seat of his friend sir Henry Sherington, in September,

1571. His English works comprising sermons, scripture expositions, &c. were printed collectively in 1609 John and lady Bacon's translation of his *Apology* was republished a few years ago.—*Fuller's Worthies.*
Abel Kastulus. *Baq Brat Akka's G Baq.*

JEZZAR or the Butcher the familiar appellation of the famous pacha of Acre and Acra who defended the latter place against Buonaparte during his Syrian expedition. He was born in Bosnas in the early part of the eighteenth century and was originally named Ahmed. In his youth he sold himself to a slave-merchant who took him to Egypt where he was purchased by the noted Ali Bey then master of that country. From the situation of a common mameluc Ahmed in a few years, was promoted to the office of governor of Cairo. In 1773 when Ah Bey became unfortunate the emir Yusuf confided to the dauntless slave of that prince the government of Beirut in Syria in which post he betrayed the trust reposed in him by his benefactor who assisted by the sheik Dhaber and a Russian squadron laid siege to Beirut both by sea and land. Unable to resist the double attack Jezzar surrendered himself into the hands of Dhaber and went with him to Acre where he made his escape. After the death of Dha her the captain pacha Hassan appointed Jezzar pacha of Acre and Syria and employed him against the partisans of the redoubtable Sheik who had so long defied the power of the grand seigneur. His seal in this service was recompensed with new marks of favour and he was made a pacha of three tails with the title of visir. He took advantage of his situation to extend the boundaries of his government and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority as long as he lived. This ferocious chief was absolute master of a part of Syria at the period of the French invasion of Egypt. Buonaparte after having vanquished the mamelucs endeavoured to make a friend of Jezzar, but the pacha rejected his overtures and with the aid of a naval force under an Sydney Smith and of M Phelippeaux a French engineer he valiantly defended the city of St Jean d'Acra against the reiterated attempts of Buonaparte to make himself master of it. After a siege of sixty-one days, the conqueror of Egypt was obliged to relinquish his enterprise and leave Jezzar in full possession of his power. Two years after general Sebastiani was sent on a mission to the pacha, who received him with civility and in the intercourse between them he expressed the utmost contempt for the sublime porte, whose defence he had previously undertaken only to serve his own interest. He died at an advanced age in 1804 leaving behind him immense treasures. He gloried in the sanguinary title by which he is best known and numerous are the well attested facts on record which prove that it was not unmerited.—*Dr E. D. Clarke's Travels.*
Baq Uss Dikt. Hist.

JOACHIM of Calabria an Italian noble of the twelfth century who obtained the rege

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tation of a prophet among his contemporaries, and incurred, by his writings, the censure of the church, as a heretic. He was born at Calico, near Cesena, in the kingdom of Naples, and after receiving the usual education of his age and country, he obtained some employment at court. Thus he left, to travel to the Holy Land, and on his return to Italy he took the monastic vows among the Cistercians and at length became prior and then abbot of the convent of Corazzo. He relinquished his office with the pope's permission in 1183 in order to turn hermit. In his solitude he projected the constitution of a reformed congregation of the Cistercian order and in 1189 founded the monastery of Flora, in Calabria over which he presided till his death in 1202. Joachim wrote comments on the scripture prophecies, predictions relating to fifteen popes, a treatise against Peter Lombard on the Trinity which was condemned as heretical by pope Innocent III. There is also a supplicious work, entitled "The Everlasting Gospel," or "The Book of Joachim" which gave rise to another called "The Introduction to the everlasting Gospel" by a friar of the thirteenth century the absurdity of which produced a great sensation in the religious world.—*Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. Adam's G. B.*

JOAN of Arc commonly called the Maid of Orleans, one of the most remarkable heroines in history was the daughter of persons of low rank in the village of Domremy near Vaucouleurs on the borders of Lorraine where she was born in 1412. She quitted her parents at an early age and became servant at a small inn where she acquired a robust and hardy frame by acting nearly in the capacity of hawker attending to the horses, and riding them backwards and forwards to water. At this time the affairs of France were in a deplorable state and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford, that its fall seemed inevitable. Excited by the frequent accounts of the memorable encounters at this siege and affected with the distresses of the country Joan was seized with a wild desire of relieving them until her mind incessantly pondering on this favourite object, she fancied that she saw visions and heard voices exhorting her to re-establish the throne of France, and expel the English invaders. Having communicated this imaginary inspiration to the governor of Vaucouleurs, he forwarded her to Charles VII at Chinon to whom, in the name of the supreme being, she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct the king to Rheims. The court at first pretended to hesitate, but after a committee of divines had pronounced her mission to be supernatural, Charles granted her request, and she was exhibited to the people on horseback. The English at first regarded the whole affair with derision, but gradually gave way to the superstitious notions of the age, and became possessed with the idea of a divine vengeance hanging over them. Joan entered the city of Orleans at the head of a convoy, arrayed in

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military garb, and being received as a celestial messenger by the commandant Dunois, she actually obliged the English to raise the siege, after famously driving them from their entrenchments. The march of Charles to Rheims followed, and such was the impression produced on the population that although proceeding through what had been deemed an enemy's country every place opened its gates to him, and the ceremony of his inauguration took place as predicted. As a mark of gratitude for this service the king had a medal struck in honour of Joan and all her family was ennobled, in both the male and female line, of which the former became extinct so late as 1760. The town of Domremy, her native place was also exempted from taxes for ever. After the coronation of Charles Joan despaired to return to the course of life which became her sex, but Dunois, who thought she might still prove serviceable induced her to throw herself into the town of Compiegne then besieged by the duke of Burgundy and the earl of Arundel and Suffolk. Here after performing prodigies of valour she was taken prisoner in a sally and no efforts being made by the French court to deliver her she was cruelly condemned by the English under the pretence of witchcraft to be burnt alive which sentence she endured with great courage in 1431 in the nineteenth year of her age. See! are the outlines of this history as generally delivered but many romantic circumstances are probably overcharged. It has even been doubted whether she was really put to death some plausible evidence having been brought forward to prove that she was saved by a trick on the day of execution and that she afterwards appeared and was married to a gentleman of Amboue a story far more improbable than the facts which it is intended to supersede.—*Historiae of England and France. Southey's Joan of Arc.*

JOB or AYUB (SOLOMON) a negro prince son of the king of Bondou in Senegambus, to whom the literary world is indebted for some geographical details relative to his native country. In 1730 he was sent by his father to the sea-coast to treat with the English traders and being taken prisoner by the Mandingo, he was himself sold as a slave to the master of an English vessel. He was allowed to send to inform his father of his misfortune but the messenger not returning in time he was taken to Maryland and employed as a labourer in the culture of tobacco. He fled from his master and being retaken his story excited curiosity and he was ransomed by general Oglethorpe and others in the colony and sent to England. He arrived here in April 1733 and was patronized by sir Hans Sloane for whom he translated some Arabic MSS. During the fourteen months he resided in this country he attracted much notice, and after having been presented at court, and honoured with valuable presents, he set sail for Africa and reached Fort James on the coast of Senegal, the 8th of August, 1734. While preparing to depart for Bondou, he

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leant that his father was dead, and by the return of the vessel which took him out, he sent letters of thanks to his benefactors, but no further intelligence of him was ever received. He professed the Mahometan faith and while in England he wrote from memory three copies of the Koran.—*Aitely's Collect of Voyages, Eng. Univ.*

JOCHANAN BEN ELIEZER, a Jewish rabbi of the third century who compiled what is called the Jerusalem Gemara, a portion of the Talmud. This work consists of the opinions, criticisms, controversies and decisions of the Hebrew doctors and casuists on points of their ritual supplementary to the Mischna or text of the Talmud. R. Jochanan's commentary was so obscure that a new one called the Babylonian Gemara, was composed in the following century by rabbi Asce—*Gadens Moses et Aaron, Novis Dict. Hist.*

JOCONDUS (Jouan) an Italian architect and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Verona, and became a Dominican friar. Louis XII sent for him to Paris, where he built the Pont de Notre Dame across the Seine. He also erected a bridge over the Adige at Verona, and executed many other works. His death took place about 1530. He is said to have discovered in France some of the epistles of Phay and the treatise on prodigies by Julius Obsequens, which were printed by Aldus, in 1508. He also wrote notes and made designs for the illustration of Caesar's commentaries, and he published an edition of Vitruvius on architecture—*Tres bouc Tempsa Vitis des Architectis Venetiani*

JODELLE (Stevyns) an early French poet and dramatist who was a native of Paris. He is represented as having been an universal genius possessing an extraordinary faculty and fluency of composition, as a proof of which we are told that he wrote five hundred Latin verses on a prescribed subject, for a wager in a single night. He was the author of the first regular tragedy in the French language his Cleopatra, which was acted before Henry II. He also wrote comedies and poems. Though a favourite with the great, Jodelle became the victim of poverty and died in distress in 1573, at the age of forty one. On his death bed he dictated a sonnet addressed to Charles IX reproaching him unseemly for deserting him in his necessity.—*Baile, Eng. Univ.*

JOECHER (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB) a doctor of theology and public professor of history at Leipzig. He was born in 1694 in that city and was instructed by a private tutor in the family of his father who was a merchant. The latter dying in embarrassed circumstances, in 1720 Joecher found himself under the necessity of writing and lecturing with increased ingenuity and became a colleague with Reuter in the compilation of the German Acta Eruditorum. He died in 1758. The best of his philosophical writings is his *Examen Paralogismorum Woolstoni* Leipzig 1734; &c.; but that which is best known is his

"General Dictionary of Learned Men"

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1750 1, 4 vols 4to to which a supplement was published by Adelung 1784-7. He was also author of a treatise on the influence of music on the human constitution being himself a proficient in that science.—*Saxi Chron.*

JOFFRID abbot of Croyland in Lincolnshire in the twelfth century. If the narrative of Peter of Blois, who wrote in the reign of Henry II, be correct, thus ecclesiastic may be considered as the founder of the university of Cambridge. In his continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland he says that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks named Odo, Terrius and William to his manor of Cottenham near Cambridge to teach the people in that neighbourhood grammar logic and rhetoric. These three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge where they hired a barn in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars who resorted to them not only from the town of Cambridge but from all the country around.—*Massey's Hist. Engl. Select Mon.*

JOHANNAEUS (Finns) bishop of Skalholt in Iceland was born in that island in 1704. He was the son of John Halderson vicar of the bishop of Skalholt who sent him to finish his education at Copenhagen. On his return to Iceland he became successively minister of several places and at length bishop of Skalholt, where he died at a very advanced age. He distinguished himself by his attention to the history of his native country and was the author of *Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae* Copenh. 1772-1778 4 vols 4to, *Historia Monastica Islandiae* 1775 4to, and a life of the historian Snorri Sturluson.—*Eng. Univ.*

JOHN king of England, born in 1166 was the youngest son of Henry II by Eleanor of Aquitaine. Ireland being intended for his appanage he was sent over in 1185 to complete the conquest, but such was the imprudence and insolence of himself and his courtiers, it was found necessary to recall him. Although his father's favourite, he joined his brother Richard in his last unnatural rebellion and partook with him the curse pronounced by the heart stricken king and parent on his death bed. He was left without any particular provision which procured for him the name of Sans Terre or Lackland but on his accession Richard conferred on him the earldom of Mortain in Normandy and various large possessions in England and married him to the rich heiress of the earl of Gloucester. This kindness did not prevent him from forming intrigues against his brother in conjunction with Philip of France during his absence in Palestine but Richard magnanimously pardoned him on his return, and left him his kingdom in preference to Arthur of Brittany the son of his elder brother Geoffrey. So imperfectly was the rule of primogeniture then established in England that no disturbance ensued in that country although the French provinces of Anjou and Maine declared for Arthur who was taken under the protection of the king of

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France. A war ensued, in which John recovered his revolted provinces and received homage from Arthur for the duchy of Brittany inherited from his mother. In 1200 he married Isabella of Angouleme after divorcing himself on some pretence from his first wife. In 1201 some disturbances again broke out in France whether he led another expedition, and the young Arthur having joined the malcontents was captured, and confined in the castle of Falaise whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen and never heard of more. The manner of his death is not certainly known but it was generally believed that John stabbed him with his own hand and he now became the object of universal detestation. The states of Brittany summoned him to answer the charge of murder before his liege-lord king Philip, and upon his refusal to appear the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him and in this manner the whole of Normandy was recovered by the French crown after its alienation for three centuries. John had the fault of his disgrace upon his English nobles whom he harassed by fines and confiscations, but after some ineffectual attempts he was obliged to acquiesce in a truce in 1204. The pope at this time was the haughty and able Innocent III who in consequence of a contested election for the see of Canterbury nominated a creature of his own, in the person of cardinal Stephen Langton. John highly enraged acted with his usual haste and folly and displayed so much contempt for the papal authority that Innocent laid the whole kingdom under an interdict. This quarrel lasted some years, and the king by his tyranny depriving himself of the support of his nobles was perplexed on every side. In order to give some lustre to his degraded administration he undertaken expeditions into Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in which he was successful and as particular quelled all opposition to his authority in the latter. In the mean time the court of Rome proceeded to a sentence of excommunication against the king personally and formally absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Philip of France was again ready to put the sentence against John into execution, and prepared an expedition in the ports of Picardy which however the latter was enabled to oppose. So much disaffection nevertheless prevailed, that Pandulph, the pope's legate induced him not only to receive Langton as archbishop of Canterbury but also to resign his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the holy see in order to receive them again as its vassal with absolution. This most ignominious compact was executed at Dover in May 1213 and the pope now regarding England as his own, and jealous of the aggrandisement of Philip required the letter to desist from hostilities against a country under the protection of the see of Rome. Philip received this mandate with great indignation, but in consequence of a victory over his fleet, was gradually brought to reason. Filled with this success, John

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resolved to endeavour to recover his continental dominions, but the English barons declined their services. In the next year however he carried over an army to Poitou but after some partial successes, was obliged to return in disgrace. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred that his nobles, who had long felt aggrieved by the usurpation of their sovereigns, and of the reigning ones in particular determined to take hold of so favourable an opportunity to control his power and establish their privileges. Langton produced to them a copy of the charter of rights granted by Henry I and at a general meeting in London in January 1215 they laid their demands before the king which he attempted to elude by delay. In the mean time he sought to ingratiate himself with the clergy and the pope with whom he lodged an appeal against the compulsory proceedings of the barons. The pontifical who found it his interest to support a sovereign who had so far humbled himself declared his disapprobation of their conduct but little moved by the declaration the latter assembled in arms at Oxford where the court then was and choosing a general immediately proceeded to warlike operation. They were received without opposition in London which so intimidated the king that he consented to sign such articles of agreement as they thought fit to dictate. Such were the steps which produced the famous Magna Charta, which was signed by John at Runnymede on the banks of the Thames on the 19th June 1215. By this charter the bars of English constitutional freedom the nobles were not only protected against the crown, but important privileges were granted to every order of freemen. The passive manner in which John yielded to these restrictions of his powers indicated a secret intention of freeing himself from his obligations. In order to lull the barons into security he dismissed his foreign forces but in the mean time was secretly employed in raising fresh mercenaries, and in seeking the concurrence of the pope who absolutely issued a bull annihilating the charter as extorted from his vassal contrary to the interests of the holy see. He even forbade John to pay any regard to its conditions and pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it. Thus furnished with spiritual and temporal arms the king left his retreat, and carried war and devastation through the kingdom. His barons taken by surprise could make no effective resistance and despairing of mercy from John, sent a deputation to France, in which they offered the crown of England to the dauphin Louis. Philip gladly accepted the proposal and Louis with a fleet of 600 vessels landed at Sandwich and proceeded to London where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents, but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extirpation of the English nobility, whether true or false, arrested his progress at

g very critical time the John, and induced many to return to their allegiance. But while the king's affairs were thereby assuming a better aspect, he had the misfortune, in a march from Lynn across the sands into Lincolnshire to lose, by the sudden flow of the tide all his carriages and baggage. Being already in a bad state of health, the visitation so aggravated his disorder, that he died at Newark, in October 1216 in the forty ninth year of his age and seventeenth of his reign. No prince in English history has been handed down to posterity in blacker colours than John to whom ingratitude, perfidy and cruelty were habitual. Occasional gleams of vigour and energy were indeed manifest but they always proved themselves the mere explosions of rage and anger and soon subsided into meanness and pusillanimity. His private life was stained with extreme licentiousness and the best part of his conduct as a ruler was the attention he paid to commerce and maritime affairs. More charters of boroughs and incorporations for mercantile pursuits date from him than from any other of the early kings, and the popular constitution of the city of London was his gift. He left by his second wife a family of two sons and three daughters, and his illegitimate children were numerous.—*Hume. Henry Adams's G. Bing.*

JOHN of Pisa (GOVANNI PISANO) a distinguished sculptor and architect of the thirteenth century. He was the son and pupil of Nicholas of Pisa an eminent professor of the art of design. He erected the famous Campo Santo or public cemetery at Pisa, which contains fifty ship loads of earth brought from Jerusalem, in 1228, such was the superstition of that period. The building consecrated by this curious deposit has attracted general admiration for its beauty. Christina of Sweden said of it, Non s'un cimiterio, ma un museo. John of Pisa also designed and executed in Perugia the monuments of popes Martin IV Urban IV, and Benedict IX, the Castello dell' Novo at Naples, the facade of the cathedral of Siena, and the marble table of the great altar at Arezzo, covered with carvings, figures, foliage mosaic work and enamel, which cost 30 000 florins, besides many other works at Bologna and elsewhere. He died very aged in 1300 and was buried in the Campo Santo.—*Orlando Adams. Pittor Elmo's Diet of the Fine Arts.*

JOHN SOBIESKI king of Poland born in 1624, was the son of James Sobieski, Castellan of Cracow, a brave general and able statesman. He received a liberal education and after visiting the various courts of Europe was made captain of the guards to king Casimir, and rose through all the intermediate ranks to be generalissimo and grand marshal. He performed various exploits against the Cossacks and Turks, and in 1673 gained over the latter the signal victory of Chocim. On the death of Michael, being elected king by the diet, he determined to pursue the Turkish war with vigour and by his brilliant success he induced the ports to agree to the favourable

treaty of 1676. A revolt taking place against the emperor in Hungary which was supported by the Turks he was induced, in 1683, to make an alliance with the court of Vienna, which capital he relieved, in conjunction with the imperial forces, in the most gallant manner, when closely besieged by the Turks, whose camp was entirely routed by a grand attack, on the 11th September 1683. Sobieski was considered by the people of Vienna as their deliverer and all Europe gave him the glory of an action so opportunity voluntary to the Christian cause. He followed up the success with other advantages, and having obtained a crown of Moldavia and Wallachia endeavoured without effect to unite them to his dominions. This was his last warlike enterprise and he passed the remainder of his life with less glory in the advancement of his family by alliances and in the discreditable accumulation of riches, in order to secure the crown to his son. This conduct, to which he was incited by the intriguing spirit of his consort a noble French woman, rendered his death less regretted than from his great actions and qualities might have been expected. This event took place in June 1696. Sobieski was not only a brave and consummate commander but eloquent, learned, and scientifically informed beyond most of his countrymen.—*Med. Univ. Hist.* &c.

JOHNES (THOMAS) an English gentleman who distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He was born in 1748 at Ledlow in Shropshire and after having studied at Eton he went to Jesus college Oxford and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1783. He had previously made the tour of Europe and formed his taste from the survey of the productions of ancient and modern art in France and Italy. Possessing an estate at Hafod in Cardiganshire he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Cardigan, and subsequently for the county of Radnor. He also held the office of auditor for the principality of Wales and was colonel of the Carmarthenshire militia. As a country gentleman he handsomely occupied himself in the improvement of his landed property by planting trees to a very considerable extent. He also built for himself an elegant mansion and collected a noble library to which he added a typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. They consist of splendid editions of the chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, Jossaville's memoirs of St Louis, the travels of Bertrandou de la Bracquiere in Palestine, and Ste Palay's life of Froissart, all translated by himself from the French. In March, 1807 Mr Johnes's literary pursuits experienced a severe interruption in consequence of a fire, which nearly destroyed his house at Hafod, and a great part of his library especially a number of curious Welsh MSS. The latter part of his life was also embittered by the death of his daughter an amiable and accomplished young lady. His death took place April 6th,

1836.—*March Mag.* vol. xvii. and xiii. *Rev. Rec.*

JOHNSON (Charles) a lively dramatic writer was originally a member of the law which he quitted and commenced writing for the stage, and being tolerably successful, and much liked by the frequenters of Willis and Button's coffee-houses, his benefit nights were so patronised, that being prudent in his expenses, he contrived to live respectably. At length, marrying a young widow with a small fortune, he set up a tavern in Bow street Covent-garden, which however he quitted on her death, and lived privately on an easy competence. The date of his birth is unknown but he existed in the reigns of Anne George I, and George II, and died in 1748 On some trivial page Pope noticed him in his Dunciad, but as the worst said of him was that he was fat, it did him little injury. He wrote nineteen pieces a list of which may be seen in the *Biographia Dramatica*, of these a comedy, called "The Country Lasses," was the most popular.—*Eng. Dict.*

JOHNSON (John) a learned but changeable divine, was born at Freudsbury in Kent, in 1665 being the son of the vicar of that place. He was educated at the king's school Canterbury whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college Cambridge where he took the degree of M.A in 1683 and soon after entered into orders. In 1687 he was collated to the vicarage of Boughton, with which he enjoyed that of Herne Hill, by sequestration. In 1697 he obtained the living of St John's, in the Isle of Thanet to which the town of Margate belongs, and soon afterwards was presented to that of Appledore and finally in 1707 was inducted to the vicarage of Cranbrook, where he died in 1725. At the revolution he was one of the clergy who complied with the new order of things, but in consequence of uniting some disgust with the low church and dissenting party while resident at Cranbrook, he became first an admirer of Sacheverell, and at length a flaming nonconformist. He was not, however, disposed to make all the required sacrifice to these principles, and consequently was obliged to submit, which he did with great reluctance. His works are "The Case of Plurallities and Non residence rightly stated;" "Holy David and his old English translation cleansed, in answer to the exceptions of Baxter;" "The Clergyman's Vade Mecum;" "The Canonical Codes of the Primitive Church to 787;" "The Prophetic Obligation in the Holy Eucharist;" "The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and exposed," a piece which caused much discussion, as favouring the real presence; and lastly, "A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws." *Life by Scott.*

JOHNSON (Maurice) an able antiquary was born at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple, after which he settled in his native place, and formed a society for the cultivation of the knowledge of English antiquities. He had by his only lady as few as twenty-six children, sixteen of

whom sat down to his table at the time. He died in 1755. He collected many materials for a history of Cambridgeshire, and several of his manuscripts are in the collection of the Antiquarian Society.—*Nichols's Lit. Ann.*

JOHNSON (Samuel) a clercymen, distinguished for his zeal in the cause of civil liberty, was born in 1649 in the county of Stafford. He was educated at St Paul's school, London whence he was removed to Trinity College Cambridge. After taking orders he was presented to the living of Corningham in the hundreds of Essex, which residence not agreeing with his health he removed to London. Considered conspicuous by his taste for political discussion, he soon acquired the acquaintance of the heads of the opposition to the arbitrary measures of Charles II, and during the time that lord Russel with his coadjutors were promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York he published a tract entitled, "Julian the Apostate" meant as a refutation of the doctrine of passive obedience by Dr Hickes. For this book he was prosecuted in the court of king's bench and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Inability to pay the fine caused him to be confined in the rules of the prison, where he was privately assisted by the benefactors of his political friends and contrived to dispense several pieces against property. His sufferings in this cause were brought to their height by a paper which he drew up in 1686 when the army was encamped upon Hounslow Heath entitled An humble and hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the present Array. For this production he was committed to close custody tried before the king's bench and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. Before the execution of this disgraceful sentence he was deprived of his orders by the ecclesiastical communion at the head of which were bishops Crew Sprat, and White. Induced by a bribe a popish priest undertook an application to James II to remit the whipping, but James who never forgave said that as he had the spirit of a martyr he must suffer like one. He bore all these indignities, including the whipping which was inflicted with great severity, with the firmness and absence of the martyr, which he was deridingly called, and happily some informality in the process of degradation preserved to him his living. With unbroken spirit he continued to employ his pen in the same cause, until the revolution changed his situation. He wrote two pieces in favour of that great national change and in 1689 the proceedings against him were reversed and he was offered the deanship of Durham. Unhappily he had fixed his expectations upon a bishopric for which station, even his friends thought him both deficient in calmness and worldly prudence. In the end he received a present of 1000*l.* and a pension of 300*l.* per annum, for the life of himself and his son. He continued to write in favour of king William with much strength of reason, but with a degree of sarcasm which produced

some personal annoyances from opposing parties, which had little effect upon a man of so determined a spirit. Notwithstanding his attachment to the new government he freely censured many of its acts, and even contended for annual parliaments. His jealousy of standing armies also rendered him averse to the wars which made them necessary. He appeared last as an author in 1697 when he was attacked by a gradual decline which carried him off in 1703. His works collected into one folio volume, were published in 1710 and re-edited in 1713. With great firmness, this undaunted character was wholly free from enthusiasm but possessed a strength of temper which many called turbulent and meddling, forgetting that it was the natural consequence of the mode of conduct which his principles induced him to pursue.—*Biog. Brit.*

JOHNSON LL.D. (SAMUEL) one of the most distinguished writers of the eighteenth century. He was born at Lichfield in Staffordshire in 1709 in which city his father was a small bookseller. He was the elder of two sons the younger of whom died in his infancy, and he inherited from his father a robust body and active mind, together with a scrupulous tact which improved his sight and hearing and a strong disposition to mortal melancholy. He also derived from the same source a marked attachment to high church principles, and a decided predilection for the family of Stuart. The character of the elder Johnson will indeed be sufficiently obvious, from the fact that he took his son to London to be touched for the evil by queen Anne. He received his early education partly at the free school of Lichfield and partly at Stourbridge in Worcestershire, and on returning from school he remained two years at home. Having acquired reputation from his exercises, particularly of the poetical class, a neighbouring gentleman of the name of Corbet offered to maintain him at Oxford as companion to his son. He was accordingly entered of Pembroke college in 1728 being then in his nine-tenth year, but he seems to have exhibited no marked attention to his studies in the first instance and the state of indigence into which he fell by the neglect of the promised assistance on the part of the family by whose advice he was sent to Oxford appears to have produced a degree of mental anxiety which he is said to have attempted to conceal by affected frolic and turbulence. Still he acquired credit by occasional poetical compositions in the Latin language but after all, left Oxford after a residence of three years, without taking a degree. About this time, according to his own account, he received a strong religious impression from the perusal of Law's *Serious Call to a devout and holy Life*. Soon after his return to Lichfield his father dying in very narrow circumstances he was constrained to accept the situation of usher at the grammar-school of Market Bosworth. This situation, his impatience under the haughty treatment of the principal, soon induced him to quit, and he passed some time as a guest with a medical

scholar, settled at Birmingham. Here he wrote essays for one of the journals, and translated from the French, father Lobe's travels in Abyssinia. Returning to Lichfield he published proposals for the republication of the poems of Politian with a life and a history of modern Latin poetry which prospectus was but little attended to. Disappointed in this scheme he offered his services to Cave as a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine which however was but a slight step towards a maintenance, and in 1735 he sought to improve his condition by a marriage with Mrs Porter the widow of a mercer. Her fortune of £600. was a dowry of some moment to a sister in the situation of Johnson, and the fact of her being twice his own age and possessed of no pretension to personal attraction, renders his subsequent description of this union as a "love match on both sides" the more extraordinary. He now took a large house at Edial with a view to take pupils and boarders but the plan did not succeed and after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his own few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March 1737 the two adventurers accordingly arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of Irene in his pocket and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave. At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and unfortunate Savage and in some respects his personal conduct seems to have been unfavourably affected by the intimacy, but from irregularity of this nature he was soon recovered by his deeply grounded religious and moral principles. His first literary production which attracted notice in the metropolis, was his

London a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal which production was highly and deservedly praised by Pope. He soon after made an attempt to obtain a Dublin degree of MA through a recommendation to Swift in order to obtain the mastership of a free grammar school in Leicestershire but could not succeed. Failing in this attempt, his engagement in the Gentleman's Magazine led to a new exercise of his powers in the composition of parliamentary debates, which being then deemed a breach of privilege, were published under the fiction of debates in the senate of Lilliput. The extraordinary eloquence displayed in these productions was almost exclusively the product of his own invention, but it is probable that he adhered more faithfully to the tenor of the arguments of the real speakers than to their language. He however confesses himself that he "took care the wily dogs should not have the best of it." His attachment to the jacobites was also farther manifested by the composition of a humorous pamphlet, in 1739, entitled *Marmion Norfolcianus*, consisting of a supposed ancient prophecy in Latin monkish rhymes. For some years longer the Gentleman's Magazine received the chief of his attention. For this miscellany he composed several excellent biographical articles, and in 1744

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published his celebrated "Dictionary of Savage" separately. In 1747, after the failure of a number of abortive projects, he sent out his plans for an English Dictionary in a sumptuously composed pamphlet addressed to the earl of Chesterfield, who, however, concerned himself very little in the success of the undertaking. The time that he could spare from this compilation which had been justly accounted a wonderful exertion of industry was allotted to various literary avocations. In the same year he furnished Garrick with his admirable prologue on the opening of Drury-lane theatre, and in 1749 published another admired imitation of Juvenal which he entitled "The Vanity of Human Wishes." In the same year his tragedy of Irene was produced at Drury-lane theatre under the auspices of Garrick. It was performed thirteen nights with but moderate applause and Johnson satisfied that he was not formed to excel in the drama, wisely gave up the endeavour. In March 1750 appeared the first paper of "The Rambler," the gravity of the tone of which notwithstanding its acuteness of observation richness of illustration and dignity of expression prevented it from obtaining a wide circulation as a periodical paper although when collected into volumes the author himself lived to see it reach a tenth edition. A short time before the appearance of the Rambler half self deluded by his political dislike of Milton he hastily adopted the imposture of Lauder in his attempt to fix the charge of plagiarism on that great poet. When undeceived, however, he insisted upon Lauder's signing a formal retraction, and, possibly as some atonement, wrote a prologue to *Comus*, when acted for the benefit of Milton's grand-daughter. In 1754 the death of his wife proved a severe affliction, not long after which event he charitably and benevolently took Mrs Ann Williams under his roof the blind and destitute daughter of an impoverished Welsh physician. In the year 1755 was published his long-expected Dictionary, to which his name appeared with the degree of M.A. obtained from the university of Oxford, by the good offices of Mr Warter. The approaching publication of this work lord Chesterfield had favourably announced some months before, in two papers of "The World," but Johnson, conscious of having received no sort of support or encouragement from that nobleman during its progress, addressed to him a well known letter replete with pointed sarcasm and manly disdain. This epistle will ever remain an admirable reproach to men of rank, who affect the title of patrons of literature, while they treat its professors with haughtiness and neglect. The Dictionary was received by the public with very general applause; and although its neglect of the northern etymologies, and the defects rendered apparent by more recent research have somewhat lessened its original reputation it still remains the leading work of the kind in the English language. In its progress, however, this great work had done nothing beyond merely supporting him and it appears, from

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an account for a very trifling sum, in the year subsequent to its publication, that his necessities continued unremitted. An edition of Shakespeare's "The Idler" with occasional contributions for a literary magazine formed the sole occupation of several succeeding years. In 1759 he wrote his celebrated romance of "Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia," which fine performance he composed in the space of one week in order to defray the funeral expenses of his aged mother. At length in 1762 the Bute administration granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum, which he accepted after a short struggle against the receipt of a favour from the house of Hanover. His own sarcastic definition of the word pensioner in the Dictionary was naturally enough quoted upon this occasion but the sterling and acknowledged merits of the man formed a satisfactory apology. His advanced reputation and amended circumstances now considerably enlarged his acquaintance, and he became member of a weekly club in Gerrard-street, Soho composed of the most eminent men of talents of the day and also commenced that intercourse with the Thrale family which produced him so much social and hospitable enjoyment. In 1765 appeared his long promised edition of Shakespeare which was ushered in by an admirable preface, but the work itself did not altogether answer public expectation owing principally to the superficial acquaintance of the commentator with the writings of the age in which Shakespeare flourished. In 1770 although his pension was given without conditions, his attachment to the monarchical side in general politics, led him to compose a pamphlet, entitled "The False Alarm" in favour of the resolution of the house of Commons, in the affair of Wilkes, — that expulsion implied incapacity of re-election. This production was followed by "Thoughts on the late Transactions in Falkland's Island against the conduct of Spain in regard to that unprofitable possession." "The Patriot" written on the eve of a general election in 1774 and "Taxation no Tyranny" a more considerable effort, which made its appearance in 1775 against the arguments of the American colonists relative to the power claimed by the mother country to tax them at pleasure. This pamphlet, although vigorously composed was more dictatorial than argumentative and abounding as it did, with irritating sarcasm did little service to the cause thus espoused. At this time Johnson was encouraged in a view of obtaining a seat in parliament, but meeting with no encouragement from the ministry the scheme was dropped. In 1773 he made a tour to the western isles of Scotland in company with his friend Boswell of which he gives a highly instructive account in his "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." In this production he pronounced decidedly against the authenticity of Ossian which sentence involved him in a personal broil with Macpherson. In 1775 he received the diploma of LL.D from the university of Oxford and soon after visits

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France, in company with the Thrales and Bettos. His last literary undertaking was his

Lives of the Poets, which was completed in 1781, they were written to prefix to an edition of the works of the principal English poets, and in a separate form comprise 4 vols. fvo. With an occasional exhibition of political bias, and strong prejudices, a conspicuous instance of which is supplied by the life of Milton they form a valuable addition to Eng. hist. biography and criticism. The concluding portion of the life of this eminent man wasadden'd with the loss of many old friends and by declining health rendered doubly distressing in his case by a morbid apprehension of death which neither his religion nor philosophy could enable him to bear with decent composure. A superstitious trait in his feeling of the former seems indeed to have rendered it more a subject of terror and of awe than of hope or comfort. In 1783 he was greatly alarmed by a paralytic stroke, and his health never wholly recovered the shock although he lived to the 13th December 1784. For some days previously he retained all his horror of dissolution but he finally died with devoutly composed. This event took place in his seventy fifth year and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey with great solemnity being attended by a respectable body of eminent characters, and his statue has been placed in St Paul's cathedral. From the numerous and copious biographical tributes to the memory of Dr Johnson and especially that of Boswell, few persons have been made so well known to the public either as authors or men. In the former capacity he is possibly more to be admired for vigour and strength than for novelty of conception. No writer delivers moral maxims and dictatorial sentences with more force or lays down definitions with more grave precision. He also excels in giving point to sarcasm, and magnificence to imagery and abstraction. His critical acumen setting aside personal and political prejudices, was likewise very great, but he is utterly averse to the easy and familiar both in his style and sentiment, the former of which formed an era in English composition. The admiration of its exuberance of words of Latin etymology and its sonorous rotundity of phrase after having betrayed some able writers into injudicious imitation has duly abated and the share of influence which remains has indisputably improved the general language. As a man, Dr Johnson was in mind as in person tenacious powerful and rugged, but capable of acts of benevolence and of substantial generosity which do honour to human nature. His strong prejudices have been already mentioned and it is to be regretted that his admirable conversational and argumentative powers were sullied by dictatorial arrogance and the most offensive impatience of contradiction qualities that were unhappy heightened by the extreme deference and lavish admiration with which he was treated on arriving at the summit of his reputation. The effect was possibly more injurious to himself than his

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hearts, as it evidently fostered the seeds of bigotry and intolerance with which he set out in life. Upon the whole however both the moral and intellectual character of Dr Johnson stands very high and he may be regarded without hesitation as one of the most eminent in the foremost rank of distinguished writers of the eighteenth century. His works were published collectively in 11 vols. with a life of the author by Sir John Hawkins 1787 and in 12 volumes by Murphy in 1792. *Biography of Johnson by Boswell* Hawkins Murphy & Akens Gen. Biog.

JOHNSON (SAMUEL) a dramatic writer and performer distinguished for the eccentricity of his character and his productions. He was a native of Cheshire and by profession a dancing master but afterwards took to the stage. He was the author of *Hurdi-drumbo* or the *Supernatural* a comedy acted at the Haymarket in 1729 which appears to have been one of the most extravagant and the most popular of his dramas. The others are *Cheshire Comix* 1730

The Blazing Comet, 1731. *The Mad Lovers* or the *Beauties of the Poets* 1732. *'All Alive and Merry'* 1738. *A Fool made wise* 1761 and *Sir John Falstaff* in *Masquerade*. He died in 1773.—*Theatrum Duct*.

JOHNSON (THOMAS) an English botanist of the seventeenth century was born at Selby in Yorkshire and bred an apothecary in London. He was first known to the public by a small piece entitled *Iter in agrum Campanum* 1620 which was followed by a new edition of Gerard's Herbal. He greatly distinguished himself in the cause of Charles I and in consequence, to reward both his science and his loyalty was honoured with the degree of MD from the university of Oxford. He likewise reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in the king's army but in a skirmish near the Basing-house received a wound, of which he soon after died as September 1644. Besides the works above-mentioned he was author of *Materia Botanica* London 1690, *De Thermae Bathonica*, and a translation of the works of the French surgeon Ambrose Paré 1643 and 1676.—*Pittony's Bot Sketches*.

JOHNSON (THOMAS) an eminent classical scholar was a native of Oxfordshire and educated at Magdalen college Cambridge of which he was afterwards a fellow. He took the degree of MA in 1692, after which he left the university and married. He was assistant at Eton and Ipswich and himself kept a school at Bredford and other places, but neither the time of his birth nor of his death are accurately known. His character is said to have been reckless but he was an excellent scholar. He is best known as the editor of Sophocles' Oxford and London 1705 and 1746 3 vols., "Gratus de Venatione cum notis," "Cebetis Tabula," "Graecorum Epigrammata de lectus," "Quæstiones Philosophicae," "An Essay on Moral Obligation." He was also one of the editors of Stephen's *A Theatrum Lingua Latina*. — Herwood's *Almanac*. Eton

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JOHNSON (Sir WILLIAM) a military officer, who served with distinction in North America in the middle of the last century. He was a native of Ireland, and was descended from a good family long settled in that country. Early in life he went to America, under the care of his uncle, sir Peter Warren, K.B. and entering into the army, he gradually rose to the rank of colonel. In 1756 he was appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out against the French fort of Crown Point, when though the main object of the undertaking was not effected, the colonel gained considerable fame by defeating a body of Indian Canadians and French troops commanded by baron Dieskau, who was taken prisoner. The British general was rewarded for his conduct on this occasion by a baronetcy and a gratuity from parliament of 5000l. He had settled on the Mohawk river, and had not only acquired a considerable estate but had also ingratiated himself both with the American settlers and the neighbouring Indians. His shrewdness as a negotiator was displayed in his intercourse with the latter with whose manners and customs he was intimately acquainted. He made a treaty with the Senecas (one of the revolted tribes of the Iroquois and the most formidable enemies of the English) which was concluded at his house at Johnson's-hall where he appeared April 5 1754, as English agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations. He died at his seat at Johnson's-hall in the province of New York in 1774 much regretted for his private worth as well as for his abilities, which had been so usefully exerted in the cause of his country. He was the author of a paper on the Customs, Manners and Languages of the Northern Indians of America, published in the 63d volume of the Philosophical Transactions.—*Bathurst's Burmese War.*

JOHNSTON (AERONUR) a Scotch physician and epigrammatist, born at Caskieburn in Aberdeenshire 1587. He became at an early age a member of the university in the neighbourhood of the place of his nativity, but went to the continent without graduating and after studying some time at Rome and Padua, took the degree of doctor of medicine in the latter university in 1610. He afterwards journeyed through Italy and over the greater part of the north of Europe, till he eventually married and settled at Paris, in which capital many of the compositions by which he distinguished himself were written. In 1638, having spent upwards of forty years in foreign travel, he returned to his native country, and became principal of the university of Aberdeen. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury attending Charles I into the north was much pleased with him, and took him under his protection, a favour which he rewarded by dedicating an elegant paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin verse to his patron. The interest of the prince obtained him the appointment of physician in ordinary to the king,

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on which he came to reside in London, but died soon after of a dysentery while on a visit to a married daughter at Oxford, in 1641. Besides the paraphrase alluded to, he was the author of a collection of Latin epigrams, the *Museus Athonius* &c. and edited a selection from the works of Scottish authors entitled *Poetarum Scottorum deinceps. — Monetae by Baenae. Beatus' Dissertation.*

JOHNSTON (JOHN) a Polish physician and natural philosopher of great eminence, born at Smolensk 1603. He spent a considerable time in that island, occupied in those studies, his proficiency in which afterwards gained him so much reputation throughout Europe. He had scarcely attained his nineteenth year on his first arrival in England and after residing for some time at Cambridge became a member of the university of St Andrews. Thence he removed to Leyden and graduated as MD. in that university, receiving also an honorary degree from Cambridge. He was the author of a Latin work called *The Wonders of Nature divided into Ten Classes;* the natural histories of fishes of birds beasts and insects, contained in four different treatises, and two others entitled *Dendrophylax,* and *Syntagma Dendrologicum.* His death took place in 1675.—*Moretti Sanc Onos.*

JOHNSTONE or JOHNSON (CHARLES) an ingenious inventive writer was a native of Ireland and descended from the Johnstones of Annandale. He was born in the early part of the last century and after receiving a good education was called to the bar and came over to England to practice but being afflicted with deafness, confined himself to the employment of a chamber counsel. His success not being great in this way he turned his attention to literature, and his first literary attempt was the celebrated *Chrysal or the Adventures of a Guinea,* 2 vols. 12mo, a work which attracted so much attention that the author was induced to add two volumes to his first work, which were equally well received. The secret springs of some political intrigues on the continent were unfolded in this production which, together with smart and piquant sketches of many distinguished characters of the day including statesmen, noblemen women of quality citizens, and persons of every description who had claimed any share of public notice rendered it exceedingly popular. As usual in such works however some truth is blended with much fiction and although in regard to known personages, little is absolutely without foundation much exaggeration prevails. His exposure of the excesses of a club of fashionable profligates, held at the seat of a disgraced nobleman in Buckinghamshire produced no small sensation at the time. He wrote other works of a similar class, in which much knowledge of life and manners is united to a considerable talent for spirited caricature. The names of them are,

The Reverie or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools, 1762 2 vols. 12mo; " *Aranea, Prince of Betty,*" 1774, 2 vols., " *The Pil-*

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gest, or a Picture of Life' 1775, 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper Egg, alias Juniper Jack," 1781, 3 vols. In 1783 he embarked for India, where he employed himself in writing essays for the Bengal newspapers and finally became a joint proprietor of one himself by which and other speculations he obtained considerable wealth. He died in Calcutta about 1800.—*Gent. Mag.* lxxv.

JOHNSTONE (Chevalier de) a Scottish officer attached to the Stuart family during their attempt to gain possession of the throne of Great Britain in the middle of the last century. He was the only son of James Johnstone merchant of Edinburgh and was related by alliance or descent to some of the first families in Scotland. Being educated in the principles of the Jacobites he left Edinburgh privately on hearing of the landing of the pretender in 1745 and joined that unfortunate prince to whom he for some time was and despatched, after having acted in the same capacity to lord George Murray. After the battle of Preston Pans, he held a captain's commission and served in the actions which subsequently took place. When the battle of Culloden had ruined the cause of his master he sought for safety in flight, and he was fortunate enough to escape to Paris, where after subsisting for a while on the bounty of the government to the Scots exiles, he entered into the service of France and was sent to the French colonies in North America whence he returned on the conquest of Canada by the English. He appears to have spent the remaining part of his life in France and died in that country at an advanced age. His latter years were employed in writing an interesting work published at London in 1820 under the title of "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746 translated from a French MS. originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris." 4to.—*Preface to the Memoirs*.

JOHNSTONE (GORDON) an English diplomatist who was one of the commissioners sent out with the earl of Carlisle and Eden (lord Auckland) to treat with the congress of the American states, during the war of independence. He was the son of a Scottish baronet, and was educated for the maritime profession. In 1760 he was appointed master and commander in the royal navy two years after post-captain, and in 1763 he was made governor of West Florida. Returning to England he obtained a seat in the house of Commons first for Appleby and then for Cockermouth. In consequence of some reflections which he threw out in a speech in parliament, he fought a duel in 1770 with lord George Germaine afterwards viscount Sackville. He also displayed his zeal in discussions relative to the affairs of the East India Company and distinguished himself by a violent attack on the conduct of lord Clive. His death took place in 1787. He was the author of a tract entitled, "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East India, particularly in Bengal," 1771 8vo.—*Leverrier's Univ. Biog.*

JOHNSTONE (JAMES) an ingenious phy-

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sician and physiologist writer of the last century. He was a native of Abergavenny in Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of MD in 1750. He then settled as a medical practitioner at Kidderminster, where he published a tract on malignant fever, a disease in the treatment of which he had been very successful, and in this work he noticed the effect of the mineral acids in counteracting contagion a fact of which he claimed the discovery. He subsequently removed to Worcester and died in that city, at the age of seventy-one, in 1802. He was the author of

Medical Essays and Observations, with Dissertations relating to the Nervous System 1795 8vo. This work contains an essay on the ganglia of the nerves exhibiting some novel and important ideas relative to the use of those parts of the nervous system. He also published several medical papers in the Philosophical Transactions and in periodical journals and two biographical essays.—*Hutton's Abbr. of the Philos. Trans.* vol. xi.

JOINVILLE (JOHN STRE de) seneschal of Champagne an eminent French historian of the age of Lewis IX. He accompanied that prince in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1249 when he shared his master's captivity and the hardships and dangers with which it was attended. The result of this undertaking convinced him of the impolicy of the king's views, and he excused himself from joining in the second and more unfortunate crusade of the French monarch on the plea of having been ruined by the first. He employed himself at home in writing the memoirs of Lewis IX or St Lewis, and his work is one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the middle ages. He appears to have finished this production in 1305 when he must have been more than ninety years old. His memoirs were published in 1668 with notes by D'Acange, and at the Louvre 1761 folio from a more correct MS. Mr Jones, of Hafod, printed his English translation of Joinville's work in 1897 3 vols. 4to.—*Alkin's G. Eng. Eng. Univ.*

JOLIVET (JEAN BAPTISTE MOYAT, count de) counsellor of state and commandant of the legions of honour was before the Revolution an advocate. In 1790 he was chosen by his fellow citizens administrator of the department of Seine and Marne, and afterwards deputy to the legislative assembly in which he always ranged himself with the constitutionalists. He had the courage to denounce the jacobin club before the National Convention just before the 10th of August, 1792 notwithstanding which he escaped in safety from the perils of that stormy period. In 1795 he was appointed conservator-general of mortgaged property [des hypothèques]. In 1798 he published a work entitled, "De l'impôt sur les Successions, et de l'impôt sur le Sol, et Comparaison de ces deux Impôts, sur entre eux et avec les Contributions directes." This was followed by another financial tract. After the accession of Napoleon, he was introduced into the council of state and subsequently

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charged with the organization of the four new departments on the left bank of the Rhine. On his return to Paris he was made a commandant of the legion of honour. He retained the office of counsellor of state till 1814. His death took place in 1819 at the age of sixty-four. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a treatise on the fundamental principles of social government, another on the boundary of the Rhine; and a third, entitled "De l' Expertise."—*Bieg Nouv des Contemp.*

JOLY (GUY) a French writer of the seven teenth century, the confidential secretary of cardinal de Retz. He held also the situations of syndic of the Hotel de Ville at Paris and of king's counsellor at the Chatelet. Besides a variety of tracts of minor importance, he compiled under the title of *mémoirs* of his times, an interesting account of the transactions of the period from 1648 to 1665 in which the private history of his patron is included. An English version of this work appeared in 1775.—*Nouv. Nouv. Des. Hist.*

JOLY (MARC ANTHONY) a French dramatic writer. He was born in 1672 and was the son of the keeper of a coffee house at Paris, which was the resort of men of letters. At one of their entertainments the tale of madame Murat, entitled "Le Palais de la Vengeance" became the subject of conversation. Amazed by the discussion of the literati which he witnessed, Joly shut himself up in his chamber and speedily composed a rhymed drama in three acts, which he called

"Le Rôle des Amants." He offered to read this piece to the literary visitors of the coffee-houses, and it was found to possess so much merit, that it was performed at the theatre in 1715, and was received with great approbation. He produced several other pieces but all inferior to the first, with the exception of "La Fausse Jalouse," acted in 1756. He obtained the office of censor royal, and died in 1755.—*Bieg. Uni.*

JOLY (MARIE ELIZABETH) a distinguished French actress, born at Versailles in 1761 and died at Paris, May 5 1798. She commenced her theatrical career in 1781, and soon rose to great eminence as a representative of the beauties of the French drama, particularly excelling in the chameauxes of Molierre. She subsequently appeared in more lofty characters, as Lise de Castro and Athalia. In 1793 she was imprisoned among other political victims, and only obtained her liberty on condition of performing at the theatre of the Republic. She soon after quitted that theatre to join the company which performed at the théâtre de Louvois. For some years she was the delight of the French metropolis, but was at length attacked with a disease of the chest which ultimately proved fatal. She was married to M. Duhesme who published a collection of verses consecrated to her memory.—*Bieg. Uni. Bieg. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOMELLI (Nicasio) a celebrated composer and musician of the last century born in 1714, dying in 1770, in the Neapolitan dominions,

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where he studied the rudiments of the sciences of which he afterwards became so distinguished a professor under the name Muzio but completed his musical education under Leo and father Martini. At the age of twenty-three he produced his first opera, "L'Erore Amo reso" at the Florentine theatre in Naples, the enthusiasm excited by which and some of his subsequent compositions, placed his name at once in the first rank of popular favourites. Jomelli afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice and most of the other principal cities of Italy carrying away the palm every where from all his rivals. On his return to Naples however he was not so fortunate and the chingrin he experienced in consequence of the failure of his "Ifigenia," in 1773 produced a paralytic stroke. From this affection he partially recovered and even composed the most celebrated of all his church music the sublime

"Miserere" for two voices, subsequently but died the following year and was honoured with a public funeral. Besides a great variety of devotional pieces he was the author of thirty six operas all of which with the single exception of the one above mentioned met with the most unqualified success.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Bieg. Dict. of Mus.*

JONAS (ARNGRIM) a learned Icelandic writer distinguished as an historian and antiquary. He was pastor of Melstadt, in Iceland and conductor of the bishop of Holm Gud brand Thorlak whose life he published at Copenhagen in 1630. He is said to have studied astronomy under the celebrated Tycho Brahe and was well skilled in that science, but his works relate principally to the history of Iceland. Among them are the following: "Brevis Commentarius de Islandia quo Scriptorum variorum Errores deteguntur ac quorundam Convivis in Islandia occurrustr" Hafn 1593, "Svo Crymogea seu Rerum Islandicarum Libri III," "Pastora pro Patria Defensoria," Hamb 1618 4to "Anatome Blefkrimensa [see BLEFREN (DITUMAR)], Specimen Islandicum Historicum et magna ex parte Chorographicum Auct 1643 4to This last was a posthumous publication as the author died in 1640 in the ninety fifth year of his age. He also translated the "Jomsvikings Saga" from the Icelandic into Latin. Among the northern antiquaries and historians there are few if any who are held in higher estimation than Arngrim Jonas.—*Sibbern Bib. Her. Dan. Nor. Bieg. Uni.*

JONAS or JONÆ (RUNOLF) an Icelandic scholar who was the son of a clergyman. He studied in the university of Copenhagen and became rector of the school of Holm in Iceland. In 1649 he removed to Copenhagen, obtained the title of master of arts, and was placed at the head of the academy of Christianstadt in Scania. He died of the plague in 1654. His works are "Lingua Septentrionalis Elementa" 1651, and "Grammatica Islandica Rudimenta," which display to advantage his acquaintance with northern literature.—*Bieg. Uni.*

JONES (EDWARD) a modern Welsh poet,

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who enjoyed the honour of being bard to the prince of Wales. He was a native of Monmouthshire and by profession a musician highly distinguished for his skill as a performer on the harp. He published "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards" "Minstrel Serenades for the Harp and Piano-forte."

Lyric Airs "containing specimens of the music of various countries and Terpsichore's Banquet." The pardonable predilection of Mr Jones for the primitive language of his native country rendered him a zealous defender and exponent of its merits in relation to which his industry and research could be equalled only by his enthusiasm. He died in 1821.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

JONES (GRIFFITH) a miscellaneous writer born in 1721 and died September 12 1786 He was the author of a great number of works translated from the French, and published anonymously and he edited the London Chronicle and was coadjutor with Dr Johnson in the Literary Magazine and with Smalllett and Goldsmith in the British Magazine. He also in conjunction with his brother Giles Jones, secretary to the York building water works company and Newbery the bookseller produced the popular little story books for the amusement of children published by the latter.—*Biog. Univ. Jones's Biog. Dict.*

JONES (HEYRY) a dramatic writer was a native of Drogheda in Ireland the date of whose birth is unknown. He was bred a bucklerer but attached to the muses, he showed a portion of talent which secured him some respectable attention and being recommended in 1745 to the earl of Chesterfield then lord lieutenant of Ireland that nobleman brought him with him to England, and recommended him to many of the nobility. He also patronized a large subscription to his poems, and even took upon himself the alteration and correction of his tragedy of the Earl of Essex which he introduced to the managers of Covent-garden. Jones was however at once capacious in temper and defective in economy and after experiencing many reverses chiefly in consequence of his own imprudence he died in great distress in April 1770. His principal performance was the tragedy of the Earl of Essex already mentioned an unfinished tragedy, called the "Cave of Idra" and a few poems, which although not contemptible do not exceed me ducity.—*Biog. Dram.*

JONES (INTAG) the reviver of classical architecture in England in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London where his father was a cloth worker and was born about 1572. Destined when young for a mechanical employment, he emerged from obscurity by dint of talent and attracted the notice of that great patron of the fine arts the earl of Arundel, and of William earl of Pembroke the latter of whom supplied Jones with the means of visiting Italy for the purpose of studying landscape painting. He went to Venice where the works of Palladio inspired him with a predominant taste for

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another art of architecture in the practice of which he rose to almost unrivaled eminence. His reputation procured him the post of first architect to Christian IV king of Denmark, who visiting his brother in-law James I, in 1606 brought Jones with him to England. He was induced to remain here and was appointed architect to the queen and subsequently to Henry prince of Wales besides which he had a grant in reversion of the office of surveyor to the board of works. After the death of the prince he again visited Italy and remained there some years till the surveyorship becoming vacant he returned home to occupy it. During this interval he extended his knowledge and improved his taste from the examination of the models of ancient and modern art and acquired a fund of ideas for the exercise of his genius in the beautiful edifices which he afterwards designed and executed. The banqueting house at Whitehall (intended as an adjunct to a magnificent palace) still remains a splendid monument of the skill and science of this great architect. The church of St Paul, Covent garden (recently rebuilt after the original design), some houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and the water gate at York buildings in the Strand may also be considered as specimens of his ability. He was appointed, in the reign of James I commissioner for the repairing of St Paul's cathedral but the works there were not commenced till the following reign. The choir in question (afterwards ruined by the memorable fire in the reign of Charles II), was a massive Gothic pile, erected in different ages. In restoring a portion of it in the ancient style Jones succeeded but indifferently, and he heightened the ill effect of his work by the incongruous addition of a Roman portico beautiful in itself but disagreeable because misplaced. He committed a similar error at Winchester cathedral another Gothic building in which he erected a screen in the style of classic antiquity. Like his celebrated successor Wren he seems not to have duly felt or appreciated the peculiar character and distinctive beauties of the pointed style of building of which so many fine specimens remain in the ecclesiastical structures of the middle ages in England France and Germany. He built the front of Wilton house in Wiltshire for Philip earl of Pembroke and was much employed both by the court and by many of the nobility and gentry so that he realized a handsome fortune. His talents were often put in requisition for the purpose of designing the scenery and decorations for masques a species of dramatic entertainment, fashionable in the early part of the seventeenth century. In these pieces the dialogues and songs were composed by Ben Jonson who quarrelled with Jones and abused him in epigrams and satires. The vanity of the poet was not the only misfortune to which the architect was exposed. Being a Roman catholic and a partisan of royalty he suffered in the civil war, and in 1646 he was forced to pay a fine of £45. as a malignant or cava-

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lier. The sale of the royal cause and the death of the king, distressed him greatly, and at length worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died July 21, 1653. He is said to have been well acquainted with geometry and was competently skilled in various branches of literature and science. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge on Salisbury plain published after his death by his son-in-law Mr. Webb. The object of this treatise, composed by the command of king James I is to prove that Stonehenge was erected by the Romans and was an hypothal temple dedicated to the god Coles. This opinion is supported with much ingenuity, and though it has been often reprobated as erroneous and absurd, it is by no means the most improbable or indefensible speculation to which the structure in question has given rise. A collection of the architectural designs of Inigo Jones was published by Kent, in 1777 and 1744 and others more recently by Ware and by Leon.—*Wat. pol. : Anecd. of Paint. &c. Big Brv. Eds.*

JONES (JEREMIAH) a learned English dissenting divine was born as it is supposed of parents in opulent circumstances, in the north of England in 1693. He was educated by the rev Samuel Jones, of Tewkesbury who was also tutor of Chandler Butler and Secker. After finishing his education he became minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters near Nailsworth in Gloucestershire, where he also kept an academy. He died in 1724 at the early age of thirty-one. His works are a *Vindication of the former Part of St Matthew's Gospel from Mr Whiston's Charge of Dualocations, &c.* 1719. A new and full Method of Setting the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," 1726, 2 vols, 8vo which was followed by a third volume. These works, which are highly esteemed by the learned world have been since republished by the conductors of the Clarendon press of Oxford.—*Moth. Mag. April 1800. Genl. Mag. lxxii.*

JONES (Owen) a Cambrian antiquary whose memory is associated with an institution, the object of which is to collect and preserve the monuments of the ancient literature and customs of Britain. This gentleman carried on for many years the trade of a turner in the metropolis and died at his house in Thames-street, in 1816 aged seventy-four. He was a native of Denbighshire, in North Wales, and was enthusiasmatically interested in the antiquities of the principality. He published at his own expence all the ancient poetry which could be collected, together with various historical documents, under the title of "The Archaeology of Wales," 3 vols, 4to besides the entire works of the celebrated Cambrian bard, Dafydd ab Gwilym, and other productions. He also procured transcripts of the unpublished Welsh poetry anterior to the end of the seventeenth century, forming about 100 vols, 4to. In 1773 Mr. Jones, in conjunction with several other persons, formed the Cymrologia (or Cambrian) Society, for the purpose of patronizing the bards of Wales,

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and promoting the study of the ancient British language, and of the national music performed on the harp. Prize medals and other rewards were offered for the production of the best musical or poetical compositions by this society of which Mr. Jones was considered as the father and founder.—*Moth. Mag.*

JONES (PAUL) a naval officer in the service of the Americans during the war which separated the colonies from Great Britain. He was born at Selkirk in Scotland in 1736, and going to America when very young he became a deman of that country in 1775 he obtained a commission from the congress and sailed in a squadron commanded by commodore Hopkins destined against New York. His bravery was rewarded with the rank of captain and he was appointed to the command of a frigate of thirty six guns. He sailed across the Atlantic, and in 1777 he made a descent at Whitehaven where he destroyed the shipping in the harbour and afterwards landing in Scotland he attacked the manor of lord Selkirk and carried off the plate and furniture. It is said however that his design was against the liberty and not the property of lord Selkirk and that he purchased the booty from his crew and restored it to his lordship. After taking the Drake sloop of war off Carrickfergus, he sailed for Brest, where he obtained a reinforcement of three ships with which he scoured the English seas. Meeting with the Baltic fleet near Flamborough Head on the coast of Yorkshire convoyed by the Seraph frigate and the Countess of Scarborough a very severe action took place in which Jones was victorious and the Seraph was captured. Arriving at L'Orient in February 1780, he was invited to Paris and was received with high honours by Louis XVI who presented him with a valuable sword. He returned to America in 1781, when the congress voted him a medal of gold and appointed him to the command of a seventy four gun ship. He afterwards served under d'Estaing in the expedition against Jamaica. In 1792 he offered his services to the French government, wishing to be employed as an admiral but his proposal was not accepted. He died at Paris in July that year.—*Big. Uni. Big. Noss. des Contempn.*

JONES (WILLIAM) an eminent mathematician was born in 1690 in the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales. His parents were yeomen or small farmers, who gave him the best education their circumstances would allow consisting of reading, writing, accounts, and the Latin grammar. Addicted very early to the study of the mathematics, he began his career of life by teaching these sciences on board of a man of war. In his twenty-second year he published a compendium of the Art of Navigation which was much approved, and in his naval capacity was present at the capture of Vigo. On his return to England he established himself as a teacher of mathematics in London, where, in 1706, he published his "Synopsis Palmariorum Mathematicorum, or a new introduction to the mathematici

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a high work is still held in considerable estimation. Highly respected in his private capacity, he obtained the friendship of the most eminent persons of the period in which he lived and among others, of lord Hardwicke who conferred upon him the office of secretary of the peace. He was also in the habit of intimacy with sir Isaac Newton Halley Mead, Dr Johnson, and the earl of Macclesfield, in whose family he resided at Shropshire, and who, on his endurance of a considerable loss by the failure of a banker, conferred on him a secure place of considerable emolument. He had previously to this event, become first a member and then vice president of the Royal Society. While at Shropshire he married Miss Nur a lady of great mental endowment who brought him three children, one of whom was the distinguished subject of the next article. Mr Jones died of a polypus of the heart in July 1749. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of several mathematical and other papers in the Philosophical Transactions which are distinguished by neatness accuracy and perspicuity. According to Mr Nichols he had also made considerable progress in a general introduction to the mathematical and philosophical works of Newton the MSS of which he left in the hands of lord Macclesfield. These have never seen the light, and the statement has neither been confirmed nor disproved by any memorandum found among the papers of his celebrated son. It was the good fortune of Mr Jones to discover among the papers of the mathematician Collins, which fell into his hands, a tract of Newton entitled *Analysis per Quantitatem Series Fluxiones ac Differentias cum Enumeratione Linearum tertii ordines* which he published with the consent of its great author and thereby when the dispute ran high between Leibnitz and the friends of Newton concerning the invention of fluxions, contributed materially to the decision of the question in favour of his countryman.—*Lord Tinsmouth's Memoirs of Sir W Jones. A choice of his best Works. Math. Dict.*

JONES (air WILLIAM) an eminent lawyer and most accomplished scholar the son of the subject of the preceding article was born in London on the 28th of September 1746. He lost his father when only three years of age and the care of his education fell on his mother a lady of uncommon mental endowments. At the close of his seventh year he was placed under Dr Thackeray, at Harrow who was so impressed by his happy genius that he observed, were Jones left naked and friendless on Salisbury plain he would make a way to fame and fortune. Dr Sumner who succeeded Dr Thackeray thought equally highly of him and scrupled not to declare that he believed he knew more of Greek than himself. In 1764 he was entered of University college Oxford and his mother who devoted herself entirely to his welfare, fixed her residence in that city. Here his ardent desire to acquire the Oriental languages induced him to support, at his own expense, a native of Aleppo, qual-

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fied to instruct him in the true pronunciation of the Arabic language and as it was soon perceived that he would not despise his time the college tutors allowed him to follow his own plan un molested. His great object was to obtain a fellowship to spare his mother the expense of his education, but not succeeding to his wishes he accepted in 1765 the offer of becoming tutor to lord Althorpe the present earl Spencer and some time after he obtained a fellowship also. He availed himself of a residence at the German Spa, with his pupil in 1767 to acquire the German language, and on his return he distinguished himself by translating into French a Persian life of Nadir Shah brought over in MS by the king of Denmark at the request of the under secretary of the duke of Grafton. Another tour to the continent with his pupil and family followed which occupied his time until 1770 when his tutorship ceasing he entered himself as a law student in the Temple. He did not however wholly sacrifice literature to his professional pursuits, but on the appearance of the life and works of Zoroaster by Anquetil du Perron he vindicated the university of Oxford which had been attacked by that writer in an able pamphlet in the French language which he wrote with great elegance. He also published in 1778 a small collection of poems chiefly from the poets of Asia, and he was the same year elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1774 appeared his work *De Poesi Asiatica* containing commentaries on Asiatic poetry in general, with metrical specimens in Latin and English which excited great attention both at home and abroad. He was soon after called to the bar and in 1776 made a commissioner of bankrupt. About this time his correspondence with his pupil evinced the manly spirit of constitutional freedom by which he was actuated and to his feelings on the American contest he gave vent in a very spirited classical Latin ode to liberty. In 1778 appeared his *Translation of the Orations of Isocrates*, with a prefatory discourse notes, and commentary which for elegance of style and profound critical and historical research excited much admiration. In the mean time he rapidly advanced in professional reputation although his opinion of the American contest stood in the way of his progress to legal honours. In 1780 he was respectfully supported in a contest for the representation of the university of Oxford but did not succeed. The disgraceful tumults of the same year induced him to write a pamphlet "On the Legal Mode of suppressing Riots," and in the following winter he completed a translation from the Arabic of seven poems, of the highest repute. He also wrote an ode on the marriage of lord Althorpe and another in the fervid and free strain of Alceus commencing "What constitutes a state?" which is familiar to all the literary admirers of liberty. These sentiments did not prevent a professional "Essay on the Law of Bulwarks." He distinguished himself in 1782 among the friends

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to a reform in parliament, and also became a member of the Society for Constitutional Information. The same year he drew up a short

Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman, on the Principles of Government, 'for the publication of which tract the dean of St Asaph, afterwards his brother in law had a bill of indictment preferred against him for sedition. Upon this event he sent a letter to lord Kenyon, then chief justice of Chester owning himself the author and defending his position. This event, however added to the want of union among the members of opposition, seems to have damped his political ardour, and on the accession of the Shelburne administration, through the influence of lord Abingdon he obtained what had long been the chief object of his ambition the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature Bengal to which he was nominated in March 1783, and knighted. He soon after married Miss Shipton daughter to the bishop of St Asaph and embarking with his bride for India, he arrived at Calcutta in September 1783. Here a new field of action opened to him and he planned a society in that capital similar to the Royal Society of London of which new institution he was chosen the first president. He then applied himself with ardour to the study of the Sanscrit, and his health soon suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Burzor, during which cessation of public duties he composed a tale in verse called "The Enchanted Fruit or the Hindoo Wife and a Treatise on the Gods of Greece Italy and India. In 1785 a paradoxical work entitled The Asiatic Museum was begun at Calcutta, to which he communicated several poetical compositions of the minor kind among which were some hymns addressed to as many Hindoo deities. He soon employed his active mind in planning the compilation of a complete digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws, with a view to the better administration of justice among the natives. This work he did not live to finish but its subsequent accomplishment was entirely owing to his recommendation and primary labour. His object in this instance was to secure a due attention to the rights of the natives, and he showed himself equally jealous of those of the British inhabitants, by opposing an attempt to supersede the trial by jury. The publication of the "Asiatic Museum," or memoirs of the society to which he had given birth, also engrossed much of his attention; and it need scarcely be added, that he enriched them himself with a number of curious and interesting papers. In 1790 he gave to the world the translation of an ancient Indian drama, entitled "Saccata, or the Fatal Ring," which, for its novelty of costume, imagery, and design is extremely curious. A work which had long employed this indefatigable genius and scholar being a translation of the "Ordnances of Mena," a famous Indian legislator, appeared early in 1794, being a very interesting work to the

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student of ancient manners and customs. The December of the preceding year lady Jones had been obliged to proceed to England for the recovery of her health, and sir William was to have followed when he had concluded the Hindoo and Mahometan digest. Unhappily however he was seized in April 1794 at Calcutta with an inflammation of the liver which terminated his existence on the 27th of the same month, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Few men have died more respected and regretted than this amiable man and eminent scholar who as a linguist has scarcely ever been surpassed. His acquaintance with the history philosophy laws religion science and manners of nations was most extensive and profound. As a poet, too, he would probably have risen to great eminence if his ardour to transplant foreign beauties and professional and dis simulacra pursuits had allowed him to cultivate his own invention with sufficient intensity. His private character was estimable in all the domestic relations and he was equally liberal and spirited in public life. The memory of sir William Jones received many testimonies of respect both in England and India. The directors of the East India company voted him a monument in St Paul's cathedral and a statue in Bengal but the most effectual monument of his fame was raised by his widow who published a splendid edition of his works in 6 vols 4to 1799 and also at her own expense placed a fine marble statue of him executed by Flaxman, in the anti-chamber of University college Oxford. He died without issue.—*Memoirs by Lord Teignmouth. Nichols's Lit. Anec. Rec'd Cyclop.*

JONES (WILLIAM) an episcopal clergyman eminent for his learning ability and public spirit. He was born in 1736 at Lutwick in Northamptonshire and received part of his education at the Charterhouse school London whence he removed to University college Oxford. He there became a convert to the philosophy of Hutchinson and having formed an acquaintance with Mr Home afterwards bishop of Norwich he persuaded him to adopt the same system, and these two gentlemen distinguished themselves as the principal champions of the Hutchinsonian doctrines. Mr Jones took the degree of BA in 1749 and having entered into orders he became curate of Finedon and afterward of Waden hoe both in his native county. His first publication was A Full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spurts 1753 8vo, and in 1757 appeared his Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity proved from Scripture, which passed through many editions. He next turned his attention to natural philosophy and made experiments with a view to elucidate the peculiar system he had adopted. The fruit of his researches was the publication of "An Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy," 1766 4to. In 1766 archbishop Secker presented him to the vicarage of Bethesda, in Kent and in the next year to the rectory of Pucklehey in the same county. At the latter place he wrote "Remarks on the Coffins

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sional' of archdeacon Blackburne, and produced some other tracts. About 1776 he took up his residence at Mayland, in Suffolk where he held the perpetual curacy, and soon after he exchanged his living of Fluckley for the rectory of Paston, in Northamptonshire. In 1781 he published *Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses concerning the Natural Philosophy of the Elements* &c, previously to which he had been admitted into the Royal Society. His next production was a "Course of Lectures on the figurative Language of the Holy Scripture" 1787 8vo. Alarmed at the progress of democratic principles, on the occurrence of the French Revolution he employed his pen in the composition of *A Letter from Thomas Bull to his Brother John*, which was widely circulated by the friends of government, and he also published a collection of tracts under the title of *The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times* 2 vols 8vo. On the death of his friend bishop Horne he published *Memoirs of his Life Studies and Writings*, 8vo 1795 of which a second edition appeared in 1799 with a prefixed exposition of the theological and philosophical doctrines of Hutchinson. In 1798 he was presented to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne in Kent which he did not long enjoy dying February 6 1800 in consequence of a paralytic stroke.—*Genl Mag Alder & G Bung*

JONSIUS (JOHN) a learned German philosophical and philosophical writer in the seven
teenth century was born at Rendsburg in Holstein in 1624. He was educated in his native place and afterward removed to Frankfurt where he cultivated literature and philosophy with great success but died prematurely at the age of thirty five. He was the author of a dissertation *De Historia Peripatetica* published at Hamburg 1652 &c which has led the learned world to regret that his continuation of the same subject has never reached the public. He also wrote *De Ordine Librorum Aristoteles Fragmentum*, *De Spartanis aliquae nonnullis Epistola ad Marquardum Gadum*, and *De Scriptoribus Historia Philosophiae*, 1659 &c to which last work was republished by Dornus in 1716 &c with a continuation to the editor's own time.—*Fabre Bibl. Græc. Sacra. Omon.*

JONSON (BENJAMIN) one of our most celebrated English poets, the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare whom he has been accused by some but on insufficient grounds of regarding with envious and malignant feelings. He was the posthumous son of a clergyman, who had suffered considerable privations for his religious opinions and was born June 11 1574 at Westminster, at the grammar-school of which city he was placed under Camden, at an early age till his mother marrying again to a person who held the humble occupation of a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was even then familiarly called, was taken home abruptly by his father-in-law and employed by him as an assistant in his trade. The ardent spirit of the future poet revolted against his condition

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he fled from home and entered the army as a private soldier in which capacity he served with much commendation from his officers on the score of personal courage during a campaign in Holland. Returning to England he quitted the service and although his straitened circumstances threw in his way obstacles of no common magnitude he determined on applying himself to literary pursuits. With this view he contrived to enter himself of St John's college Cambridge, but his failing resources eagerly as he desired it prohibited him from continuing long at the university. He went to London and commenced at once author and actor by profession two callings then frequently combined. His progress as a performer was not rapid and before he could make any great impression in his favour a quarrel with a brother actor seemed to close every avenue against this method of gaining a reputation. He had made his debut at the Curtain, an obscure theatre on the skirts of the town and a difference arising between him and another member of the company a duel ensued which terminated in the death of his antagonist, while he himself received a wound in the sword-arm. He was seized and imprisoned and narrowly escaped with life the consequences of this rencontre. During his confinement he is reported to have become through the intervention of a Roman Catholic priest a convert to that communion and to have remained so during a space of twelve years when he resumed his former opinions. His first attempt at dramatic composition in the prosecution of which he is said to have been much encouraged if not actually prompted by Shakespeare was in 1599, when his *Evy Man in his Humour* still considered a standard piece was printed, and from this period he seems to have produced a play annually for several years besides writing occasionally masques and interludes for the entertainment of the court. The favour he had enjoyed there was not however sufficient to protect him from the consequences of a severe and malignant satire on the Scottish nation in a dramatic piece which he wrote in conjunction with Marston and Chapman entitled *Eastward Hoe*. The anger of the court favourites was at once by this unfortunate sally drawn upon his head. He was a second time committed to prison and only by a timely sub mission saved his nose and ears, which he was condemned to lose in the pillory as a libeller. By his address however he soon contrived to reinstate himself in the favour of a monarch to whose pleasures the effusions of his muse had become necessary, and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favour as a kind of superintendent of the court revels enjoying at the same time the friendship of all the wits and talents of the age. After a tour made through France in 1613 in the progress of which, with his unscrupulousness, he managed to affront cardinal de Richelieu, he returned to England and afterwards obtained the honorary degree of AM from the university of Oxford. On the death of the poet laureate,

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Bernard Jonson was appointed his successor and the salary of one hundred marks attached to that post, was, on his petition raised to the sum of one hundred pounds, by Charles the First. But neither this addition to his income nor a subsequent gratuity from the same royal source could save him from the usual consequences of pecuniary improvidence. Disease supervened on poverty and an attack of palsy at length carried him off on the 16th August, 1637. As an author Jonson may fairly claim considerable distinction. His *Alchymist,*

Espaces and Volpone, besides being admirable as to plot and development, exhibit traits of genuine humour, strong conception and powerful discrimination. The remainder of his dramas are doubtless very inferior. His tragedies of *Sepulchre* and *Catiline* are too learned and declamatory either for the closet or the stage and a great portion of his comedy is low forced and unnatural. Contrary to Shakespeare, he deals rather in passing manners and eccentricities than in general nature but supplies no mean notion of the follies of his times. His poetry is occasionally illuminated by vigorous and pleasing passages, and a few of his short pieces poems, and especially the *Hymn* from *Cynthia's Revels*, his epitaph on the countess of Pembroke and some of his songs and *Underwoods* are excellent. Besides his dramatic and poetical productions, he was the author of a variety of miscellaneous works, among which are an

English Grammar Discoveries, &c. Several editions of his works have been published the last and most complete of which is that by Mr Gifford. A curious tradition prevails with respect to the deposition of his remains in Westminster abbey where a hand some tablet has been erected to his memory in Poet's corner inscribed *O Rare Ben Jonson.* The same words are found on several small square stones in the floor of the abbey under one of which it was generally believed his corpse was buried in a perpendicular position. This was ascertained a few years since to be the fact, his coffin being discovered so situated in one of the aisles during the preparations making for a recent interment.—See *Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

JORDAENS (Jacobs) an artist of the Flemish school a native of Antwerp born in that city in 1594, died 1678. He studied painting under Van Orst, whose son-in-law he afterwards became. Rubens too gave him some instruction in the art, and if tradition be to be believed, viewed the progress of his pupil with more of jealousy than complacency. The pictures of Jordens, which are principally historical, and portraits, are executed with a degree of brilliancy as well as correctness, but little to be expected from the extreme rapidity with which he worked.—*Pallington.*

JORDAN There were several of this name. THOMAS JORDAN an English dramatic writer, flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, and is known as the author of *A Sopique*, an entertainment about that period, much in vogue at court, and also of

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two comedies. Langhorne speaks of his literary talents with respect.—JOSEPH JORDAN, afterwards knighted for his services, distinguished himself as an able naval officer in the fight against the Dutch fleet at Solebay in 1672 on which occasion he commanded a division of the English force.—JAMES CHRISTOPHER JORDAN a German antiquary of considerable learning and research is advantageously known as the author of some excellent annotations on the works of Livy, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Herodotus of Halicarnassus. He was counsellor to the king of Bohemia and died in 1740.—CHARLES STEPHEN JORDAN a native of Berlin born about the commencement of the last century acquired some reputation for his literary attainments and obtained early in life the favour of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great. The prospects held out by this distinguished patronage may be supposed to have induced him in abandoning the clerical profession. Under this prince's auspices he became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences established in the capital of which he was a native and was further advanced by his royal patron to several situations of emolument as well as honour. Jordan travelled through France Holland and England and published a somewhat satirical account of his tour. He was also the author of a *Necessity of Literature Philosophy and History* and a *Life of M de la Croix*. At his death which took place in 1745 Frederick erected a monument to his memory inscribed To Jordan the friend of the Muses, and of the King.—*New Dict Hist.*

JORDAN (CAMILLE) a French revolutionary statesman favourably distinguished for his opposition to the tyranny of the Jacobins. He was born at Lyons in 1771. Becoming a member of the convention he defended his native city when it was denounced as a focus of counter revolution and receptacle of assassins and banditti. His zeal only served to endanger his own safety and he was obliged to retire to Switzerland and afterwards to England. Returning subsequently to France he was, in March 1797 elected a deputy from the department of the Rhone to the Council of Five Hundred. The change of measures which took place a few months after, called the revolution of the 8th of Fructidor rendered him again an exile. He went to Switzerland, and thence to Wurmar. When Bonaparte had subverted the power of the directory Camille Jordan returned home. In 1802 he published a tract, entitled *Vrai sens du Vote National sur le Consulat à vie*, and under the empire of Napoleon he remained a private citizen. After the restoration of the royal family, he displayed his attachment to the government under the whig; and in 1814 he received letters of nobility, and was decorated with the order of the Legion of honour. He was a member of the chamber of deputies and died at Paris, May 19, 1821. He possessed considerable talents for literature, and besides many political pieces, he was the

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author of some biographical eulogies.—*Dict des H. M. du 18me S. Belg. Revue des Contemp.*

JORDAN (DOROTHEA) an English actress of great eminence in various departments of the drama. Her father Captain Bland of a respectable Irish family eloped with her mother who was a native of Wales by whom he had a numerous offspring. The subject of this article adopted the theatrical profession for the support of herself and her mother and made her first appearance at Dublin in the character of Phœbe in *As You Like It*, but her talents first attracted particular attention in the walk of tragedy. Being ill treated by Mr Daly the Dublin manager she left Ireland and obtained an engagement at the theatre of York. There she assumed the name of Mrs Jordan by which though never married, she was subsequently known. In this situation she continued three years with a great increase of her professional reputation which at length led to her removal to the metropolis where she speedily became a favorite with the public. She made her first appearance before a London audience as Peggy in the *Country Girl*, and in that character in *Nell in the Devil to Pay* and others of a similar cast she displayed unrivaled excellence. Such however was her versatility of talent that she appeared to almost equal advantage as a tragic actress, where the tender rather than the violent and lofty feelings of the mind were to be portrayed. Her long theatrical career was terminated by her retirement to France where she resided in obscurity and at length died without a relative or friend near her to soothe the hours of sickness or bestow on her remains the decent rites of sepulture. Circumstances so strangely contrasted with those of the former life and long and well known connexion of this admirable actress with a branch of the royal family increased the regret which was felt at the loss of an individual distinguished alike by the peculiar benevolence of her disposition and the splendor of her talents, and even whose feelings had resulted from situations and circumstances which went far to mitigate the moral censure which they incurred. Her death took place at St Cloud July 5 1816.—*Gent Mag Thesp. Diet*.

JORNANDES a Gothic historian. He was son of Wannus the Alan and flourished during the reign of the emperor Justinian. He was secretary to the Gothic kings of Italy and was made bishop of Ravenna. He is the author of a work on the history of the Goths entitled “De Rebus Geticis” composed in the year 552. It is little more than an abridgment of a lost work on the same subject by Cassiodorus. He likewise composed another work “De Regnorum et Imperiorum Successione” in which the account of Roman affairs is a transcript from Florus. He is blamed for suppressing whatever was discreditable to his countrymen and for attributing to them all the great actions of the Scythians, but his work is still deemed valuable for information not otherwise to be met with.—*Vossi Hist Lat.*

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JORTIN DD (John) an eminent scholar and divine was born in London in 1698. His father a native of Brittany came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became gentleman of the privy chamber to king William and secretary to several admirals with one of whom Sir Cloudesley Shovel he perished at sea. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter house whence in May 1715 he was removed to Jesus college Cambridge. Here under the instruction of Dr Thurley he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was recommended by his tutor to Pope to extract the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the Iliad. He graduated BA in 1719 and AM. in 1722 in which year he published a small collection of Latin poems entitled *Lusus Poetici* which are highly esteemed both for sentiment and diction. He took orders in 1724 and was presented by his college in 1727 to the vicarage of Sawston near Cambridge, but the following year he married and resigned his living in order to settle in London where he served a chapel of ease to the parish of St Giles in the Fields. In 1730 he published four sermons on the Christian religion, and in 1731 in conjunction with some learned coadjutors gave to the world *Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors Ancient and Modern* 2 vols 8vo. In 1751 archbishop Herring gave him the living of St Dunstan's in the East and in the same year appeared the first volume of his *Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History*. Of this work the preface to which is exceedingly admired for its liberality and candour four volumes more were published in 1752 and 1754 and two more after his death in 1773. In 1755 he was made DD by archbishop Herring, and published *Six Dissertations upon various Subjects*, one of which, on the state of the dead, as described by Homer and Virgil drew upon him an attack from Warburton whose doctrine in his *Divine Legislation of Moses*, it materially controverted. In 1758 he published his *Life of Erasmus* 4 vols in 1760 another quartos volume entitled *Remarks upon the Works of Erasmus*.

In 1762 his friend Dr Osbaldeston succeeding to the see of London he was made his domestic chaplain admitted a prebend of St Paul's, and in a few months afterwards received the living of Kensington, the duties of which he performed for the remainder of his life. In 1764 he was made archdeacon of London and was offered the rectory of St James's, which he declined being unwilling to forsake his parish of Kensington, where he lived a life of study with constitutional serenity until his death, August 27, 1770, in the seventy second year of his age leaving one son and one daughter. The private character of Dr Jortin was highly estimable. He possessed a spirit which raised him above every thing mean and illiberal and would not allow him to stoop for preferment or spare his reprobation of persons in high station whom bigotry or delusion rendered enemies to merit. He

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also possessed considerable sensibility and as small share of humour, and with simple, or almost rustic manners, he evinced great urbanity and benevolence of heart. Besides the works already mentioned Dr Jortin was the author of "Remarks upon Spenser" 1733, &c., "Remarks on Seneca," "Remarks on Tillotson's Sermons" "Letters to Mr. Atkinson, on the Music of the Ancients," and various other miscellaneous productions, all of which appear in two volumes of tracta, Philological, Critical and Musico-ancient. Seven volumes of his "Sermons and Charges" were also published after his death in 1771 and 1772.—*Memoirs of Life and Writings by Dr Disney*

JOSÉ (Antonio) a Portuguese Jew eminent as a dramatic writer. He produced many popular comic pieces and farces distinguished by a fund of genuine humour and satirical wit. During ten years his dramas were frequently represented with undiminished success. He lived in the early part of the last century when the inquisition still possessed much power and influence. José unfortunately for himself not having a due fear of this terrible tribunal before his eyes, became the victim of Portuguese bigotry and superstition. Among his farces which are exceedingly comic two in particular excited the indignation of the holy office. In one of them a criminal was introduced conversing at the gallows with his confessor as may be supposed, in a style not the most edifying. For these productions the valacky author was prosecuted before the court of inquisition, and burnt at the last auto-da-fé in 1745. After this appalling catastrophe the theatrical managers prudently abstained from performing the plays of this dramatist.—*London Mag.* vol. m.

JOSEPH II emperor of Germany son of Francis of Lorraine and the empress queen Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna in March 1741. He was brought up with great devotional strictness by his mother which austerity seems to have early disgusted him. In order to preserve his morals, he was also married to an accomplished princess, Isabella of Parma, at the early age of nineteen. He was chosen emperor on the death of his father in 1765 but possessed little real power his mother remaining in her own right, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and sovereign of Austria and the Low Countries. The young emperor was distinguished by the simplicity of his manners evident desire of information and anxious wishes for social and political improvement. In 1769 he made the tour of Italy incog and on his return paid a visit to the king of Prussia, at Neisse in Silesia, the consequence of which meeting appeared in the unprincipled partition of Poland between Austria, Russia and Prussia, the first treaty for which was signed in 1772. The same interview might possibly also have led the emperor to understand the various ecclesiastical reforms which he soon after attempted such as the regulation of buildings, the restriction of religious mendicancy and the sale of church lands for the

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benefit of the clergy; all of which was good in itself but too hasty put into practice. He also honourably distinguished himself by using his influence to ameliorate villainage in Bohemia. In 1777 he became involved in a war with Saxony and Prussia, in consequence of some not very defensible claims upon Bavaria. In these hostilities nothing very decisive took place in the field but they terminated under the mediation of France and Russia, in a manner which taught the emperor moderation. In 1780 he had an interview with the empress Catharine of Russia, in Lithuania, whence he accompanied her to St. Petersburg. In the same year the death of the empress-queen left him at liberty to pursue his ecclesiastical measures with less opposition. Some strong edicts followed, regulating and moderating the intercourse with the court of Rome and encouraging much enlightened liberality granting full toleration to the protestants and the extension of the privilege of subjects to the Jews. In 1781 he travelled into Holland and the Netherlands, and carried into effect a project of resuming the line of fortresses called the Dutch barrier; he also gave token of his intentions to open the navigation of the Scheldt. His return to Vienna was marked by still more decisive steps in reduction of the power of the church. He suppressed numerous religious houses disclaimed all subordination in secular affairs to the Roman see and took such rapid strides towards complete emancipation as induced Pius VI to seek by the humiliating expedient of a visit to Vienna, to avert such ominous changes. The aged pontiff accordingly repaired to that capital in March 1782 but although treated with respect he could procure very little alteration in the emperor's plans of policy. In 1783 he alarmed the united provinces with two important claims one upon the town of Maestricht and the other for a free navigation of the Scheldt. In October in that year he sent a vessel from Antwerp with orders to refuse being searched by the Dutch guard-ships, or to pay duty at their ports. His ship being in consequence fired upon the emperor affected to regard this act as the commencement of hostilities and the interference of France alone prevented a war. The Dutch however were obliged to send a deputation to humbly apologize for the alleged insult and to bring off the claim on Maestricht. This scheming sovereign about the same time resumed his views upon Bavaria by attempting an exchange of territory, but was again defeated by the calm policy of the aged Frederic. An entire new code of laws also engaged his attention the general object of which was to establish a more equitable relation between crime and punishment. It abolished the too indiscriminate forfeiture of life but substituted punishments which were even more appalling and upon the whole exhibited little legal regulative ability in this important branch of social economy. In 1787 he had an alarming contest with his subjects in the Low Countries owing to his determination to introduce the same system of ecclesi-

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mestic, and civil government which he had established in his other hereditary dominions. He issued two edicts in one day destroying the small share of constitutional freedom which they enjoyed in virtue of their charter of rights and tending to the entire subversion of all the ancient forms of administering justice. The people under the influence of a rich and powerful clergy were already much disaffected, and his attempts to innovate upon the plan of public instruction completed their disgust. The states of Brabant with great spirit refused to grant supplies, until the obnoxious edicts were repealed and the result was that the emperor at that time thought proper to give up the point. In 1787 he had a second interview with Catherine in her new city of Cherson and being brought into complete accordance with her views he took the field against the Turks in 1788 as her ally and a campaign ensued in which the capture of Chocman was almost the only trophy of their united exertions but the succeeding campaign was more glorious and successful and the Turkish empire seemed verging towards its ruin. In the mean time Joseph unable again to quit Vienna was labouring under a rapid decline of health which was not amended by the renewal of the flame in the Low Countries occasioned by a breach on his part of the condition by which peace had been restored. Military executions took place in some of the cities and a general gloom and despair prevailed. At length in 1789 an open insurrection broke out conducted with so much valour and ability that the imperial troops were defeated the cities of Ghent, Bruges, Louvain and others were taken possession of by the insurgents and the states of Flanders finally declared that the emperor had forfeited all title to sovereignty. Joseph also on his death bed was farther mortified by a remonstrance from the Hungarian nobility demanding the restoration of their ancient privileges which he granted, with some conditions in favour of toleration and the amelioration of the condition of the peasants which did him much honour. He died with perfect calmness and composure 20th of February 1790 in the forty ninth year of his age and having no issue was succeeded by his brother Leopold. Joseph was doubtless, in regard to his own subjects, a well meaning sovereign and possessed many private virtues but he was too ambitious and arbitrary for an efficient reformer not to mention that he defeated his own purposes by the inconsistent multiplicity of his views. He also exhibited an injudicious disregard of the previous habits ideas and opinions of those whom he was desirous to benefit, a mistake to which reformers of the most opposing descriptions are equally liable. Joseph II on this account while he attempted more possibly effected less than any other sovereign of a kindred disposition.—*Annual Reg.*

JOSEPH BEN GORION or GORIO NIDES is supposed to have been a Jew of Languedoc who lived about the end of the

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sixth or the beginning of the tenth century. There is extant a history by him of the Jewish war written in Hebrew which appears to have been compiled out of the Rufinian version of Josephus, and has been attributed to the latter, but its later origin is detected by its numerous anachronisms. Gagner translated this work into Latin Oxford 1706 and there is also an edition in Hebrew and Latin 1704—*Mosn Sadi Oran.*

JOSEPH (FATIMA) a French Capuchin friar distinguished as the political associate of cardinal Richelieu. His proper name was Francis le Clerc du Tremblay and his father was a president of the parliament of Paris, in which city the son was born in 1577. He displayed a disposition for study and retirement when young and resisted the wishes of his friends, who would have procured him a counsellor's robe or commission in the army instead of which he chose to be an ecclesiastic. He entered among the Franciscans in 1599 and for a while he devoted himself to the proper duties of his profession. He acquired eminence as a preacher displayed his zeal as a missionary founded a convent at Sammer and a new order of Benedictine nuns of Calvary at Augers. But the girdle of St Francis had not extinguished the seeds of ambition in the breast of father Joseph, who becoming acquainted with cardinal Richelieu participated in the power of that unprincipled statesman, whose secretary privy-cosmopolit and *amis dévoués* (as he was satirically styled) he continued to be during a great part of the cardinal's minority. Father Joseph died in 1638 just as he was about to obtain the grand object of his wishes—a cardinal's hat.—*Nova. Det. Hist. Marci.*

JOSEPH (FATIMA) a Catholic missionary in Persia, of Roman descent, whose family name was Sebastian. He resided for a long time at the court of the Persian sovereign Fath Ali Shah where he possessed considerable influence which he exerted in behalf of the English and thus made himself an object of jealousy and suspicion to the agents of the French government. He was a skilful mechanician and physician, and spoke the Arabic Persian Greek and Hindoo languages besides being well acquainted with those of his native country. In 1816 he visited London for the express purpose of selling some copies of the works of the Persian poet Hafiz with a Latin translation by himself accompanying the original text. M Joubert employed by Bonaparte in Persia in 1800 has published an account of his travels, containing some details relative to this singular personage and his problematical occupations.—*Bug. Nouv. des Contes.*

JOSEPHINE, the wife of Napoleon Buona parte and for a while the partner of his imperial power. Her name was Rose Tasches de la Pagerie and she was born at Martinique in the West Indies June 24 1763. Greatly distinguished for her beauty in her youth she was brought to France by her father and married to M de Beauharnais governor general of the Antilles. In 1787 she went to Mart-

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sions in consequence of the illness of her mother and remained there three years. The revolutionary commotions in that colony endangered her safety and she hastily departed from the island to seek refuge in France. There fresh dangers awaited her and she narrowly escaped participating in the fate of her husband, who was one of the victims of the tyranny of Robespierre. On the fall of that dictator Madame Beaufort was released from prison. To thank her she is said to have owed her liberty, and she repaid the benefit by allowing him a pension which was continued to him after her death by her son Eugene Beaufort. Berres another of the statesmen of that period procured the restoration to the widow of her late husband's property. Soon after, she became acquainted with Napoleon Bonaparte whose serious attachment was followed by their union in 1796. He was then commander of the army of Italy whither she accompanied him. When he had embarked on his expedition to Egypt she returned to Malmaison and employed her leisure in forming a museum of curious objects of art, and commencing a collection of exotic plants. When her husband was elevated to the station of first consul, she beneficially exerted the powerful influence she had over him and to her many exiles owed the erasure of their names from the list of emigrés; others the recovery of their estates or such favours as their various situations might require. Such was her general affability and beneficence that she appears fairly to have merited the compliment paid her by her victorious helpmate who said to her "So je gagne les batailles c'est vous qui gagnez les cœurs." When Bonaparte assumed the imperial title and authority a divorce was proposed by some of his partisans on account of his having had no issue by his wife. But he then rejected their counsel and she was crowned empress at Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. Her son was subsequently married to the princess of Bavaria, and her daughter Hortense to Lewis Bonaparte made by his brother king of Holland. At length she was destined to lose her exalted station, being divorced to make way for the elevation of the princess Maria Louisa of Austria to the imperial throne of France. Josephine is stated to have submitted to this measure without opposition expecting probably to retain a greater share of power and influence than in the sequel fell to her share. During the Russian campaign she went to Italy to attend her daughter in law whose husband was then viceroy of that country. Malmaison was her principal residence where she continued to amuse her leisure with botanical studies and making collections of scarce plants. She retained a strong affection for Napoleon whose abdication occasioned her unfeigned distress, notwithstanding she experienced various marks of attention from the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia when they invaded France. She was at that period labouring under illness and died gradually regratified, in the arms of her children and

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friends, May 29 1814.—*Bibl. Nov. des Cons.*

JOSEPHUS (FLAVIUS) an eminent Jewish historian was born at Jerusalem AC 37 when Caligula was emperor. His father Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high priests of the Jews, and by his mother's side he was of the royal lineage of the Asmoneans or Macabees. He was educated in the knowledge of the Jewish law and at the age of sixteen was induced to join the Essenes, but afterwards became a strict and zealous member of the sect of Pharisees. At the age of twenty six he visited Rome and by means of an introduction to Poppaea, afterwards the wife of Nero procured the release of some priests whom Felix had sent prisoners to that capital. On his return to Judea he was made governor of the two Galilees, in which capacity he bravely defended Jotapha against Vespaean. He was however taken prisoner but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus who became his patron and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. He was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace but was treated with great contumely as a deserter. At the capture of the city he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus back to Rome where he was rewarded with the freedom of that city and received a pension and other marks of favour from Vespasian and his son as a mark of gratitude to whom he assumed their family name of Flavius. He employed his leisure in drawing up those works which have perpetuated his name. These are his *History of the Jewish War in Seven Books*, his *Jewish Antiquities in Twenty Books*, two books against Apion of Alexandria, a great adversary of his nation a *Discourse on the Martyrdom of Maccabees*, and a *Treatise on his own Life*. All these are written in Greek and his style is by Photius held to be easy, pure and even eloquent. Few works are more interesting than his account of the Jewish war of the incidents of which he was a spectator. In respect to his fidelity different opinions prevail in his *Jewish Antiquities* his accounts frequently vary from those of Scripture and generally in circumstances which he thinks will shock the prejudices of his Gentile readers. He is also led by his zeal for the honour of his nation to much exaggeration and affects to believe that all knowledge and wisdom originated in Judea but upon the whole however his works are much esteemed. They have been frequently published with Latin versions but the best editions are those of Hudson Oxford 1720 2 vols, folio and Haerlem Amsterdam 1737, 2 vols, folio. They have been translated into English by Le Strange and Whiston, the latter of whom doubts the authenticity of, and rejects the discourse on the Maccabees. Josephus lived beyond the thirteenth year of the reign of Domitian, but the exact date of his death is uncertain.—*Life prefixed to Works. London. 1790.*

JOSSE (PETRI) a distinguished pharma-

costics, chemist, who was a native of Paris. He was educated under Rouelle and Labeurie both eminent for their skill in medicinal chemistry. In 1777 he published an analysis of the Cohosh root, and another tract, and soon after he made known a new process for the preparation of martial sulphur, or the black oxide of iron. In 1779 he was chosen a member of the college of Pharmacy, and in 1784 adjunct professor of chemistry in that college where he at length obtained the office of provost, and died in 1799. His analytical experiments on opium, his researches concerning ether &c., afford sufficient proofs of his phenomenal skill and science.—*Bug Uare.*

JOUBERT (BARTHOLOMEW CATHERINE) a French general, who was a native of Pont-de-Vaux in Bresse. He was born in 1769 and was destined for the bar by his father. At the age of fifteen he forsook his studies to go to La Ferte in Picardy where he entered a regiment of artillery. But his discharge being obtained he was sent to Lyons to continue his education and at the beginning of the Revolution he was a student at the university of Lyon. In December 1791 he enlisted as a military volunteer and served as a sergeant in the army of the Rhine. In April 1792 he was made a sub-lieutenant, and displayed great courage and activity in the campaign of general Anzelme against the Austrians and Sardinians. Joubert was taken prisoner by the latter in September 1793 and on his return home distinguished himself by opposing the Jacobin agents of the Convention who were tyrannizing in the neighbourhood of his native place. In 1794 he was appointed adjutant general and having signalized his bravery at the battle of Loano, under Keller man in November 1795 he was made general of brigade on the field of battle. In 1796 he again attracted notice at Montenotte as well as at Milleanno Cava Montealdo Rivoli and above all in the Tyrol where though opposed by a bold and warlike people he succeeded in penetrating the defiles of Inspruck. He was afterwards opposed to the Russian general Suvarrow and was killed at the battle of Novi 1799. Much of the future success of the French in Italy may be ascribed to the exertions of general Joubert, who by the boldness and promptitude of his manœuvres and the impetuosity of his attacks, trained his troops to that confidence and courage which contributed to render them victorious. The personal character of this officer is said to have been untainted by the rapacity which disgraced many of his comrades. After the taking of Turin the king of Sardinia offered to give him two valuable paintings. "We should be both blamable," said Joubert, "you in giving them to me and I if I were to accept them."—*Bug Uare.* *Bug Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOUBERT (LAURENT) a learned French physician of the sixteenth century was born at Valence in Dauphiné, in 1549. He studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris, and in the sequel held the situation of first physician in ordinary to Henry III, and the post of chan-

cellor of the university of Montpellier. His Latin works which are written with correctness and elegance, have often been reprinted. He also published some medical treatises in French, one of which is on "Laughter" its causes and effects. 1579 8vo. His most popular work however was entitled, "Exercices populaires, touchant la Medicine Bourgeoise," 1579 which, owing to a broad vein of humour and no small levity of manner went through three editions in six months. He died the 21st of October 1583.—*Niceron.* *Ross's Cyclop.*

JOURDAIN (AMEABLE LOUIS BERNARD BRACHILLIEN) an eminent French dentist and surgeon who was a native of Paris. After having studied at the college of Harcourt, and among the jesuits of Rouen, he returned to the metropolis being destined by his father for the legal profession. He preferred that of surgery and being left at liberty to follow his own inclination, he became a pupil of M. Morand at the Hotel Dieu. He subsequently devoted his attention to the structure and diseases of the teeth and after having long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most skilful surgeon-dentists in Paris, he died there January 7 1816, aged eighty one. M. Jourdain was the author of "Nouveaux Elémens d'Odontologie" 1756 12mo, "Essais sur la Formation des Dents comparés avec celle des Os" 1766 12mo, "Traité des Maladies et des Opérations, réellement chirurgicales, de la Bouche et des Parties qui y correspondent" 1778 2 vols. 8vo, besides several other publications periodical papers and contributions to the works of others.—*Bug Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOURDAIN (AMEABLE LOUIS MARIE MICHAEL BRACHILLIEN) son of the foregoing born at Paris in 1788. He was designed for the law and placed with a notary to acquire the necessary information. At the age of seventeen he was so struck at hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on the Orientalist, Anquintil Féron, then recently deceased that he determined to devote himself to the same branches of learning which had been cultivated by that distinguished scholar. He became the pupil of M. M. Salvestre de Sacy and Langlès and prosecuted his purpose with so much success, that the office of adjunct-secretary of the school of Oriental languages was created in his favour. He held it till his death in 1818. His principal work is entitled "La Perse ou Tableau de l'Histoire du Gouvernement de la Religion, de la Littérature &c. de cet Empire" 1814 5 vols. 18mo. He was one of the contributors to the "Biographie Universelle" the "Annales des Voyages," the "Mines de l'Orient" &c and at the time of his decease he was engaged in writing the history of the family of the Barneches.—[See Art. HAROUN AL RASHID.]—*Bug Uare.* *Bug Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOUSSE (DANIEL) an eminent French lawyer of the last century. He was a native of Orléans, and was educated at the college of Plaisir Sorbonne at Paris, where he distinguished himself by his attachment to the

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study of mathematics. In compliance with the wishes of his friends, he prepared himself for a judicial situation; and in 1734 he was installed on the office of counsellor of the presidency of Orléans, which he filled with great reputation till his death in 1781. His works are very numerous, comprising "Nouveau Traité de la Spécie, avec un Discours sur les holopex," 1765 12mo, "Eloge de M. Poisson," besides many treatises on the manufacture of Finance which are highly esteemed.

—*Biog. Univ.*

JOUVENCI or JOUVENCY (Josephus) an eminent jesuit, was born at Paris, September 14, 1643. He taught rhetoric with uncommon reputation at *Casa La Fleche*, and Paris, and at length was invited to Rome, in order to continue the "History of the Jesuits" with more freedom than he could have assumed at Paris. His principal works are two volumes of speeches, a small tract, entitled "De Ratione Descendi et Docendi" and Notes in Latin on *Petrarus, Juvenal, Terence, Horace, Martial, Ovid &c.* with the fifth part of the "History of the Jesuits" all which productions are written in pure Latin. In his history of the Jesuits he attempts to justify Pere Guignard the jesuit, who suffered for encouraging the bigotted assassin Chatelet, in his attempt on the life of Henry IV on account of which suspicious casuistry the parliament of Paris prohibited the work.—*Moreri, Sacra Omnia.*

JOUVENET (John) an historical painter born at Rouen, Normandy 1644. He received his first instructions from his father but his principal teacher was Poussin. He possessed much faculty of invention, and was therefore employed to adorn the apartments of Vermandois and the Tuilleries. He also painted the twelve apostles, each figure fourteen feet high, in the hospital of the Invalides at Paris. He exhibited more eccentricity than taste in all his works. In the decline of life he lost the use of his right side by palsy and was induced to practice with his left hand, by which means he was enabled to finish a ceiling which he had begun in the hall of the parliament of Rouen and a large piece of the Annunciation in the choir of Notre Dame at Paris, with no apparent diminution of ability. He died in 1717.—*D'Argenville's Vie des Peintres, Pallington.*

JOVELLANOS (DON GASPAR MIRLICHTOR de) a Spaniard of distinguished eminence in various branches of literature. He was born at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1749. Endowed with great talents by nature he studied with so much success, as when young to have acquired a knowledge of jurisprudence, history, archaeology, the learned languages, and the belles lettres. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted into the Royal Academy of Madrid, and about the same time Charles III nominated him counsellor of state and entrusted him with some important affairs. He continued in favor while that prince lived and was employed for a while under the next sovereign. The war with the French republic, as well as

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the peace of 1794, left Spain loaded with debt, and Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher orders of the clergy. This proposition they resented as a kind of anathema and the minister was exiled to the mountains of Asturias though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled and made minister of justice for the interior but he had held the office only eight months, when he was displaced, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. He did not recover his liberty till 1808, after the invasion of Spain by the French and the fall of the Prince of Peace Don Manuel Godoy to whom his disgrace was attributed. He subsequently became a member of the supreme junta, and Joseph Buonaparte during his transient sovereignty nominated Jovellanos minister of the interior which office however he did not choose to accept. His predilection for the French during the troubled scenes which followed subjected him to suspicion and he was accused of holding intelligence with them and endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain. Being denounced as a traitor he was murdered during a popular insurrection in 1812. He published a collection of lyric poems with a comedy entitled "The Honourable Delinquent," at Madrid in 1780, and he was the author of a tragedy called "Pelayo," represented at Madrid in 1790 and of an excellent translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. His discourses and memoirs relative to subjects of public utility are very numerous, and many of them important, but the work which does him most honour is his "Informe sobre la Ley Agraria," Madrid 1793.—*Hagiographia Hist. Rev. of the Spanish Revolution Biog. Univ.*

JOVINIAN an Italian monk of the fourth century who was persecuted for his rational opinions in disfavour of celibacy, fasting and supererogatory mortification. He taught that all those who adhered to the vows made at their baptism and led a life of purity and temperance were equally entitled to the rewards of futurity with those who passed their days unwedded, and in the constant endurance of self-inflicted mortification. For propagating these sentiments he was cut off from the communion of the church by Syncius bishop of Rome who, by means of Ambrose, had his doctrines formally condemned at a council held at Milan in 390. This condemnation only induced him to adhere more firmly to his opinions on which account he was assailed with much violence in a treatise by St Jerome. He was at length together with his followers, scourged and banished from Rome under the emperor Honorius in 413. Jovinian died in banishment some time after at the island of Boe, on the coast of Dalmatia.—*Bonarre Anzai Modern.*

JOVIUS (PAUL) an Italian historian was born at Como in 1483. After studying at Padua, Milan, and Pavia, he took the degree of

MD and practised for some time but resigned the medical profession for the composition of history. The first volume of his work, which comprises the events of fifty years from 1494 to 1544, he presented to Leo X who gave him a pension, and the rank of knighthood. Having taken orders he was presented by Adrian VI to a canonry in the cathedral of Como, and was finally made bishop of Novara by Clement VII. About two years before his death he quitted Como, his usual residence and took up his abode in Florence where he died in 1552. His historical works which are all in Latin are written with great facility, but they are to be perused with great caution as he was at once a malignant enemy and a servile flatterer boasting that he possessed pens of iron and of gold which he used on occasion required. He was peculiarly favourable to Charles V and the Medici, by the former of whom he was pensioned. His other works are,

De Piscibus Romanis Latin poems, the lives of the twelve Visconti lords and dukes of Milan, a collection of portraits with inscriptions entitled *Musae Jovianae Imagines* descriptions of Great Britain of Muscovy and of the lake of Como, and the eulogies of warriors.—His elder brother *BENEDICT* wrote a history of Como transactions and manners of the Swiss with letters, translations from the Greek and Latin poems.—*Rousse's Leo A Sacra Orac.*

JOY or JOYE (GEORGE) an early promoter of the Reformation was a native of the county of Bedford and educated at Peter house Cambridge where he graduated MA in 1517. In 1517 being the friend of Tindale he was accused of heresy and obliged to return to Germany where he continued for many years. He was concerned in the superintendance of Tindale's bibles printed at Antwerp and finally returned to his native country but the time of his death is unknown. Besides his translation of part of the Bible he published *On the Unity and Schism of the Ancient Church* 1534 *The Subversion of More's False Foundation* 1534 *Commentary on Daniel* from Melanchthon and other works enumerated by Tanner.—*Lewis's History of the Translations of the Bible*

JOYCE (JEREMIAH) an ingenious and industrious writer on general literature and science. He first became known to the public in consequence of his being included in the state prosecution with Hardy, Horne, Tooke, Thelwall and others. He had previously been domestic tutor to the sons of earl Stanhope who gave a splendid entertainment on the return of Mr Joyce to his lordship's seat at Chevering in Kent after his liberation. Not long after he relinquished this situation and settling in London devoted himself to writing for the press. One of the first employments in which he was thus engaged was as coadjutor with Dr George Gregory in the compilation of the Cyclopedias which was published as the work of the latter. The success of this undertaking gave rise to another work on a similar plan, which bore in the title page the

name of Mr William Nicholson, but of which Mr Joyce is said to have been the principal author. He subsequently wrote *Scientific Dialogues*, "Dialogues on Chemistry", *Letters on Natural Philosophy*; &c. Mr Joyce, who was a protestant dissenter and of the clerical profession died at Highgate near London in 1816.—*Month Mag.*

JUAN (DON) or DON JOHN of Austria the natural son of the emperor Charles V and the great military hero of his age. He was born at Ratisbon February 25 1545 and his mother is said to have been a German female named Barbara Bloomberg, but from the secrecy with which he was brought up it has been supposed that some extraordinary and disgraceful mystery was attached to his origin. His relation to the emperor was not acknowledged till after the death of that prince when the young Philip II would have destined his brother to the cloister but he was ultimately allowed to follow his inclination, in the practice of martial exercises and the study of the art of war. He was first employed in 1570 against the Moors of Grenada whom he reduced to subjection. The next scene of his success was the Gulf of Lepanto where he gained a memorable victory over the Turks, October 7 1571. He afterwards took from them Tunis, Bursa, and other places on the coast of Africa. In 1576 he was sent to Flanders with the title of governor of the Netherlands. The inhabitants were in a state of revolt and he at first attempted to reduce them to obedience by concessions but not succeeding he had recourse to arms. He took Namur by stratagem, and attacking the magicians on the plain of Gembloers, December 31 1577 he obtained a signal victory. He died at Tongres, near Namur on the 1st of October following not without suspicion of being poisoned.—*Biog Univ.*

JUAN II (DON) the natural son of Philip IV of Spain by Maria Calderona an actress, born in 1629. He was made grand prior of Castile and in 1647 he commanded the Spanish army in Italy and took the city of Naples. He afterwards served in Flanders and in Portugal and being unsuccessful he was exiled by the regency after the death of his father. Under Charles II he was recalled to Madrid and made prime minister. He died in 1679. The life of this prince has been written by Gregorio Leti.—*Nous. Diet. Hist. Biog Univ.*

JUAN Y SANTACILIA (don GONZOS) a learned Spanish mathematician and natural philosopher who was a native of Orihuela in the kingdom of Valencia. Having entered at the age of fifteen into the royal marine guards, while yet young he was appointed commander of a corvette in which he made several voyages to America. The reputation he had acquired as an officer and a man of science occasioned his appointment together with D Antonio de Ulloa to accompany Mreas Bouquer and la Condamine to Peru in 1735 to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his return to Spain he wth

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made a captain in the navy, and afterwards further promoted. Much of his attention was directed to the improvement of marine architecture, and the flourishing state of the Spanish marine about 1770 was in a great measure the fruit of his exertions. He died at Cadiz June 21 1774, aged sixty two. He was the author of an Historical and Geographical Dissertation on the Line of Demarcation between the Dominions of Spain and Portugal and Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in the Kingdom of Peru both composed in conjunction with D A de Ulloa, beside which he produced a treatise on navigation and another on the construction of ships the latter of which has been translated into French and English.—*Biog Univ.*

JUBA II king of Numidia was the son of the first of the name who taking part with Pompey against Caesar sought a Roman death after being defeated by the latter. The younger Juba then a boy was led as a captive in Caesar's triumph over his father but the victor compensated for that humiliation by bestowing on him an excellent education in consequence of which he became one of the most learned men of his time. He was in great favour with Augustus whom he adhered to against Antony and who bestowed upon him the kingdom of Gætulia. He also gave him to wife Cleopatra Selene the daughter of Cleopatra by Anthony. Juba governed his dominions with great justice and lenity and became the author of many learned works comprising the history and antiquities of the Arabians, Assyrians and Romans the history of painting and painters that of theatres, and treatises on plants and animals. They are quoted by Pliny Strabo Plutarch, Tacitus, and others, but of all these a few fragments only have reached modern times. Juba died AD 24.—*Vasari Hist Grec Novus Diet Hist.*

JUDAH or JEHUDAH HAKKADOSH or the saint a rabbi famous for his learning and riches who lived in the time of the emperor Marcus Antonius by whose order he is said to have compiled the "Mishnah," a new digest of the oral law and of the commentary of the most famous Jewish doctors. His Mishnah or first Talmud comprehends all the laws institutions and rules of life which, besides the ancient Hebrew Scriptures the Jews held themselves bound to observe notwithstanding the obscurities and inconsistencies in which it abounded it soon obtained credit as a sacred book, and it subsequently received additions and improvements by other celebrated rabbis which were published in the fifth century by Joachim ben Eliezer under the title of the Gemara. An edition of the Mishnah was published by Surenhusius at Amsterdam in 1698 in six volumes, folio.—*Mod Unn Hist. Engelsd Hist of Phil.*

JUDAH CHIUG a learned Jewish rabbi, who was born at Fez and studied among the Arabians. He practised as a physician in the northern part of Africa in 1040, but the

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period of his death is uncertain. He was the author of several works on the Hebrew language written in Arabic still in manuscript. They are reckoned very valuable and were translated into Latin by Gagnier and it has been lamented that the fruit of his labours has not been given to the public.—*Biog Univ.* JUDAH RAV or RAB the son of Ezechiel, reported one of the most famous among the disciples of Judah Hakkadosh. He founded or restored six celebrated schools in the vicinity of Babylon whence proceeded those collections of Jewish traditions which compose the Babylonian Gemara or Talmud. Judah Rav succeeded rabbi Samuel in the school or academy of Naharda AD 250. The Gemara of Babylon was first published in 1520 fol.—*Id.*

JUDAH (Luz) a learned protestant divine was the son of John Judah a priest of Alzey by a concubine and was born in 1582. He was sent in 1582 to finish his academical studies at Basel where he became acquainted with Zwinglius and imbued from him such impressions as induced him to embrace the principles of the reformation. Having obtained his degree as MA he was appointed minister of a Swiss church where he preached boldly in defence of protestantism. He afterwards became still more celebrated as the pastor of St Peter's in Zurich for his exertions both with the pen and in the pulpit. He undertaken a translation from the Hebrew into Latin of the Old Testament but before it was completed he fell a martyr to his application in June 1542 in the sixtieth year of his age. The translation was finished by other hands and published the following year. He was also the author of Annotations on the Books of Genesis and Exodus. Some particulars of Judah and his translations may be found in a book written by a divine of Zurich entitled "Vindicatione pro Biblio Romana translatione Tigranna 1606.—*Melchior Adam Simonis Bibl Crit.*

JUDAS LEVITA or JUDAS HALI FVI a Jewish rabbi who was the son of Samuel Halevi a Spaniard and was born in 1090 and died in 1140. He was a philosopher grammarian and poet and was profoundly skilled in all the learning of the age in which he lived. It is said that going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem as he advanced on foot towards the holy city rending his garments and reciting aloud lamentations for the miseries of his people he was observed by a Mahometan horseman who enraged at his conduct, rode over him and trampled him to death. He wrote in Arabic a curious work in defence of Judaism entitled "Sepher Haqqot" which was translated from an Hebrew version into Latin by Buxtorf and published at Basle 1660 fol., and there is a Spanish translation extant, by Agredano.—*Biog Univ.*

JUDEX (MATTHEW) one of the principal writers of the centuries of Magdeburg was born Sept 21 1528 at Tippoldswald in Misnia. He studied in the first instance at Dresden but removed afterwards to Wittemberg, whence he repaired to Magdeburg, where he

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tought the second form for some years, and then became professor of divinity at Jena. He was not, however, allowed to retain this situation and endured so many persecutions and vexations that his days appear to have been shortened by them, as he died in the prime of life in 1564. He wrote a great many books, one of which 'De Typographus Inventione', Copenhagen, 1566 8vo, is very rare. The centuriae of Magdeburg in which he largely assisted was published under the title of 'Historia ecclesiastica congregata per Magdeburgenses et alios', the best edition of which is that of Basili 13 vols, folio 1562.—Morer.

JUGLER (JOHN FREDERICK) an eminent Saxon writer on philology and literary history. He was born near Naumburg in 1714. After having been for some time employed in the useful office of a teacher of youth he was nominated counsellor to the king of England, and inspector of the equestrian academy of Leimenburg. He died in 1791. His principal literary production is entitled 'Bibliotheca Historiae Literaturae selecta' 3 vols 8vo, founded on Struve's Introduction to the History of Literature. He was also the author of memoirs of eminent European statesmen and lawyers 6 vols 8vo a dissertation on the use of libraries and other works.—Bug Univ.

JULIA DOMNA called also *Pia Fata Augusta* born about AD 170 at Apamea, or at Emesa in Syria where her father Bassianus was priest of the sun. She married Severus who afterwards became emperor of Rome and is said to have partly owed his elevation to her councils. He was much attached to her and she exercised great influence over him till the exposure of her intrigues obliged him to separate himself from her. In retirement she devoted herself to literature and became the patroness of the learned Philostratus at her request wrote his life of Apollonius Tyaneus and Diogenes Laertius dedicated to her his memoirs of Philosophers. After the death of Severus she in vain endeavoured to prevent the quarrels between her sons. Caracalla however when he had murdered his brother suffered her to exercise a great portion of the sovereign authority. She witnessed his assassination and dechirement, and died soon after in 217 aged forty seven.—Gibbon. Bug Univ.

JULIAN (FLAVIUS CLAUDIO JULIANUS) a Roman emperor was the son of Julius Constantine brother of Constantine the Great. He was born at Constantinople in 331 and was only six years of age when the massacre of the collateral branches of the Flavian family took place in which he and his brother Gallus alone were saved. The two princes were sent to different towns for education, and were instructed in the studies and exercises suitable to their birth and were not only initiated in the Christian religion, but admitted to the inferior offices of the ecclesiastical order. When Gallus was declared Caesar Julian was released from the restraint under which he had previously laboured and received an ample patrimony. On the fall of his brother he

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however partook of his disgrace, but was preserved by the friendship of the empress Eusebia, and allowed to return to Athens where he assumed the manners of an ancient philosopher and showed his predilection for the ancient religion by obtaining initiation into the celebrated mysteries of Eleusis. He was at length by the influence of the empress recalled to court; and in 365 married to her sister Helena, and declared Caesar. He was in the first instance sent into Gaul, where he repressed the Alemanni and other barbarians, with great skill and bravery and obtained so much reputation that the envy of Constantius being excited he directed a large portion of the army of Gaul to proceed to the frontiers of Persia. Julian was reduced to great difficulties by this mandate but gave the necessary orders the ultimate consequence of which was a mutiny on the part of the soldiers who in spite of the earnest entreaties of their general declared him emperor. Historians differ as to his sincerity on this occasion he himself strenuously insists on the compulsory nature of the event to which he was obliged to yield while the ecclesiastical writers opposed to him naturally enough represent him as the planner of the whole affair. Having complied however he determined to maintain his new station with firmness, and solicited in the name of himself and army from Constantius a confirmation of the title of Augustus and offered to remain content with Gaul, Spain and Britain. The emperor at once refused acquiescence on which Julian appealed to his army and returned a letter to Constantius, which amounted to a declaration of war. At the same time he threw off the disguise which he had hitherto maintained in regard to religion and declared himself a votary of the ancient faith. Julian then resolved to make himself master of the provinces of Illyrium, but was detained at Aquileia, which was held by the troops of Constantius, who was personally approaching at the head of his veterans legions. The seasonable death of the latter on the confines of Cilicia, prevented the approaching conflict and made Julian sole emperor who entered Constantinople amidst universal acclamations in December 361 being then in his thirty first year. He had passed the period of youth with a degree of temperance and forbearance very unusual in his rank and station nor did his elevation produce any difference in this respect, for disregarding all idle pomp and trifling amusements he diligently occupied himself in the duties of government. His good qualities were however seduced by vanity, affectation and scholastic pedantry, while his zeal for the religion to which he had become a convert was debased by childish credulity and superstition. To confirm the ascendancy acquired by the Christian religion, he composed an elaborate work which was followed by the unexceptionable measure of an edict of general toleration. This of course produced the re-opening of many of the heathen temples, and impious example and influence necessarily multi-

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placed re-conversion. He even attempted to revive Judaism, by rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem, but the workmen are said to have been interrupted by extraordinary eruptions of fire which an exhorter of prophecy have been deemed miraculous. Zeal of this nature can seldom be impartial, and although Julian forsook direct persecution, he systematically pursued measures of a nature to degrade his Christian subjects and behaved with great injustice and severity by debasing all of that religion from acting as teachers of grammar, rhetoric, or the liberal arts. He also excluded them in great part, although not by direct laws from posts of trust or honor, and obliged them to make ample amends for the destruction of the Pagan temples in preceding reigns, as also to restore lands and revenues which had been converted to the use of their own religion. All these cares on the subject of religion did not exclude a passion for military glory. He resolved upon an expedition against Persia, and spent the winter of 362 in Antioch in preparation for that event. Here he created great dissatisfaction by removing a Christian church which occupied the ancient site of the temple of Apollo at Daphne in order to restore that worship. The unconcealed ill humour of the people happily produced nothing more severe from the emperor than a satire entitled "The Misopogon" or Beard hater, in which he lashed their follies and vices with some literary skill but with a degree of levity not always consistent with his station. In the spring of 363 he left Antioch on his grand expedition against Persia, and proceeded with considerable success until the siege of Ctesiphon, when he was much embarrassed by the desertion of his Armenian auxiliaries and the growing discontent of his army. He however persevered, as it is said, with a weak desire of imitating Alexander until involved in great difficulties by treacherous guides, he was finally obliged to retreat. Meantime the whole force of Persia assembled, and harassed the Romans on every side, in opposition to which Julian performed every duty both of officer and soldier. At length a sudden attack being made in the rear of the army the emperor rushed to the scene without his cuirass, and putting the assailants to flight, eagerly led the pursuit. While thus engaged a javelin, discharged by one of the fugitives, pierced the ribs of the emperor who fell senseless from his horse in a state which announced approaching dissolution. Sensible of his condition, he pronounced a farewell speech to his principal officers, and after directing the disposal of his private property entered into a metaphysical discussion on the nature of the soul, with his attendant philosophers. Exhasted by these efforts, he called for a draught of cold water, and as soon as he had swallowed it, calmly expired on June 26, 363 in the thirty-second year of his age, and at the expiration of about twenty months from the death of Constantine. The character of no eminent person has been more differently represented by friends and enemies, than that

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of Julian a fact by no means surprising, seeing that he was regarded as a deserter and usurpator by one religious party and as a convert and a hero by another. It is obvious that he possessed many great qualities, but was more a mystic than a philosopher even in his own sense of that character. Of his writings, which are composed with great purity in the Greek language, *The Caesars*, which in the form of a fable discourses the characters of several preceding emperors, is the best known. Marcus Antoninus appears to have been his hero. Besides his answer to St. Cyril he wrote some other discourses, epistles &c., and his receipts in the Theodosian code show that he made more good laws in his short reign than any emperor who ever preceded or followed him. His works were published in Greek and Latin by Spanheim in 1696 2 vols folio, and a selection from them in English by Duncombe in 1782 translated principally from La Bleterie.—*La Bleterie's Life of Julian* *Masham Gibbon*

JULIAN (Count) governor of Andalusia in Spain and of Ceuta in Africa in the beginning of the eighth century. He defended for a long time the latter fortress against the Moors, from 708 till 710 but Roderic, the Gothic king of Spain having dishonoured Cava, or Flormida, the daughter of count Julian, the latter in revenge made a league with the Moors, and thus facilitated the conquest of the peninsula. The fate of this betrayer of his country is uncertain but it is probable that his new allies suspecting him of designs to produce a fresh revolution threw him into prison where he perished. Sir Walter Scott and D. Southey have both produced poems on the Moorish conquest of Spain.—*Gibbon Ursus Hut*

JULIANA a female who possessed great influence at the court of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan in the earlier part of the last century. She was born in Bengal in 1658 and was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias d'Acosta. After having suffered shipwreck she went to the court of the great Mogul Aurengzeb, whose favour she conciliated by presenting him with some curiosities which she had preserved. Being appointed superintendent of the harem of that prince and governess of his son BehaderShah, she had an opportunity of rendering some important services to the latter who succeeded to the crown in 1707 under the title of Shah Aulum. He was under the necessity of defending his newly acquired authority against his brothers by force of arms, and in a battle which took place, Julianah, mounted on an elephant by the side of the emperor animated him by her advice when his troops began to give way and to her exhortations he was indebted for the complete victory which he obtained. Her services were rewarded with the title of princess the rank of the wife of an ornate and a profusion of riches and honours. Shah Aulum had such an opinion of her talents, that he was accustomed to say "If Julianah were a man, I would make him my v.

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star' Jehander Shah, who became emperor of Hindostan in 1712, was equally sensible of her merit, and though she experienced some persecution when that prince was deposed by his nephew in 1713 she speedily recovered her influence and retained it till her death in 1735.—*Bug Uau.*

JULIEN (PIERRE) a native of Paulien in France known as one of the most eminent sculptors of the last century. He was born in 1731 and first applied himself to the study of the art in which he afterwards so much excelled at Lyons, where he carried off the annual prize. He then went to Paris, and placed himself under Coustou whose associate he eventually became. Julien visited Rome in the year 1768, and left behind him several admirable specimens of his ability executed in that capital. About ten years afterwards appeared the principal production of his chisel.

The Dying Gladiator This chief d'œuvre gained him a seat in the academy. Many of his best works still excite the admiration of connoisseurs in the French metropolis. His death took place in 1804.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JULIEN (SIMON) a Swiss artist born at Cangiano in 1736. His contemporaries bestowed on him the appellation of The Apostle in allusion to the emperor of the same name and to his own abandonment of the French school of painting for that of Italy. Vanloo was his first master and model but a subsequent residence at Rome improved his taste and produced the change of style alluded to. An historical picture of the triumph of Aurelian is the most celebrated of his productions. Julien obtained a seat in the French academy but his emoluments did not keep pace with his reputation and he died in 1799 in very indigent circumstances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JULIO ROMANO a celebrated Roman painter whose family name was *Pipa* or *Pippi*. He was born in 1492 and was a student in the school of Raphael with whom he became a great favourite. He displayed extraordinary facility of invention and grandeur of taste united with a vast fund of knowledge respecting every thing connected with his art. His colouring however is defective and his manner has been esteemed hard and dry, whence his designs have attracted more approbation than his finished paintings. After the death of his master who made him one of his heirs he was employed to finish the works left imperfect by that great artist particularly the hall of Constantine in the Vatican. He was courted by pontiffs, kings and princes; and was particularly patronised by the duke of Mantua in whose service he exercised his talents both as a painter and architect. In the latter capacity he was so much distinguished that on the death of San Gallo, architect of St Peter's at Rome, he was nominated to the vacant office, but while preparing to take possession of it, he was seized with illness, and died at Mantua in 1546 when he was interred in the church of St Barnabas in that city. His most famous work as a painter is

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a saloon in which the destruction of the giants by Jupiter is represented in fresco but he has obtained a disgraceful share of notoriety on account of some indecent designs commonly called Aretina's figures, which he made to be engraved by Marc Antoino, who was imprisoned at Rome when the painter made his escape from the mortal penance by flight.—*Vesri. Sandretti. Orlando. dioced. Piat. Palkington.*

JUNCKER (CHRISTIAN) a learned German writer on the history of literature. He was born at Dresden in 1666, of poor parents, who however bestowed on him a good education. After completing his studies he became successively co rector of the gymnasium of Schleswangen rector of the college of Eisenach and in 1713 of that of Altenburg. He died in 1714 of grief for the loss of his wife whom he outlived only five days. Among his works written in Latin are a Sketch of the History of Periodical Journals, Dissertations on learned Women, the Life of Job Ludolph, Synoptic Tables of the History of Philosophy and General Literature. He was also the author of an account of the library of Eisenach and an introduction to the geography of the middle ages, both in German—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bug Uau.*

JUNCKER (JOHN) a German chemist who was physician to the Orphan house at Hildburghausen and a professor in the university of that city. He was born near Giessen in 1691 and died in 1759. His works are very numerous and were much esteemed by his contemporaries though the progress of science has rendered them in some measure obsolete. They are written in Latin including *Conspectus Formularium Medicarum*, 1730 4to *Conspectus Chemie in forma Tabularum* 1730 1744, 2 vols 4to, and *Conspectus Materiae Medicorum* 1760 4to—*Bug Uau.*

JUNCTIV or GIUNTINO a Florentine mathematician of the sixteenth century. He became a Carmelite friar but afterwards apostatized and having for some time led a wandering and licentious life he went to France and abjured the Catholic religion. Setting at Lyons, he became corrector of the press, and afterwards is said to have acquired a large fortune as a banker or usurer. His death is reported to have taken place in 1590 in consequence of his being burned under the ruins of his library. He was the author of a commentary on the treatise of Sacrobosco *De Sphaera*, and he also wrote on astrology on the comet of 1577, and on the reformation of the calendar by pope Gregory XIII.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bayle.*

JUNGE (JOACHIM) in Latin, Junquias, one of the most eminent philosophers of the seventeenth century. He was born at Lubeck in 1587 and losing his father in his infancy his surviving parent with some difficulty found means to send him to the university of Rostock in 1606 where he studied mathematics with extraordinary diligence and success. He removed to Giessen, and having taken the degree of M.A. in 1609 he obtained the ma-

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thematical chair which he resigned in 1614 to devote himself to philosophical researches. He afterwards studied medicine, and having visited Italy he took his degrees in that faculty at Padua, and then returned to practise as a physician at Rostock. He wished to have founded an academy there for the cultivation of natural science, but he was forced to relinquish that plan on account of some illiberal misconception of his designs. He became professor of mathematics at Rostock in 1624 but not finding his situation pleasant, he removed to Helmstadt, and then to Brunswick. He was again recalled to Rostock whence he went in 1639 to Hamburg to occupy the place of rector of the school of St John. He then commenced his opposition to the Aristotelian philosophy recommending in his lectures the substitution of science founded on experiment, to the antiquated systems of the schools. This innovation procured him many enemies among the partisans of Aristotle, but he continued to propagate his opinions till the infirmities of old age interrupted his labour. He then resigned a part of his employments and died a few years afterwards September 23d 1657. Junge like his great contemporary lord Bacon seems to have contributed much to enlighten mankind by overturning erroneous systems in philosophy. Leibnitz ranks him scarcely below Descartes and beside Copernicus Galileo and Kepler. He published little but left a vast quantity of MSS whence several valuable works were taken and published by his disciple, John Vaget. His *Isagoge Physiologica*, 1678, 4to contains traces of a plan for the classical arrangement of vegeta- bles, which afforded useful hints to Ray and Linnaeus.—*Cheneopea Biog Univ.*

JUNGER (JOHN FREDERIC) a German dramatist of the last century. He was a native of Leipzig and became director of the theatre of Vienna, where he died in 1797. His dramatic works form three collections. The comedies of Junger 5 vols 8vo., his Comic Theatre 3 vols 8vo. and his posthumous theatrical productions 2 vols 8vo. He also published some romances. Junger is reckoned among the best of the comic poets of Germany.—*Zapp's Univ. Hist.*

JUNGERMAN There were two brothers of this name natives of Leipzig. Godfrey the elder filled the chair as law professor in the university of his native city. He was a sound classical scholar and superintended the publication of a Greek translation of the commentaries of Caesar in two quarto volumes as well as of a Latin one of the pastoral of Longus. He also published an edition of the works of Julius Pollio. Godfrey Jungerman died in 1610 at Hennan.—Lewis his younger brother survived him till 1653, when he died at Alton. He was eminent as a naturalist, especially in botany, on subjects connected with which branch of philosophy he left several useful treatises. Among his writings are "Conspectus Flora Grossmanni," "Hortus Eystettensis;" and "Catalogus Plantarum."

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JUNIUS (ADRIAN) or *A de Jonghe* a Dutch physician and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was born in 1512 at Hoorn in Friesland where his father was a barge-master. After studying in his native country and at Paris he went to Bologna, and took the degree of M.D. In the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII he settled in England and was physician to the duke of Norfolk. He published a Greek and Latin lexicon which he dedicated to Edward VI and thereby exposed himself to the censure of the court of Rome though he protested he was a good Catholic. In the reign of queen Mary he published a Latin poem, entitled *Philippeti* in honour of her marriage with Philip of Spain. In 1564 he was at Copen hagen and had the office of physician to the king of Denmark but the climate not agreeing with him he returned to Holland and settled at Haerlem. When that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1572 Junius with drew to Arnuyden and thence to Middleburg where he died in 1575 his life having been shortened by regret for the loss of his library and other misfortunes resulting from the capture of Haerlem. He was acquainted with seven languages besides his mother tongue and such was the extent and variety of his erudition that he was reckoned among his contemporaries second only to Erasmus. His works besides those mentioned before are *Nomenclator Omnium Rerum*, Latin poems notes on ancient authors, translations from the Greek and philological tracts.—*Bayle Moreri Tassier Eloges des H. S.*

JUNIUS (FRANCIS) or *F. du Jon* a learned French Protestant divine of the sixteenth century who was a native of Bourges. Being sent to Lyons when young to qualify himself for a diplomatic office he became a convert to infidelity, but returning home was reclaimed by his father who next sent him to study at Geneva, where he supported himself by acting as a tutor to others, while preparing for the clerical profession. In 1565 he was appointed minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp where he was exposed to some danger from the inquisition and was at length obliged to remove to Germany. In 1568 he officiated as chaplain in the army of the prince of Orange during his expedition to the Netherlands. In 1573 he went to Heidelberg, at the invitation of the elector palatine to be employed with Tremellius in translating the Old Testament into Latin, and thus is the work by which he is at present best known. He was afterwards theological professor at the college of Neustadt, and then in the university of Heidelberg. In 1592 he removed to Leyden to fill the same office and died there of the plague in 1602. His works, which are numerous, relate to divinity and biblical and classical literature.—JUNIUS (FRANCIS) son of the foregoing eminent as a philological writer. He was born at Heidelberg in 1589 and received his education at Leyden. He first engaged in the military profession which he forsook to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1620 he

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accompanied Thomas Earl of Arundel to England, and for thirty years he resided in the family of that distinguished nobleman to whom he was librarian. He devoted his attention chiefly to the study of the northern languages and went to Germany for the purpose of investigating the Saxon as still spoken in a part of that country. He returned to England in 1674 and passed some time at Oxford whence he removed to the house of his nephew Isaac Bassus, at Windsor, in August 1677 and died there about three months afterwards. His works are a treatise *De Pictura Veterum*, 1637 4to Observations in *Willebrami Francorum paraphrasa Cantici Canticorum*, 1655, 8vo, and a Gothic Glossary in five languages part of which only was published by the rev Edward Lye in 1743—*Bassus*. *Wood's Athene, Oxon. Aelian* 2
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JUNOT (*ANDOCHE*) a French general who raised himself to eminence by his talents. He was born in low life in 1771 and at the age of twenty he entered into the army as a volunteer. He had arrived at the rank of *hen* tenant when he was noticed by Buonaparte who placed him on his staff. He accompanied his master in his Egyptian expedition and became a great favourite owing chiefly to the daring courage which he exhibited in the field of battle. He was made lieutenant general and in 1806 governor of Paris and colonel general of hussars. The next year he was sent ambassador to Lisbon with orders to take possession of Portugal on the removal of the royal family to Brazil. He remained there two years, and was honoured with the title of duke of Abrantes. The battle of Vimiera, in which he was opposed to Sir A. Wellesley [duke of Wellington] put an end to his authority in Portugal. Notwithstanding his ill success he was trusted and employed by Buonaparte who appointed him captain general and governor of the Illyrian provinces. He died in 1813. Though little acquainted with literature Junot was fond of books and collected a valuable library of which a catalogue was published in 1813, Bva.—*Biog. Univ.*

JURIEU (PETER) a celebrated protestant divine was the son of a minister of the same persuasion at Mer a small town near Blois where he was born in the year 1637. He received part of his education in Holland but completed it in England under his maternal uncle Peter du Moulin and received orders in the church of England. On the death of his father he was called to succeed him and the French protestants disapproving episcopal ordination, he submitted to be re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He was subsequently chosen professor of Hebrews at Sedan and discharged the duties of his station with great reputation. At the same time he signalled himself as a rigorous defender of orthodoxy and both by his writings and conduct involved himself in continual quarrels and controversy. In 1673 appeared his *Protestant against a change of Religion* to counteract the effects of *The Exposition of*

the Catholic Faith, by Bossuet; and in 1684 he published anonymously a piece, entitled "La Politique du Clergé de France," which created a great sensation by its asserted severity. On the dissolution of the university of Sedan by the intolerance of Louis XIV., Bayle who had been introduced by Jansen to the philosophical chair of that establishment, had now the means of returning the favours by securing that of divinity for his friend at Rotterdam. In 1685 Jansen published his

Parallel between the History of Calvinism and that of Popery, in answer to the history of Calvinism by Mansel. This work although ably written was so much exceeded in popular estimation by a criticism on the same book by Bayle, that its author began to indulge a dislike towards the latter which soon amounted to confirmed enmity. In 1686 he published a work entitled "The Accomplishment of the Prophecies" &c. In this work he imagined that he had discovered a true key to the mysteries of the Apocalypse, which he asserted contained indications of the approaching downfall of popery in France. The weak ness which he displayed on this occasion produced much ridicule, and among many structures serious and satirical there appeared in 1690 a work entitled "Important Advice to the Refugees on their approaching Return to France" written in a felicitous vein of poignant humour as there is little reason to doubt, by Bayle. As already shown (see article BAYLE) the growing hatred of Junius now changed into rage and fury and he persecuted his old friend with the most extraordinary virulence. The same litigious temper led him also to accuse and stigmatise several refugee ministers whose opinions differed from his own toleration in his estimation being the greatest of all heresies. The opposition of many spirited antagonists the refusal of government to second him with the arm of power and above all the condemnation of many of his own opinions by the synods, produced him in return much mortification and a lowness of spirits was thereby engendered under which he sank in 1713 in the seventy sixth year of his age. He possessed learning and abilities but was haggard, intolerant and fanatical. His principal works, besides those already mentioned are "La Jusification de la Morale" "Lettres Pastorales", "Traité de l'Unité de l'Eglise", "Traité de la Nature et la Grace", "Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes" the latter of which is by far the most able of his productions. Now Diet Hist. Des Ministers's Life of Bowles.

JURIN (JAMES) a learned and ingenious physician who was born in 1654. He studied at Trinity college Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and on leaving the university he settled in London where he obtained the office of physician to Guy's hospital. He was also for several years secretary to the Royal Society, and died in 1730 while president of the College of Physicians. He distinguished himself by the application of mathematical

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science to physiology, and was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1718 and 1719 calculations of the muscular power of the heart, which involved him in a controversy with Dr Keill and M. Senac. He likewise wrote on the causes of distinct and indistinct vision, and his opinions on that subject were unanswered by Mr Robins, to whom Dr Junia published a reply. He was the author of several publications in favour of inoculation for the small pox, and many papers from his pen on medical physiological and philosophical topics are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Elog. Diet. Hist de la Med. Res. a Cyclopædia*

JUSSIEU (ANTHONY de) an eminent botanist and physician who was born at Lyons in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He became a doctor of the medical faculty of Paris and he studied botany under Tournefort, whose system he adopted and improved. In 1712 he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris and he was likewise professor of botany at the Jardin du Roi. He made a botanical tour in Spain and Portugal whence he imported several plants which he described in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1748. Among his works are *Eloge de M Fagon avec l'Histoire du Jardin Royal de Paris et une Introduction à la Botanique*, and *Discours sur le Progrès de la Botanique* besides additions to some of the works of Tournefort.—JUSSET (BERNARD de) brother of the preceding and distinguished for his attention to similar studies. He was born in 1699 and having studied medicine in 1728 he was made a doctor of the faculty of Paris. He also obtained the place of botanical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences Louis XV who consulted him on the formation of a botanical garden at Trianon had a high esteem for him but his modesty prevented him from profiting by the king's favour. He visited England where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society and after a life devoted to science he died in 1777. He published an improved edition of Tournefort's History of the Plants growing in the Environs of Paris 1735 and a Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs which may be reared about Paris 1735 besides papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—JUSSIEU (JOSEPH de) a third brother of the same family with the former. He was born in 1704 and was educated for the medical profession but he chiefly distinguished himself as a man of science. In 1735 he went to Peru as botanist with the academicians sent from France and Spain to measure a degree of the meridian. He did not return with his associates but remained in South America thirty six years, during which period he made many important observations relative to the natural history of the country though the world was deprived in some measure of the benefit of his discoveries by the unfortunate loss of his diary. He returned to France in a very debilitated state of health and after being reduced almost to a state of second childhood, he died in 1779.—Now *Dart. Hist. Eng. Uni. Hutchinson's Eng. Med.*

JUSTEL (CHRISTOPHER) a French statesman and judicial writer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Paris and became counsellor and secretary to Louis XIII. His intimate acquaintance with ecclesiastical antiquities and the canon law was displayed in several learned publications among which were *Codex Canonicum Ecclesiae Universae*, *Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Romanae* and *Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Africanae* besides which he left valuable MS collections. He was also the author of a genealogical history of the house of Auvergne. He died in 1649 aged about sixty nine.—JUSTEL (HENRY) son of the foregoing born at Paris in 1620 succeeded his father as royal secretary and counsellor. He published at Paris in 1661 *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris* 2 vols. folio from his father's MSS the remainder of which he presented to the university of Oxford. Being a protestant he retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes and was appointed librarian to the king. His death took place in 1693. *Mores Aikin's Gen. Bio. Chalmers's Eng. Dict.*

JUSTI (JOHN HEINRICH GOTTLÖDE) a skillful German mineralogist of the last century. He studied at Jena in 1720 where he was patronized by the professor of political economy whose lectures he attended. The irregularity of his conduct having obliged him to leave the university where he had gained some literary reputation he enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the king of Prussia. He rose to the rank of sub lieutenant and was then cashiered and imprisoned for disobedience to his colonel. He made his escape and settled at Leipzig where he supported himself by writing for the press. A thesis on political economy which he had maintained at Jena, having attracted notice he was invited to Vienna to become professor in the Theresian college. He did not however obtain that office but was made counsellor of the mines in which capacity he visited the mines of Austria and Hungary. In 1735 he went to Göttingen where he lectured on political economy and natural history. He resided at Copenhagen in 1738 and subsequently travelling in Württemberg he was arrested in consequence of having offended the king of Prussia by his writings. Though he at length obtained his liberty he involved himself in new difficulties, and died in confinement in the fortress of Custrin in 1771. Besides many translations from the French he was the author of a Treatise on Money, a Treatise on Mineralogy, Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy 3 vols 8vo. A complete Treatise on Manufactures 2 vols. 8vo.—*Eng. Univ.*

JUSTIN a Latin historian supposed to have lived in the second century under Antoninus Pius. Nothing is known concerning his family or condition but one of the MSS of

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his works calls him M. Justinianus Justinianus. His history is merely an abridgment of that of Treges Pompeius in forty-four books. Justin writes with considerable purity; his reflections, although obvious, are sensible and his style occasionally rises to eloquence. He can however only be regarded as a minor historian and his book is chiefly used as an elegant compendium for the youthful Latin student. Justin has been illustrated by the most able annotators, and particularly by Creuza. The best editions of his are that of the last-mentioned critic of Heine, 1705. Svo. or Gronovius 1719 and 1760, and of Fischer 1757.—*Fabrii Bibl. Lat. Harrowi Clas-sec. Sacri Onom.*

JUSTIN surnamed the Martyr one of the earliest and most learned writers of the Christian church. He was the son of Priscus a Greek by nation and was born at Flavia Neapolis, anciently called Sichem a city of Samaria in Palestine towards the close of the first century. He was educated in the Pagan religion and after studying in Egypt became a Platonist until in the year 132 he was led by the instructions of a zealous and able Christian to embrace the religion of the gospel. He subsequently went to Rome in the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius and drew up his first apology for the Christians then under a severe persecution in which he shows the cruelty and injustice of the proceedings against them. He was also equally zealous in opposing alleged heretics and particularly Marcion against whom he wrote and published a book. He not long after visited the East and at Ephesus had a conference with Tryphon a learned Jew to prove that Jesus was the Messiah an account of which conference he gives in his Dialogue with Tryphon. On his return to Rome he had frequent disputes with Crescens a cynic philosopher in consequence of whose calumny he published his second apology which seems to have been presented to the emperor Marcus Aurelius in 162. It produced so little effect that when Crescens preferred against him a formal charge of impiety for neglecting the Pagan rites, he was condemned to be scourged and then beheaded which sentence was put into execution in 164 in the seventy fourth or seventy fifth year of his age. Justin Martyr is spoken of in high terms of praise by the ancient Christian writers, and was certainly a zealous and able advocate of Christianity but mixed up its doctrines with too much of his early Platonism. There are several valuable editions of his works the best of which are those of Maran Paris 1742 folio and Oberthur Wurzburg 1777 3 vols. Svo.—*Cate-Logiar Sacri Onom.*

JUSTINIUS I, emperor of the East, was born of obscure parentage in that part of Thrace anciently called Dacia. When his uncle Justin attained the purple he made Justinian a sharer in the imperial power the exclusive possession of which he obtained on his benefactor's death in 527. He was then in his forty fifth year and distinguished for de-

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votional austerity but immediately upon his elevation he solemnly espoused Theodora, an actress and courtesan whose influence over him was unbounded. He even associated her with himself in the sovereignty and by her pride and vanity on the one hand and spirit and magnificence on the other she both disgraced and honoured the ascendancy bestowed on her. Justinian began his administration with a violent persecution of sectaries and heretics which made him a great favourite with the ecclesiastical writers of the age. Theology was indeed his favorite study and engrossed too much of his attention from other affairs. His reign was however memorable for many important transactions of a civil and military nature among which may be enumerated the Persian and African Vandal wars, so successfully terminated by Belisarius, (see his article.) The latter general also delivered his master from the effects of a rebellion produced by the factions of the circus in which revolt thirty thousand persons are said to have been slain. The principal event however which has rendered the reign of Justinian interesting to posterity was the celebrated reformation of the Roman jurisprudence which took place under his auspices and patronage. The person to whom the work was principally confided was Tribonian a lawyer of various and extensive attainments who aided by competent associates completed the Justinian code from the Gregorian Theodosian and Hermogenian codes in 539. Its publication was followed in 538 by that of the Pandects or Digests being a compilation of the opinions or decisions of former civilians and by the Institutes an elementary treatise for the use of students. Lastly the laws of modern date and Justinian's own edicts were in 541 thrown into one volume under the title of the Novelle or new code which completed the important legislative labours of this reign. A passion for building was also entertained by Justinian who displayed his taste in the erection of numerous churches, among which are the celebrated Sancta Sophia now subsisting as the principal mosque of the Turkish empire. Bridges, hospitals, aqueducts, high roads, fortresses and all kinds of works of public utility were likewise undertaken through out the various provinces of the empire. The progress of the Gothic king Totila in Italy although finally repressed by Belisarius and Narses produced considerable anxiety to the declining age of the emperor whose unceasiness was much increased in 559 by a sudden invasion of the Bulgarians through the long wall of Constantinople. These invaders were however checked by the valour and skill of Belisarius and their final retreat purchased by a sum of money. The close of the life of Justinian was embittered by a conspiracy among his principal officers and an accusation being thrown out against Belisarius that great man was disgraced and imprisoned although subsequently declared innocent and restored to his honours. Justinian broken with years and care, expired in 565 in the thirty ninth year R 2

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of his reign and eighty-third of his age. Notwithstanding his general favour with the church at the time of his death, he was about to publish an edict in favor of an opinion of the inextricability of the body of Christ which was not deemed perfectly orthodox, so that his decease was deemed providential. In other respects, his increasing jealousy and the heavy pecuniary burthenes which he imposed upon his subjects, made him disesteemed. The introduction of silk into Greece by two Persian monkish missionaries is an event in this reign which merits being recorded.—*Gibbon. Milner's Church Hist.*

JUSTINIANI (St LAWRENCE) the first patriarch of Venice was descended from a noble family and born in that city in 1381. This prelate died in 1485 and was canonised in 1690 by Alexander VIII. He left several works of pietry which were printed at Brescia in 2 vols. folio 1506 and again at Venice in 1755 with a life by his nephew.—*Moren. Justiniani (Bernard)* nephew of the above was born at Venice in 1408. He received a learned education and took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was sent for to Rome by pope Calixtus III who employed him in several commissions, and on his return to Venice he was sent ambassador to Louis XI of France. He was afterwards employed in several embassies made a member of the council of ten, and finally elected procurator of St Mark, the second dignity in Venice. He died in 1489. He was author of a "History of Venice" which has been esteemed as the first regular attempt of the kind, and also a life of his uncle, as mentioned in the preceding article. His letters and speeches were also printed but were afterwards suppressed. Of the same family which is still honourably distinguished in Italy was the marquis VINCENZO JUSTINIANI who employed Millian Blumenthal, and others to engrave his gallery Rome 1642 folio, of which splendid work much inferior imitations were taken about 1750.—The abbe BERNARDO JUSTINIANI author of the

Origin of the Military Orders Venice 1692 3 vols. folio, was also descended from a collateral branch of the same family.—*Chamfay. Generous Hist. Let & Itala.*

JUSTINIANI (AVVENTIN) bishop of Nebo was of the same noble family as the foregoing. He was born at Genoa in 1470 and entered into the order of St Dominic at Paris in 1488. Being of distinguished learning, pope Leo X made him bishop of Nebo in Corinica but he afterwards accepted the invitation of Francis I to settle at Paris, where he became his almoner and regius professor of Hebrew. He perished in a voyage from Nebo to Genoa in 1536 with a high character both for conduct and erudition. He composed several pieces the most considerable of which is *Psalterium Hebreum. Grecum. Arabicum et Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis*, being the first peaker of the kind which appeared in print. He also wrote "*Annales de Republica Genesina*" Genoa, 1557, and was editor of "*Porchetti Victoriae aduersus impios Hebrewos*."—*Thibault. More. New Dict. Hist.*

J U X

JUVENAL (*Diversus Juvenis*) a celebrated Roman satirist, is supposed to have been born at Aquinum in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He was either the son by birth or adoption of a rich freed man, who gave him a liberal education, and bred him up to the study of eloquence. He passed about half his life in the pursuits of the bar when as appears from some of Martial's epigrams he acquired considerable reputation. His first essay in poetical satire was directed against the player Paris a great favourite with Domitian on which account the satirist was sent into honourable banishment under pretence of being nominated to the command of a cohort in the army quartered at Pentapolis on the frontiers of Egypt and Lybia. On the death of Domitian he returned to Rome and his thirteenth satire addressed to Calvisius, appears to have been written in the third year of Adrian when the poet was above seventy years old. He is supposed to have died in the year 128 at the age of eighty. Sixteen satires of Juvenal have reached posterity and stand prominent in the class of those which castigate vice in preference to folly. Many of his maxims are delivered with great force and elevation but the moral indelicacy of his age renders him extremely gross in much of his portraiture a defect which risks the contagion of vice from the very indignation of virtue. As a poet he has more point and animation than taste and in style is occasionally inflated and negligent, retarding however a rich vein of poetry and picturesque expression. Of Juvenal the best editions are the Variorum of Grævius, the Delphin and that of Cassubon. This poet has been ably translated into English by Dryden Gifford &c.—*Vossi Post Rom. Crustus Hist. Rom. Poet. Sacre Nonn.*

JUVENTUS (CAIUS VECTIUS AQUILINUS) one of the first Christian poets was born of a noble family in Spain about the year 330. He wrote the life of Christ in Latin verse in which he followed the four evangelists almost word for word, but with little poetical ability and in defective Latin. This work which is entitled *Historiae Evangelice lib. iv* may be found in the Bibliotheca Patrum and also in the Corpus Poëtarum. The best separate edition is that of Rome 1792 4to.—*Fabri. Bibl. Lat. Med. Moren.*

JUXON (WILLIAM) bishop of London, and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury prelate of distinguished mildness, learning, and piety. He was born in the city of Chester in 1582 and educated at Merchant Taylors school whence he removed in due course in 1598, on one of the scholarships attached to that seminary to St John's college, Oxford. The law appears to have been his original destination and he even went so far as to enter himself a member of one of the inns of court. It is supposed that the friendship he contracted at that period of his life with his fellow collegian Laud might subsequently

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induced him to take orders, on which he obtained the livings of St Giles, Oxford, and of Somerton. In 1621 he was elected to the presidency of St John's, and by the continued patronage of his friend, was raised in rapid succession to the deanship of Worcester 1627, the clerkship to the royal closet 1632, the bishopric of Hereford 1633, and to that of London before the expiration of the same year. Favoured by the same influence he also secured the personal countenance and esteem of Charles I in so high a degree that in 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer of England. The nomination of a churchman to this dignified and responsible situation a circumstance which had not occurred for several preceding reigns, excited a strong sensation among the puritanical party who made it the ground of severe invective against the government and more particularly against the primate who was with justice suspected of being the principal adviser of the measure. With regard to Juxon personally however there seems to have been no ground of complaint since on his resignation of the office after having held it *something less than six*

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years, the integrity and ability with which he discharged its various duties, were admitted on all hands. During the whole progress of the unhappy contest which followed, he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the king whom he attended during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight and on the scaffold, on which occasion he received from the hand of Charles, the moment previous to his execution his diamond George with directions to forward it to his son. After the king's death, the parliament threw him into confinement for treason, in refusing to disclose the particulars of his conversation with the king but he was soon released and continued to live in privacy until the restoration. He was then called again into public life and to added dignity being raised to the primacy. Archbishop Juxon survived his elevation little more than two years, dying June 4 1663. His remains were deposited at his own desire in the chapel of St John's college Oxford where his memory is deservedly held in veneration as a liberal benefactor and an ornament to the foundation.—*Elog. Brit.*

K A B

KAAAS (NICHOLAS) a wise and patriotic Danish statesman. He was born in 1535 and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made chancellor of Denmark and on the death of king Frederic II in 1588 he was nominated the first of the four regents to govern the kingdom during the minority of Christiern I. Being attacked with a mortal disease before the coronation of that prince he sent for the young monarch when he lay on his death bed and addressed him in the following terms.— *Sure I promised your father in his last moments that I would do all in my power to see the crown placed on the head of your majesty. Since that satisfaction is denied me I will at least contribute to that event by placing in your hands the key of the place where since the death of your august father the crown and other regalia have been preserved. Take it in the name of God and wear the crown with glory, sway the sceptre with wisdom and clemency, bear the sword with justice and keep the globe with judgment.* He died in 1594. His correspondence with learned foreigners has been published in the epistolary collection of Chytreus and the Law of Jutland, printed at Copenhagen, 1590 4to is said to have been principally reviewed corrected and much augmented by the care of the chancellor Kaaas.

—*Elog. Urn.*

KABRIS (JOSEPH) a Frenchman, the peculiarity of whose adventures entitles him to some notice. He was born at Bordeaux and having entered into the naval service of his country he was taken prisoner during the last war and conveyed to England. He obtained

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permission to become a sailor on board a South Sea whaler and the vessel being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahawa in the Pacific ocean Kabris fell into the hands of the inhabitants, who are cannibals. They were on the point of slaying him to feast on his carcass, when he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter a young girl who shortly after became his wife. He was then invested with the marks of distinction peculiar to the royal family and installed in the office of chief justice of the island. He administered the laws according to his own account much to the satisfaction of the people a task rendered comparatively easy by the simplicity of their institutions. A thief is punished by tying him to a tree for several days, an assassin is killed by the family of the victim, and his body divided among the different tribes while the traitor is flogged alive and thrown into the sea, as not worthy even of being eaten. Kabris had for nine years been in the enjoyment of domestic happiness and legal reputation among the Noukahiwans when he was carried away as he stated, while asleep by the Russian navigator captain Kruzenstern. When he arrived at Petersburg he was appointed professor of swimming, in the imperial school for the navy. He returned to France in 1817 intending after visiting Bordeaux to go back to his wife and family at Noukahawa. To raise funds for his expenses on his journey he exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style of decoration. While on his travels for this purpose he died suddenly at Valenciennes, in 1822.—*Lit. Chret.*

K A I

KADLUBKO or **KADIJUBEK** (VIVIENNE) a Polish historian, who was a native of Kamien in Galicia, and became provost of Sandomir. He was nominated to the bishopric of Cracow in 1308, and after holding the see ten years, he resigned it to become a cistercian monk, and died in a Cistercian monastery of his order in 1323. He was the author of a work published in 1612 under the title of *Historia Polonica, cum Commentario quicquidem reprinted at Leipzig in 1712.* The history of Kadlubko finishes at the year 1202 but there is a continuation by his commentator to 1424. His work is valuable for its general accuracy and fidelity.—*Bios. Univ.*

KAEMPFER (ECKELBART) a Westphalian physician born at Lemgow in 1611. Having prosecuted the study of natural philosophy with great success at Danzig Thoru Cracow and Upsal he travelled into Persia in quality of physician to the Swiss embassy, and proceeding afterwards to Batavia accompanied that sent by the Dutch authorities to the Japanese Isles in 1660 in a similar capacity. Three years after he returned to Europe and having passed some time in the capital and other parts of the United States during which period he graduated as MD at Leyden retired to the place of his nativity where he published in 1712 an account of his philosophical pursuits during his stay in the East, and a catalogue of the botanical and other rarities he had taken that opportunity of collecting. His other works are, a "History of Japan" of which there is an English translation in two folio volumes *Decas Observationum Exoticarum, and Amentiarum Exoticae.* His death took place at Lemgow in 1716—Rees's *Cyclop.*

KAIN (HENRY LEWIS LE) a celebrated French actor who was born at Paris April 14, 1728. He was originally a maker of surgeons' instruments and owed his theatrical debut to an introduction to Voltaire who, struck with his talents for the brush, drew him from his shop and by his advice and instruction qualified him to appear on the Parisian stage. It is somewhat remarkable that the poet never saw his protégé perform in public, as Le Kain made his first appearance as an actor a few days after Voltaire set out for Prussia, and when after a long absence he returned to Paris the tragic hero had descended to the tomb. Le Kain made his debut in the character of Brutus September 4, 1750. In spite of some physical imperfections he succeeded admirably in exhibiting the more violent emotions of the mind, and raised himself to the head of his profession. He was unfortunately addicted to various indulgences, consequent probably to his former habits of life which injured the respectability of his private character and debilitated his constitution. His habits of low debauchery at length occasioned his death which took place owing to an inflammation of the bowels, in 1778 at the age of forty-nine. He is said to have left behind him the sum of one hundred thousand crowns which he had accumulated by the

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exercise of his professional abilities.—*Nous Dict. Hist.*

KALKBRENNER (CARLSTIAN) a native of Minden in Prussia born there of Jewish parents in 1745. He displayed at an early age a strong passion for music which his friends, seeing the bent of his genius encouraged, with a view to his practising that science as a profession. He was first placed by them under Emanuel Bach master of the chapel to the elector of Hesse Cassel, whence having made considerable progress, both in the practical and theoretical knowledge of his art he removed to Berlin and entered the service of prince Henry of Prussia brother to Frederick the Great. In 1796 he made a musical tour through Germany Italy and France and settled finally at Paris where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing master to the academy of music. In this institution he continued till his death in 1806. He was the author of five operas *La Veuve de Malabar* *Democritus* *La Femme et le Secret* *Olympae* (which was unsuccessful,) and *Génone* as well as of several didactic treatises on music but his most valuable literary production is his *Histoire de la Musique.* This work of which he only lived to complete the first volume printed in 1802 contains much valuable information on the state of music among the ancient Hebrews and Greeks.—*Bios. Dict. of Mus.*

KALM (PETER) a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher of the last century born in 1710. He made a progress during 1747 and the two following years through a considerable portion of North America and on his return to Abo where he was botanical professor, published his travels, with a copious account of the productions of the soil and the natural curiosities of the countries he had visited. There is an English translation of this work by Foster printed in 1771. Kalm subsequently travelled over several parts of the Russian dominions with the view of increasing his information as a naturalist and died soon after his return in 1779.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

KANT (IMMANUEL) a celebrated German professor of logic metaphysics and moral philosophy who has obtained much celebrity in his own country as the founder of a new philosophical sect. He was born at Königsberg in Prussia in 1724 and his father who was of Scottish extraction was a saddler in humble circumstances. He was instructed in reading and writing at the charity school of his parish, whence by the kindness of an uncle a wealthy shoemaker he was sent to the collegium Fredericianum. His favourite study at the university was that of mathematics and the branches of natural philosophy connected with them and on the completion of his academic education he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. After remaining a teacher for some years he returned to Königsberg and supported himself by private instruction until in 1746 being then only twenty two years of age he began his literary career with a small work entitled

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"Thoughts on the Extraction of the Animal Powers &c." In 1754 he acquired great reputation by a fine essay on the revolution of the earth round its axis, and was admitted to the degree of MA. He then commenced a course of lectures on the pure and practical mathematics and from time to time published works which are now of little importance compared with his new metaphysical system the first traces of which are to be found in his inaugural dissertation written in 1770 when he was appointed a professor in the university of Königsberg. Seated at length in the chair of metaphysics his subsequent productions were almost all of that nature until in 1781 he published his "Critique of Pure Reason" which contains the system commonly known under the title of the "Critical Philosophy." To this work in 1783 he published a second part entitled "Prolegomena for future Metaphysics" which are to be considered as a Science. In 1786 he was appointed rector of the university of Königsberg to which office he was again called in 1788 and though now far advanced in life he continued his literary industry by the publication of numerous works in further development of his philosophical principles until 1793 in which year he took leave of the public as an author and gave up all his official situations. He lived for some years afterwards in a state of corporal real and mental decay until released by death on the 12th of February 1804. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments and possessed so clear a conception and so strong a memory that he obtained an acquaintance with almost every science by reading only and by the extraordinary faculty by which he retained every thing which had once passed through his mind. The Kantian or critical philosophy has been very generally admitted in Germany and for a time banished every other from the protestant universities. When duly considered however by the veteran and unprejudiced metaphysician it will be found to discover little which is new beyond its phraseology and classification and it is already beginning to give way even in the country which gave it birth. Any adequate explanation of a system remarkable at once for subtlety of reasoning and obscurity of phraseology will not be expected in an abridgment of this kind. We therefore refer to an able view of its fundamental principles in the supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica to Nitsch's General and Introductory View of Professor Kant's Principles &c., and to Dr Willich's Elements of the Critical Philosophy all which accounts have been written with a view to English readers and more especially the last, which professes to give an adequate statement of the origin and tendency of all the works of this philosopher.—*Encyclop. Brit. Aikins G. Bay.*

KÄSTNER (ABRAHAM GOTTHEL) an eminent mathematician and professor of mathematics at Göttingen was born at Leipzig in 1719. He exerted himself in conjunction with the most celebrated geometers of Germany

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Segner and Karsten, to restore to geometry its ancient pretensions, and to introduce more precision and accuracy of demonstration into the whole of mathematical analysis. Germany is in consequence indebted to Kästner for several able works on every part of the pure and practical mathematics, as also for a History of the Mathematics 2 vols. 1797

To scientific skill he added the rarely accompanying talent of poetical and epigrammatic humour as appears by several works of that description. He died in 1800.—*Tillock; Philos. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

KATE (LAMBERT TEV) a Dutch divine who distinguished himself by his researches relative to the language of his native country. He published in two volumes quarto "An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Dutch Language" Amsterdam 1723, besides which he was the author of a dissertation on the connexion between the Gothic tongue and the Dutch, a life of Jesus Christ and a memoir on the beau-ideal in the arts of painting sculpture and poetry. He also collected a rich cabinet of pictures, &c. which evinced his taste and skill in the fine arts.—*Biog. Univ.*

KAUFFMAN (MARIA ANGELICA) the daughter of a Swiss painter who herself attained to considerable eminence as an artist. She was born at Cirey in 1740 and studied painting both at Roms and Venice, from which latter city she came to England at the invitation and under the patronage of the Wentworth family. After residing many years in this country during which period she obtained a seat among the royal academicians, she contracted a marriage with the chevalier Zucca a native of Venice and a professor of her favourite art whom she accompanied to Italy and continued to reside in that country for the remainder of her life. Many of her most admired productions remain in England, and a large proportion of them have been engraved by Bartolozzi and others. Her death took place in 1807 at Rome.—*Edition of Picturesque by Fuseli.*

KAUNITZ (WENCESLAUS ANTHONY) prince, a German statesman who was a native of Vienna. He was one of a numerous family and was therefore at first destined for the church but he quitted that profession for politics. In 1737 he was made a counsellor of state and two years after he was sent as imperial commissioner to the diet of Ratisbona. In 1742 he was employed as minister plenipotentiary at the court of Sardinia, and in 1744 made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. He was next occupied with the affairs of the Netherlands, and in 1748 he assisted at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The empress Maria Theresa then conferred on him the order of the golden fleece and sent him as envoy to Paris. After being again employed in the Netherlands he returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of chancellor of state, in addition to that of supreme director of the affairs of the Netherlands and of Lombardy with the rank of minister of state, which he retained till his

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death. His most important public service was the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between Austria and France in 1756. He was made a prince of the German empire in 1764 and survived that period about thirty years, dying June 27 1794, at the age of eighty three. He enjoyed to the last the confidence of the reigning sovereigns, but the later years of his life were spent in philosophical retirement.—
Akin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.

KAYE in Latin *Catus*. There were two eminent scholars of that name in the sixteenth century contemporaries and heads of colleges in their respective universities of Cambridge and Oxford concerning the comparative antiquity of which seats of learning they carried on a warm controversy with each other. JOHN KAYE, the elder of the two, was born at Norwich in 1510 and was educated for the medical profession first at Gonville hall Cambridge of which society he was elected a fellow and afterwards at Padua and Bologna, in which latter university he graduated as MD. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and retained that office during three successive reigns. He also now became a munificent benefactor to the society in which he had commenced his education, and which still bears his name in lieu of its former designation of Gonville-hall. This foundation he augmented by a liberal proviso for the maintenance and education of twenty three scholars, besides other large endowments, for the perpetual support of which he bequeathed the principal part of his property at his decease. Dr. Kaye was himself the first master of this increased establishment now known as Caius college and added to the old building the quadrangle also called after himself. Besides the controversy already alluded to which commenced by his *History of Cambridge* in which he makes the foundation of that university to coexist with the reign of the emperor Theodosius, he was the author of treatises 'On the English Breed of Dogs,' 'On rare Plants and Animals' On the Hot Springs of England, 'On the correct mode of Pronouncing the Greek and Latin Languages,' 'De Ephemera Britannica,' and some medical tracts, 'De Medicamentis meo theodo,' 'Hippocrates de Medicamenta, &c.' He died at Cambridge in 1573, surviving scarcely by a year his namesake and opponent, Dr. THOMAS KAYE who was a native of one of the northern counties of England and who having graduated as AB at University college Oxford, took holy orders and was elected fellow of All Souls. He was afterwards appointed public registrar but for some ungodly lost the situation. That alleged misconduct, of whatsoever nature it might have been, does not appear to have impeached his moral character as almost immediately subsequent to the death of Mary we find his name enrolled as having been presented to a cell in Salisbury cathedral. This piece of presumption, in less than three years, was followed up by his elevation to the headship of the college in which he had matriculated

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Besides the treatise entitled "Assestio Antiquitatis Ortonensis Academie" to which we have before referred and of which an edition appeared in 1730 in two octavo volumes, comprising the arguments of both the disputants, he also published a translation of Erasmus's work on St. Mark's gospel.—*Biog. Brit. Wood.*

KAZWINI (ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED BEN MAHMUD) an Arabian geographer and naturalist of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Casbun in Persia and according to some authors he studied jurisprudence and became cadi of Wasit and of Hillah in Irak Arabi. He is supposed to have died in 1283 Little is known of his personal history but many of his works are still extant the merit of which is such as to have gained him the title of the Arabian Pliny. The most important of his productions is divided into two parts the first relating to astronomy and the second to the terrestrial elements. He also wrote a description of the earth and history of its inhabitants and according to D Herbelot, he likewise produced a history of Casbun Bochart, Hyde John Assemani Wahli and W Ouseley and other modern Orientologists, have availed themselves of the labours of this learned Arabian.—*Biog. Univ.*

KEACH (BENJAMIN) a baptist minister born at Stokeham in Buckinghamshire in 1640. In 1664 he was sentenced to stand in the pillory for the publication of a book called the Child's Instructor after which he was chosen pastor of a baptist congregation in Southwark where he died in 1704. He was author of two works in the manner of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress which made a great noise in their day entitled The Travels of Godliness and The Travels of Ungodliness. He is now best known by his Tropologia or Key to open Scripture Metaphors folio 1682 reprinted in 1778 and by his Exposition of Psalms.—Crosby's Hist. of the Baptists

KEATE FRS (George) an English author of the last century born in 1729 at Rowde in Wiltshire. He received the rudiments of his education at Kingstone grammar-school after which he travelled for some time on the continent and became acquainted at Geneva with Voltaire to whom he some years afterwards addressed a poetical epistle under the title of Ferney. Having become a member of the Inner Temple soon after his return from abroad he prosecuted the study of the law until called to the bar but he seems never to have practised as an advocate, although at the time of his decease he was a bENCHER of the society to which he belonged. His writings are Ancient and Modern Rome a poem 1760 Account of the Republic of Geneva 1761, 'Poetic Epistles from Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guildford Dudley 1763, The Alps a descriptive Poem, 1763 Netley Abbey 1764, The Temple Student 1765, Ferney, (the poem already alluded to,) 1769 The Movement in Arcadia, a drama, 1773, and 'Sketches from Nature' 2 vols. 1779 Captain Honey

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Wilson, in 1783, was shipwrecked on one of the Falas or Felew Islands, and afterwards succeeded in returning to England, in a vessel built by his crew upon the spot, with the assistance of the king, Abba Thulla whose son Lee Boe accompanied him to Europe. This gentleman placed his papers in Mr Keate's hands who from that source compiled his Account of the Pelew Islands, which was his last work his death taking place in the summer of 1797. Mr Keate was a member both of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—*Gent Mag.*

KEATING (GROVER) an Irish historian of English extraction who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Tipperary and educated for the priesthood of the church of Rome and having received the degree of DD from a foreign university became a distinguished preacher. Being well versed in the ancient Irish language, he undertook to collect the remains of the early history and antiquities of the island and formed them into a regular narrative which he drew up in the Irish language and finished about the time of the accession of Charles I. A due notice may be entertained of this production when it is added, that it commences from the planting of Ireland after the deluge and extends to the seventeenth year of Henry II. and gives the lives and reigns of one hundred and seventy four kings of the Milesian race replete with fictitious personages and fabulous incidents, which however it is said the compiler gives as such and only supposes that real facts may be mixed up in them. This work was translated into English by Dermot O Connor in 1723, and published in London in a folio volume of which a new edition with splendid plates of the arms of the principal Irish families appeared in 1738. Keating who also wrote an

Elegy on Lord Decies, and some other pieces of a religious kind, is supposed to have died about the middle of the seventeenth century.—*Harris's Edition of Ware's Ireland.*

KEATS (JOHN) a young English poet of extraordinary promise and almost as extraordinary performance was of humble origin and born October 29 1796 at a livery stable kept by his grandfather in Moorfields. In childhood he was sent to Mr Clarke's school at Enfield, where he remained till the age of fifteen and was then bound apprentice to Mr Hammond, a surgeon in Church street, Edmonton. On leaving Mr Hammond, he attended St Thomas's hospital but his inclination to poetry having been cultivated by his teachers at school who marked his unusual turn of mind, and meeting when he came out in the world with the other engagements of it natural to literary and stirring times he found himself unable to pursue his profession and gave way entirely to the ambition of becoming a great poet. What induced him to exhibit this ambition with the more eagerness was an introduction he had at this time to Mr Leigh Hunt, who was struck with admiration at the specimens

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of premature genius laid before him. Mr Keats's first volume of poems, many of which were written in his teens, accordingly made its appearance in 1817 when he was in his twenty-first year. This was followed by

Endymion, a Poetic Romance in 1818; and in the year 1820 he published his last and best work, '*Lamia Isabella* and other Poems' all which publications excited remarkable attention. Mr Keats's poetical faculty was of a nature to make its way into notice under any circumstances and would unquestionably have done so but the political and other opinions to which his attention had been early directed the public connexions to which he was introduced, and the generous enthusiasm, natural to great talents, which would not allow him to conceal either soon brought on him a host of critics some of whom were but too happy to mask their political hostility under the guise of public seal. An attack from a review the conductors of which were actuated by this motive completed the difficulties with which Mr Keats had to contend and his constitution never having been very strong and undergoing a severe shock in the illness and death of a younger brother whose bedside he had attended when he ought to have been nursing an illness of his own not to mention some other perplexities of a nature too delicate, though unfeigned, to be mentioned here has put forth his last volume with little hope of its doing any thing but shew what he might have done; and withdrew into silence and the arms of his friends to die. It is certain that he had made up his mind to this premature end a good while before it took place. During his sufferings which were considerable owing to the consciousness of what he might have performed the diadem of his own physical weakness, which subjected him to impressions from his enemies that he otherwise despised and above all to a very tender hope which he had reason to indulge and which he now saw he must give up in this world he nevertheless exhibited a manly submission and took a pleasure in showing himself sensible of the attentions he experienced. After residing some months in the houses of Mr Charles Brown Mr Leigh Hunt, and other friends at Hampstead, he was prevailed upon to try the climate of Italy where he arrived but without effect, in the month of November 1820 accompanied by his friend Mr Severn a young artist of great promise since well known as the principal Engish student at Rome, and in Rome on the 27th of December following in the arms of this gentleman, who attended him with undeviating zeal, he expired, completely worn out and wearied of life. His lingering death bed was so painful to him that he used eagerly to watch the countenance of the physician in hopes of seeing what others would have called the fatal sentence yet so sweet was his natural taste of life and so irreproachable his political tendencies to the last that a little before he died speaking of the grave he was about to occupy he said 'He felt the deepest

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growing over him." He was interred in the English burying-ground, near the monument of George Canning, and not far from the grave in which was soon after deposited his poetical remains Mr Shelly who had made him the handsomest offer to come and live with him in Tuscany. It is a mistake to attribute Mr Keats's death as lord Byron has done among others, to the attacks of the cranes, and his lordship was told of it, before the passage to that purpose in Don Juan appeared but a lively couplet with a good rhyme to it is hard for a wit to part with. The attacks may have accelerated, and undoubtedly embittered his death but the cause of it was a consumptive tendency of an extreme kind and of long standing. When his body was opened, there was scarcely any portion of lungs remaining. The physicians declared that they wondered how he could have held out so long and said that nothing could have enabled him to do it but the spirit within him. Mr Keats had a very manly as well as delicate spirit. He was personally courageous in no ordinary degree and had the usual superiority of genius to hit the art and the love of money. His patriotism which was inconsiderable he freely used in part, and even resqued altogether to relieve the wants of others and farther their views. He could be hot now and then, and perhaps was a little proud owing to the humbleness of his origin and the front he thought it necessary to present to vulgar abuse. He was handsome with remarkably beautiful hair curling in natural ringlets. Mr Keats's poems have been so often critiqued both by friends and enemies, and have succeeded since his death in securing him so unequivocal a reputation as a highly promising genius that it will be necessary to say comparatively little of them here. If it was unlucky for his immediate success, that he came before the public recommended by a political party, it was fortunate for him with posterity that he began to write at a period when original thinking, and a dependence on a man's own resources were earnestly inculcated on all sides. Of his standing with posterity we have no doubt. He will be considered, per excellence as the young poet as the one who poured forth at the earliest age the greatest unequivocal exuberance and who proceeded very speedily to show that maturity brought him a judgment equal to the task of pruning it, and rendering it immortal. He had the two highest qualities of a poet, in the highest degree—imagination and imagination. His Endymion with all its young faults will be a store-house for the lovers of genuine poetry both young and old a wood to wander in, a solitude inhabited by creatures of superhuman beauty and intellect, and superabundant in the luxuriance of a poetical domain, not omitting "weeds of glorious statuary." Its most obvious fault was a negligence of rhyme ostentatiously careless which, by the common law of extremes produced the very effect he wished to avoid—a pressure of itself on the reader. The fragment of Hyperion, which was his last per-

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formance, and which extorted the admiration of lord Byron, has been compared to those bones of enormous creatures which are occasionally dug up and remain as of extraordinary and gigantic times.—*Original Com.*

KEBBLE (JOSEPH) an English lawyer of almost incredible industry though as it would seem of little practice in his profession. His father Richard Kebble was a sergeant-at-law during the Commonwealth, and his own birth took place about the year 1638. Having gone through a course of university education at Jesus college Oxford and being appointed by the interest of his father with the dominant party a fellow of All Souls in 1648 he entered him self of Gray's Inn, and in 1658 was called to the bar. Three years afterwards he began to signalize himself by the constant regularity of his appearance in the court of King a Bench where from that time to the day of his decease a period of nearly half a century he occupied himself incessantly with writing out reports of the various cases which came before the court, being himself it is confidently asserted never once professionally employed there even so much as to make a motion. At the chape belonging to his inn of court Mr Kebble was no less persevering and after his decease copies of upwards of 4000 sermons delivered by various preachers in that place of worship were found in his hand writing. His printed works include A new Table to the Statute Book compiled in 1674 An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants 1681 8vo An Assistance to Justices of the Peace folio Reports from the King a Bench folio 3 vols., an essay On Human Nature and another On Human Actions. But by far the greatest proof of his unweary assiduity appears in upwards of one hundred folio and fifty quarto volumes of manuscript, which he left behind him. His death took place suddenly in the month of August 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

KECKERMAN (BARTHOLOMEW) an eminent Prussian Calvinist divine and philosophical professor was born at Danzig in 1571. He received the first rudiments of learning from James Fabricius and studied divinity and philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. He subsequently became Hebrew professor at Heddleburgh and finally co-rector of the celebrated academical institution in his native city. In this capacity he proposed to initiate students in philosophy in a more compendious manner and with that view drew up a great number of systems and treatises of logic ethics metaphysics physics, astronomy &c and was so assiduous in writing and teaching that his health became irreparably impaired and he died in 1609 at the early age of thirty-eight. His works were published at Genoa in 1684 in 2 vols folio the most valuable part of which consists of his systematic treatises on rhetoric, &c.—*Melchor Adam. Morer.*

KEDER (NICHOLAS) an antiquary and artist born at Stockholm in 1669. After having finished his studies in Sweden, he

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travelled into other countries to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages and to make a collection of medals and of designs of ancient monuments. On his return home he was made archaeological assessor of the chancery and Charles XI employed him to arrange a cabinet of Roman medals. He was consulted relative to the devices, inscriptions, and armisms on the medals struck by the government and on the occasion of his having letters of nobility conferred on him in 1719 a commemorative medal was made with the inscription *Nobilis quis bonus*. He died in 1735. His works consist of a treatise subtitled

Thesaurus Nummorum Sueo-Gothicorum; dissertations in Latin on his own life in the same language inserted in the *Acta Literaria Suecicæ* 1747, and a poem in French —*Bug Uri*

KENE (EDMUND) bishop of Ely the son of an alderman of Lynn in the county of Norfolk where he was born in 1713. From the Charterhouse school he removed to Caius college Cambridge but quitted that society in 1739 on being elected fellow of Peter-house. His brother Mr Benjamin Keene procured him the following year from Mr Robert Wall pole the valuable benefice of Stanhope in the diocese of Durham in the gift of the crown. Eight years afterwards on the death of Dr Whalley he was chosen head of his college and was called on in his turn to serve the office of vice chancellor of the university. In 1752 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester and two years afterwards resigned his university appointments. Bishop Mawson dying in 1770 Dr Keene was translated to the see of Ely the revenues of which diocese he much improved as well as the general condition of the pecuniary resources of the bishopric by procuring an act of the legislature enabling him to part with the old and dilapidated palace which then occupied the site of Ely place on the north side of Holborn and to erect with the proceeds the present episcopal residence in Dover street. Fortunately the surplus of revenue derived from this source after the erection of the new building being estimated at upwards of 5000L per annum. Dr Keene as a prelate was celebrated for his unaffected piety learning and munificence his death took place in 1781.—*Chalmers's Bug Dict*

KELL (JOHN) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of the last century. He was born at Edinburgh in 1671 and studied in the university of that city under the mathematical professor David Gregory. On the removal of that gentleman to Oxford Mr Kell went with him and was admitted a student of Balliol college. There he exhibited experiments illustrative of the Newtonian philosophy by means of an apparatus of his own invention, and he likewise acquired great credit by his examination of Dr Burnet's *The City of the Earth and of Whiston's Speculations* on the same subject. In 1700 he read lectures on natural philosophy as deputy for the Sedleian professor Mr Thomas Millington.

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He published in 1701 his *An Introductory ad veram Physicam*, which was several times reprinted, and was translated into French. About 1708 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and at that period he carried on a controversy with Leibnitz relative to the discovery of the doctrine of fluxions in which Kell advocated the cause of Mr Isaac Newton in opposition to the claims of Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the palatinate and he attended them to the settlements provided for them by our government in America. He returned home next year, and was made Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He not long after defended the philosophy of Newton against the Cartesians in a paper presented to the Royal Society *On the Rarity of Matter and the Tenacity of its Composition*. In 1711 he received the appointment of decypherer to the queen and in 1713 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of MD. He published in 1715 an edition of Euclid's Elements and three years after a Latin work on astronomy which he translated into English and printed in 1721 under the title of *An Introduction to the true Astronomy or Astronomical Lectures* read in the Astronomical School of the University of Oxford. This was his last labour in the cause of science as he died September 1st 1721.—*KILL (JAMES)* younger brother of the foregoing was born in 1673 and studied medicine at Edinburgh and afterwards at Leyden. Returning to England he read lectures on anatomy both at Oxford and Cambridge and obtained the diploma of MD at the latter university. In 1703 he settled as a physician at Northampton and practised there with much reputation till his death which happened in 1719 owing to that horrid disease a cancer in the mouth. He was the author of a popular compendium of *Anatomy of the Human Body* 1720, and he carried on a controversy with Dr Junn and published several physiological tracts and papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* of which he was a fellow.—*Bug Brit. Mer tm's Bug Philos.*

KEISER (REINHARD) an eminent musician and composer of Leipzig born 1673 and educated in the university belonging to his native city. He is considered as the father of German melody and possessed a fancy as inexhaustible as original being the author of one hundred and eighteen operas in all of which is discernible the vigour of a fertile imagination corrected by study and experience. Of these his *Circe*, brought out at Hamburg in 1734 was the last and most beautiful. He was for many years director of the open-house at Hamburg and on one occasion saved that concern from absolute ruin by his exertions in bringing out no fewer than eight new operas in one year. Keiser died in 1755 and it is much to be regretted that from the scarcity of the scores, his writings are now comparatively little known.—*Bug Dict of Mus.*

KETH (JAMES) a brave and experienced

warrior, as well as an able and successful politician, field marshal of Prussia, and the confidential friend of its sovereign. He was descended of a noble house in Scotland, being the youngest son of William Keith, earl marshal of that kingdom, and was born in 1696. As the valet of a family more illustrious than wealthy, the law was marked out for him by his father, as the pursuit by which he was to attain to competence and reputation; but the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715 developed at once his military propensities and gave the future colour to his fate. His mother herself warmly attached to the house of Stuart added her persuasions to the dictates of his own inclination and nothing more was wanting to induce him, at the early age of nineteen, to join the Pretender's standard. The noise of the battle of Sheriffmuir so unfortunate to the cause he had embraced, drove him into voluntary exile; he escaped from the conflict wounded and with difficulty and effected a retreat to France. Here he subsisted for some time on supplies furnished him from Scotland, and applied himself with great diligence and perseverance to the study of mathematics and military tactics, having previously made considerable progress in classical and general literature under the auspices of the celebrated Redidman. In 1717 he quitted Paris for Italy whence he proceeded to Spain in the capital of which kingdom he was fortunate enough to obtain the countenance and friendship of the duke of Lina who procured him a command in Orsmond's Irish brigade. He subsequently accompanied his patron when appointed ambassador to Russia, where through the duke's recommendation he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general from the czarina who also conferred on him the order of the black eagle. In the Russian service he continued several years distinguishing himself as well in the field as in the cabinet during the wars of the country of his adoption with Turkey and Sweden. In the revolution, which ended by the elevation of the czarina Elizabeth to the throne he also took a prominent part, but at length on some disgust he requested and obtained his dismissal. On leaving Russia he went to Berlin where the king of Prussia to whom his abilities were well known received him with open arms and raised him to the distinguished and responsible post of governor of his metropolis, and field marshal of his forces. He made him also his confidential companion selecting him as his associate in a tour which he made incognito through part of the north of Europe. In the subsequent wars of that martial monarch, field-marshal Keith contrasted to display the greatest military talents as well as zeal in his service till his career was finally closed by a cannon shot in the unfortunate battle of Hochkirchen fought on the 14th of October, 1758.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KEITH (THOMAS) a native of Braasdaubton, near Beverley Yorkshire born 1759 Having received a respectable education from his parents, and finding himself on their de-

cease much straitened in his pecuniary resources he came to London in 1781 with the view of turning his talents to account, and soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant procured him the appointment of secretary to the master of the king's household to which was added six years afterwards, the professorship of geography and sciences to the princess Charlotte of Wales. In 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum becoming vacant, the archbishop of Canterbury conferred it on Mr Keith who retained it till the day of his death June 29 1824. His writings are "The Complete Practical Arithmetician" 1789 an abridgment of which afterwards passed through several editions. "An Introduction to the Science of Geography," "An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" 1801, a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes" 1805 and "Elements of Geometry" 1814. He also superintended the publication of several editions of Hawney's "Complete Measurer" and Paterson's "Book of Roads"—*Gent. Mag.*

KELLERMANN (FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER) duke de Valmy peer and marshal of France, senator grand cordon of the legion of honour grand cross of the order of St Louis &c. He was born at Strasburgh in 1735 and entered into the army as a private hussar at the age of seventeen. His ardent intelligence and passion for arms soon attracted the observation of his superiors and having given manifest proofs of his talents and courage in the seven years war he was made an officer and rapidly promoted till in 1788 he was made a quarter master general. Having adopted with enthusiasm the principles of the revolution he was in 1792 appointed commander of the army of the Moselle. He then effected a junction with Dumourier on the plain of Champagne and on the 17th of September he greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the position of Valmy which contributed much to the success of the campaign. He next served under Custine who denounced him to the National Convention and though he justified himself against the accusation of that officer several similar attacks followed, and at length he was arrested and confined in the military prison of the abbey at Paris. Fortunately his trial did not take place till after the expiration of the reign of terror and he was acquitted. In 1793 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy, but he was soon superseded by Bonaparte. On his return to Paris in 1798 he was nominated a member of the military board established by the directory. In 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year made a marshal of the empire. Under Napoleon he served with credit in Germany and Prussia, but having in 1814 voted for the restoration of royalty he continued to be employed under the new regime till his death in 1820.—*Bug Nove. des Contemp. Diet. des H M de 1820. S.*

KELLEY alias TALBOT (EDWARD) a famous reputed alchymist and necromancer, was born at Worcester in 1555 and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford. Wood observes, that being of an unsettled mind, he left Oxford abruptly and was guilty of some crime in Lancashire for which he lost his ears. He afterwards became an associate of the learned and credulous Dr Dee in his ridiculous incantations and Rosicrucian impostures, to whose article we refer for their adventures in Germany previous to their quarrel and separation in 1589. For some time after Kelley contrived to live handsomely by his impostures until the detection of some of his impositions reduced the emperor Rudolph to imprison him. He had the address however to obtain his release and is even said so far to have conciliated the emperor as to obtain the honour of knighthood. He was soon detected in new knaveries and being imprisoned a second time he attempted to escape from a window by means of his sheets but falling to the ground from a considerable height, he expired soon after in consequence of the bruises which he received in 1595. His works are

A Poem of Chemistry and A Poem of the Philosopher's Stone both inserted in Ashmole's *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum* a treatise has right to which however is questioned entitled, *De Lapide Philosophorum* published at Hamburgh in 1676 8vo and several Latin and English discourses printed in Dr Marc Casaubon's True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr John Dee and some Spirits. According to Landen his treatise *De Spiritu Medicinae* Kelley was also author of *Fragmēta, aliquot edita a Combachio Gezamari* 1647 12mo several of his MSS are in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.—Athen. Oxon. vol. 1 *Weaver's Funeral Monument*.

KELLGREN (JONAS HENRY) a Swedish poet and man of letters born in 1751. He studied in the university of Abo in Finland and afterwards delivered lectures on literature at that place. He then removed to Stockholm where he distinguished himself by his talents for poetry and the drama. He was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the king Gustavus III and was one of the first members of the Swedish academy founded by that prince. He died April 12 1795. The works of Kellgren consist of odes epistles and tragedies, translations from Horace Tibullus and Voltaire, and essays on moral philosophy and he was also conductor of a periodical journal.—*Bog Urn*

KELLISON (MATTHEW) an English Catholic divine of considerable eminence as a controversial writer was born in Northamptonshire about 1560 and brought up in the family of lord Vaux whence he was sent for education to the English colleges at Douay and Rheims. He afterwards went to Rome where he remained seven years, and on his return was created DD and became chancellor of the university of Rheims. After a residence of twelve years at Rheims he removed to Douay

in 1613 and was declared president of that college by a patent from Rome. He died January 1 1641. His works are, "Survey of the New Religion," Reply to Sutcliff's Survey of the New Religion, *Oratione contra Henricum IV*, "The Gagg of the Reformed Gospel," *Examen Reformationis*; The Right and Jurisdiction of the Prince and Prelate A Treatise on the Hierarchy of the Church. A brief and necessary instruction for the Catholics of England" &c. Sutcliffe and Montague were his chief Protestant controversial opponents.—*Dodd's Church Hist.*

KELLY (HUGH) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739 on the bank of the lake of Killarney in Ireland. His father was a person of good family in reduced circumstances who being obliged to depend upon his own personal industry in Dublin could do no better than supply his son with a small portion of education, and apprentice him to a stay-maker. He accordingly served out his time in that capacity and then repaired to London where he met with no success in his own business but having attained the friendly notice of an attorney of reputation who employed him in his office, he remained in this situation until by accidental acquaintance with some book sellers he was enabled to cultivate his literary inclinations, by becoming editor to the Ladies Museum and other periodical publications, in which his light vein of poetry and facility in the composition of minor essays, soon procured him ample employment. His industry enabled him to cope with the added difficulties of a wife and rising family and politics also engrossing a share of his attention he wrote many pamphlets on public affairs, and among others a *Vindication of the Administration of Mr Pitt*. The *Babbler* a collection of essays in two volumes, *Louisa Mildmay*, and a poem in imitation of the *Rosciad* of Churchill followed and in 1767 appeared his first comedy of *False Deityacy* the decided success of which led to the composition of *A Word to the Wise*. The latter was driven from the theatre by a report that he was employed to write for the ministry but a liberal subscription by the court party when the piece was published made him ample amends in a pecuniary point of view. A tragedy called *Clementina* succeeded but it met with little attention and aware of the political hostility which existed against him he induced a friend to found his School for Wives, which was received with decided approbation and acknowledged by the real author when its success was ensured. In the mean time he resolved to study the law and entering himself a member of the society of the Middle Temple he was called to the bar in 1774. His next dramatic production was the *Romance of an Hour* which was succeeded by the *Man of Reason* the last of his dramatic attempts, for injured by his too sedentary application an abscess formed in his side which terminated his existence on the 3d of February 1777 in the thirty eighth year of his age. He left a widow and five

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children. In whose benefit his play of "A Went-to-the-Wife" was performed before a crowded audience about a month after his death. His works were also collected and published in due, with a life of the author. Kelly was a lively and versatile writer of respectable, but not commanding talent, and his drama is ingenious, but too pathetic and sentimental for due infusion of the vivacity on which account although a few of his pieces were popular for a season not one of them reaches the stage.—*Life as above*

KELLY (JOHN) a learned English clergyman, a native of Douglas in the Isle of Man where his ancestors had from time immemorial possessed a small freehold. He was born in 1750, and was educated in the free grammar school of Douglas, and was led by his early sympathies to pay a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue which was spoken in the island. His skill in the Manx language of which at the age of seventeen he sought to compile a grammar and dictionary introduced him to bishop Hildesley who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manx tongue and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr in Scotland. Here he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to attend the studies of the marquess of Huntly and through the same patronage he obtained the rectory of Copford in Essex. On the attainment of this preferment he entered at St. John's college Cambridge and attained the degree of LLD. In 1803 he published A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic or Language of the Isle of Man, and in 1805 issued proposals for A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland Ireland and the Isle of Man which last was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by the fire on the premises of Mr Nichols the printer Doctor Kelly died in 1809.—*Gent Mag*

KELLY (MICHAEL) the son of a wine merchant of Dublin of the same name who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the castle. The subject of this article was born in the year 1762 and at a very early age gave proofs of a strong genius for music which his father encouraging placed him under the best masters which the Irish metropolis could furnish. Raussum being at this time engaged in Dublin, gave him lessons in singing, and prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived in his sixteenth year and was much patronised by sir William Hamilton the British minister at that court studying under Pineroli at the Conservatorio La Madona della Loreto. He also received lessons from Aprini the first singing master of his day, who procured him an advantageous engagement at Leghorn. He subsequently performed with success at most of the Italian theatres in quality of *primo tenore* and travelling into Germany was one of the original actors in the *"Nozze di Figaro"* of Mozart with such celebrated composer he contracted a close intimacy during his stay at Vienna where he just accepted an engagement in the

service of the emperor Joseph. In this month he was much esteemed, till having at length obtained permission for a year's absence in order to visit his friends in England; he never returned to the continent, but settled in London. Here he made his first appearance at Drury Lane theatre in April 1787 as Lieut in the opera of *Lisette and Clarielle* and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre the musical performances of which he also directed till his final retirement from the stage. In 1797 he furnished the music to *A Friend in Need*. The *Celtic Spectre*, &c. which in the succeeding year he followed up by the most popular of all his compositions the aria and marches, &c in Colman's musical romance of *Bluebeard*. From this period till 1819 he continued to write, and in the course of the intervening years set upwards of sixty pieces most of which were successful. For some time previous to his decease he had been partially deprived of the use of his limbs by a paralytic affection, his faculties and memory were however spared him to the last. Of the latter an evidence exists in his *Reminiscences* an amusing work in two volumes, 8vo which appeared a few months previously to his decease replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiars. His death took place at Ramsgate on the 15th October 1826—*Bog Duf of Mrs Kelly's Reminiscences*.

KEMBLE (JOHN PHILIP) one of the most eminent tragedians of the British stage since the days of Garrick. He was the eldest son of Roger Kemble manager of a company of comedians at Prescot in Lancashire in which county he was born February 1757 and received the rudiments of education at the Roman Catholic seminary of Sedgley park Staffordshire. With the view of qualifying him for one of the learned professions, he was afterwards placed by his father at the college of Douay where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution. On his return to England having completed his academical pursuits he entered immediately upon the profession of an actor for which he had long exhibited a decided predilection performing at Liverpool York Edinburgh and other provincial towns of inferior note. At that period of his life he produced a tragedy on the story of Beharino which was acted a Liverpool besides altering and adapting to the stage several of the works of the early English dramatists. He also printed about the same time a volume of *Fugitive Pieces* in verse with the appearance of which he was however so disengaged that on the very day after their publication, he bought up and destroyed every copy he could recover. One which escaped his hands has since been sold by Mr King the auctioneer for 24. 5s. Mr Kemble appeared for the first time in London on the Drury Lane boards September 30, 1783 in the part of Hamlet, and was received with great applause, it was not, however, till the succession of Smith from the stage in 1788, that he took that decided lead in tragedy which

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he ever after maintained. In 1787 he married Miss Brewster, daughter of Mr Hopkins the prompter of Drury lane theatre. On the succession of Mr King Mr Kemble succeeded to the management of Drury-lane theatre, which he enjoyed with only a short interruption till 1801 during which period the drama was much indebted to him for various and considerable improvements. He also used the influence which his situation gave him in restoring to the stage several old plays of merit, as well as in bringing forward many new productions some of which were considerably altered and improved by himself. Among these are said to be 'Deaf and Dumb' 'The Stranger' 'Siege of Belgrade &c. In 1794 he brought out a musical entertainment of his own founded on the incidents of a French novel and entitled 'Lodouka,' which had a great run at the time and has since been revived with benefit to the theatre. In 1802 he visited the continent and having passed twelve months at Paris and Madrid returned to London when he purchased a sixth share of Covent-garden theatre and became manager of that establishment. Here he continued his career with great success till the destruction of the theatre by fire in 1809. In the autumn of the same year the present edifice being constructed, opened with an increase of prises which together with certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes created for a series of nights the disturbances known by the name of the O P riots and gave rise to a contest between the management and the public in which the former was at length worsted. Mr Kemble took his farewell of the stage on the 23d of July 1817 on which occasion he was complimented with a public dinner and other honourable tokens of esteem and shortly after retired to the continent where he died at Lausanne in Switzerland February 26 1823 of a paralytic attack after a few hours illness. As an actor Kemble was of the school which qualifies spontaneous conception and feeling with profound consideration measured dignity and learned precision. His merits were therefore differently appreciated by the admirers of the drama, according to their various theories in respect to impulsives or reflective personation. By all however he was regarded as a highly gifted actor and the impression which he made in characters more immediately adapted to his style of excellence such as Cato 'Coriolanus' Hamlet 'John Jaques' 'Pearl-dock &c. will last as long as the recollection of them. His management both of Drury lane and Covent garden theatres but especially of the latter was also marked by the exhibition of much refined and accurate taste in the rectification of scenic decoration and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendour and illusion of the drama. The learning elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr Kemble introduced him into the best company in reference both to rank and talent, by whom he was at once

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courted and esteemed; and taken altogether he may be regarded as a conspicuous instance of the compatibility of his profession with distinguished reputation and general respect. *GEORGE STARKEY KEMBLE*, brother of the foregoing, an able actor. He was born May 3, 1756 at Kingswear in Devonshire, his mother herself no actress having played that very night the part of Anne Boleyn, in the play of Henry VIII was put to bed just at the time when, as queen she was supposed in the drama to have given birth to the present Elizabeth. He was originally destined for the medical profession, and apprenticed to a surgeon at Coventry but soon quitted it for the stage and after going through the usual ordeal of the provinces appeared at Covent-garden September 23 1783. He afterwards became successively manager of the theatres of Edinburgh Glasgow Liverpool and Newcastle and acting manager at Drury lane. On the stage he was chiefly remarkable for playing Falstaff it is said without stuffing. His last appearance on the boards was in the part of sir Christopher Curry May 20 1822 a fortnight before his death.—*Ann Brog Boaden's Life of Kemble*

KEMP Mus D (*JOSSEPH*) a musical composer of great respectability born in 1778 at Exeter in the cathedral of which city he was early placed as a chorister under the celebrated William Jackson at that time organist there. In 1802 having obtained the situation of organist in Bristol cathedral he removed thither and in the same year composed one of his best anthems 'I am Alpha and Omega' for the benefit of the Institution for affording Assistance to the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in indigent Circumstances. In 1807 a prospect of advancement in his profession opening to him in the metropolis, he went to London and although disappointed in the immediate views which brought him up continued to reside there till 1814 when he returned to his native city. His war anthem 'A Sound of Battle is in the Land' performed by him at Cambridge in 1809 as an exercise for his bachelors degree in music was much admired, and the favourable impression it produced occasioned a dispensation being granted to him of the time usually deemed necessary to be passed between the taking that degree, and attaining that of doctor in the same science to which he was admitted in the July of the same year. While in London Dr Kemp delivered several courses of lectures at the Russel and other institutions, in which he explained his 'New System of Musical Education' proving the Science to be one of Simplicity arising out of a Scale of Nature. He died May 22 1824. His principal works are his 'New System' printed on upwards of 100 cards 'Twenty Psalmical Melodies'; 'The Jubilee' an entertainment performed at the Haymarket, 'The Siege of Ischia, an opera' and 'The Vocal Magazine' with a variety of songs, glee duets &c.—*Bog Duct of Mrs. Kempelev* (WOLFGANG, baron von) fa-

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name as the inventor of the automaton chess player, was a native of Szekesfehervar in Hungary. He displayed much talent when young as a mechanician; and as early as 1765 he announced the construction of his automaton or chess-player, which afterwards attracted so much attention. In 1785 the chess-playing figure was first exhibited at Paris, and it afterwards made its appearance in London, where it surprised and pleased those who witnessed its performance. It consisted of a figure in a Turkish dress, seated at a table the top of which was marked as a chess-board. The arm of the automaton by means of internal machinery was capable of executing about a dozen motions which it appeared to perform spontaneously so as to play a game at chess with any visitor. Baron Kempelen or his assistant was always present on those occasions, to direct by some incomprehensible method the motions of the figure. While the movements were taking place the noise of a fly wheel was heard, and after a certain time the machinery required winding up like a clock before it could again be brought into action. Various conjectures have been advanced as to the means by which the action of this machine was directed. The most probable of which is that a child was concealed in a drawer under the table which supported the chess board. It is true that the whole cavity beneath the table as well as the body of the figure was opened and exhibited to the spectators previously to the commencement of an exhibition, but as the inside of the automaton and the space under the table were not shown at the same time the child might move from one part to the other so as to deceive those who witnessed the performance. It is easy to conceive that by means of some audible signal the baron might have directed the evolutions of the automaton. This very ingenious man also constructed a speaking figure of which he published an account in a curious work, entitled "La Mecanisme de la Parole ouvr de la Description d'une Machine Particuliere, et enrichie de 27 Planches." Vienna 1791 8vo, also printed in German. He contrived likewise a printing press for the use of Mademoiselle Paradis, a famous blind musician. As specimens of his literary talents he published German poetry a drama, called "Perseus and Andromeda. The unknown Benefactor" a comedy &c. He died at Vienna in 1804.—*Burg Univ. Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Art. Automation*.

KEMPIS (THOMAS) rendered eminent by the popularity of his devotional tract, was born in 1380 at Kemp, a village in the diocese of Cologne whence he took his name. He studied in a seminary of considerable repute at Duyvendorp, where he was admitted on a foundation for the charitable instruction of the children of persons in humble circumstances. Hence he became distinguished by his piety and attachment to a contemplative life, on which account in 1399 he obtained letters of recommendation from the founder of the monastic regular canons of Mount St. Agnes,

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in the district of Zwoll of which his brother was prior. After a probation of six years, he received the habit of the order, and in 1403 was ordained a prior. He spent the remainder of a long life in the assiduous practice of the prescribed duties of the cloister, and in composing sermons, devotional treatises, and lives of devout persons. He died in 1471 in the ninety second year of his age leaving a high reputation for humility, benevolence, and sanctity. His works which are chiefly practical and devotional, are written in a pleasing animated, and impressive style not unadorned with enthusiasm and of these a collection was printed at Antwerp 1615 3 vols. 8vo. Many of them have been translated into various languages particularly the celebrated treatise "De Imitacione Christi" which however has also been attributed to John Gerard a Benedictine abbot who lived some time before Kempis, and a long controversy the particulars of which may be seen in our authorities existed for sixty years, without settling the point. This celebrated work was translated into English by Dr Stanhope and first printed in 1696.—*Fisher's Theatrum. Cœlestium Genit. Mag.* vols 83 and 84.

KELN (THOMAS) a learned and pious dignitary of the English church, who was a native of Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire and was educated at Winchester school and New College Oxford. He obtained a fellowship in Winchester college in 1666 and subsequently a living in the Isle of Wight, and a prebendal stall at Westminster. About 1679 he went to Holland to officiate as chaplain to the princess of Orange and afterwards to Tangier as chaplain to the earl of Dartmouth. In every station which he held he exhibited a conscientious propriety of conduct and unyielding morality which procured him the respect of the licentious court of Charles II, and strange as it may appear conciliated the favour of that profligate prince. For residing at Winchester when the king, attended by his female favourites visited that city his house was despatched by his majesty's harbinger for the lodging of Neil Gwyn, but Dr Ken, thinking such an inmate unsuitable for a man of his function positively refused to admit her. When the king was informed of his conduct, he coolly said "Mra Gwyn must find lodgings elsewhere," and to the surprise of his courtiers he took the first opportunity to promote this conscientious supporter of the dignity of his character. Dr Ken became a chaplain to Charles II in whose reign he was made bishop of Bath and Wells. His firmness of principle was again exemplified in his petition to James II against reading the declaration for liberty of conscience, in which he was associated with archbishop Sancroft and five other prelates with whom he encountered the memorable prosecution the event of which greatly contributed to weaken the authority of the misguided monarch. After the revolution, bishop Ken refused to take the oath of allegiance to king William, in consequence of which he was deprived of his prebend. He

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KENNERLEY (John) supported by those who held episcopal consecrations, and greater Anno Domini 1600 on him a plowman. He resided long with the family of Thynne at Lympstone in Devonshire, and died there in 1711. His works, consisting of sermons, poems, &c., were published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1727, with an account of his life by his nephew, sergeant Hawking.—*Athen's G. Blog.*

KENNEDY (JAMES) bishop of St Andrew's, Scotland and founder of the college of St Salvator. He was the younger son of James Kennedy of Darnure by the countess of Angus, his wife, daughter of Robert III and was born about 1405 or 1406. Entering into holy orders he was preferred by James I to the bishoprics of Dunkeld, and in 1440 advanced to that of St Andrew's. During the minority of James III, he was appointed one of the lords of the regency but in fact enjoyed the whole power and conducted himself with great prudence. He died in 1446, and was interred in the collegiate church in the precincts of St Salvador which college or university he liberally endowed for the maintenance of a provost four regents, and eight bursars or exhibitors. He is said to have written some political advices entitled *Mona Politica*, and a *'History of his Own Times'*, both of which are probably lost.—*Mechan's Lib. Aunc.*

KENNEDY (John) a physician born in Scotland, who resided some years at Smyrna and died at an advanced age in 1760. He is recognised as an authority of considerable abilities, but very little is known of his personal history. He wrote a dissertation on the cure of Carcerus, of which 256 were in his own possession in which he maintained that Osiris was that emperor's guardian god-dam, while Dr Stokesley affirmed that it was his wife. It is lamentable to add that this foolish controversy produced much needless expenditure.—*Nichols's Lit. Aunc.*

KENNEDY (John) a clergyman of the establishment, who was rector of Bradley in Derbyshire where he died in 1770. He was deemed a skilful mathematician and was author of *A Scriptural Chronology* 8vo. *An Examination of Jackson's Chronological Antiquities*, 8vo, "The Doctrine of Commensurability" 8vo. He also attempted a perfect chronology of the Hebrew Bible in regard to which his opinions were controverted by Ferrius and by the rev Thomas Bowen of Bristol, in the *Christian Magazine*.—*Gent Mag.*

KENNELL (Walter) a learned English prelate born at Dover in 1660. He was the son of a clergyman and was educated at West minister school and Edmund Hall, Oxford where he applied closely to study and entered the lists as a political partisan by the publication, in 1689, of a pamphlet, which greatly offended the whigs of that period. The next year he published a bullet, in which he advocated similar sentiments, and in 1694 appeared his translation of the "Ecclesiasticus Mo Mo" of Eusebius! About the same time he

Bios. Distr.—*Vox. II.*

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took the degree of M.A. and was presented by the King of Ambrodes in Oxfordshire. In 1696 he made public a translation of Pliny's panegyric of the emperor Trajan, which was considered as a covert eulogium on the reigning monarch, James II., but he regarded the impatience as impious to his character and therefore warmly contumelious. At White Hart on a shooting-party in 1699 his skull was fractured by the bursting of his gun in consequence of which he was obliged to undergo the operation of trepanning and ever after wore a black patch on the injured part. At Oxford he distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, and an active benedictional teacher. In 1693 he obtained the rectory of Shottesbrooke in Berkshire; in 1699 he became DD and the next year was appointed minister of St Botolph's, Aldgate, London. He was made arch deacon of Huntington in 1701 at which time he engaged in a controversy with Dr Attorney relative to the power of the English convocation. He now indeed courted the patronage of the whigs whom he had formerly excommunicated, and through the influence of the duke of Devonshire he obtained the deanery of Peterborough. His opposition to Sacheverell exposed him to much obloquy and he was denounced as an enemy to the queen and her government. Considered as a traitor to the cause he had first espoused,

means were adopted to render " " among which was the representation of a dean under the character of Judas in a painting of the last supper which was placed as an altarpiece in the church of Whiteschaple, by order of the rector Dr Welton. This picture attracted much notice and being deservedly reprobated it was at length removed by the direction of the bishop of London. Dr Ken next maintained his popularity in spite of all opposition, and in 1718 he was promoted to the bishopric of Peterborough which he held till his death in 1728. The works of bishop Ken relate to antiquities, ecclesiastical history and theology, and they display considerable talent and industry. He assisted in editing a collection of English historians, 3 vols folio, and published "Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrodes, Burcester and other adjacent parts," 1695 4to once reprinted, "The Register and Chronicle ecclesiastical and civil," 1722, fol, both which works are still held in estimation. *Athen's G. Blog. Blog. Una.*

KENNET (Basil) younger brother of the bishop born in 1674. He was educated for the same profession at Corpus Christi college Oxford of which he became a fellow in 1697. Through the interest of his brother he was made chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn a situation which exposed him to some danger from the power of the Inquisition. Orders were issued for his imprisonment but the remonstrances of lord Sunderland the secretary of state secured his freedom, and he retained his post till ill health obliged him to return home. He died soon after at Oxford in 1716. Among his publications, which rels

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chiefly to theology and classical literature, is a treatise on Roman Antiquities, which was reckoned the best work on the subject till it was superseded by the late production of Dr Adam.—*Biog. Brit.* *Chambers's Biog. Dict.*

KENNICOTT (BENJAMIN) an eminent Episcopal divine and biblical critic, who was a native of Totness in Devonshire where his father was parish clerk. After being educated in a grammar school at Totness, he obtained the office of master of a charity school in the same place. His disposition for study attracted the observation of some friends by whose assistance he became a student of Wadham college, Oxford, 1734. Here he applied himself with assiduity to theological researches, and in 1747 he gave a specimen of his talents in Two Dissertations, the first on the Tree of Life in Paradise and the second on the Oblation of Cain and Abel. Soon after he was chosen to a fellowship at Exeter college, and as a tribute to his merit, the degree of BA was conferred on him without the payment of the usual fees. He proceeded MA. in 1750 about which time he formed the design of collating the Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament, and in 1753 he published a tract, entitled The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered the object of which was to draw the attention of the public to his undertaking. Some of the members of the university viewed this scheme with apprehensive alarm, and Mr. Hales, afterwards bishop of Norwich, wrote a pamphlet, entitled A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text, with three Queries formed thereon and humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Learned and Christian World. These and other animadversions which his plan provoked did not however deter the learned critic from proceeding, and accordingly having obtained a liberal subscription he commenced his task of collation in 1756, from which period he published annual accounts of the progress which he made. He was now presented to the vicarage of Culham in Oxfordshire and appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall. He took the degree of DD. in 1761, and a pension of £200. was bestowed on him by the king. In 1767 he obtained the office of keeper of the Bodleian library, and in 1770 he was made a prebend of Westminster which prebendarian he exchanged for a canonry at Christchurch. His death took place August 15. 1783. The Hebrew Bible of Dr. Kennicott, with the various readings of MSS. appeared in 1776 2 vols. folio to which he added, Dissertatione in Veteris Testamentum Hebraicum cum varia lectionibus 1780 folio. He also published tracts and sermons, and wrote Remarks on select Passages of the Old Testament, printed after his death.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict.* *Aikin's G. Biog.*

KENYERICK (WILLIAM) a miscellaneous writer of some celebrity was born at Watford in Hertfordshire. He was brought up to the business of a miller which he quitted with a wife to cultivate literature, and so

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might have ensured mediocrity had his conduct been equal to his abilities. He qualified a doctor's degree at Leyden, what seems to have appeared for the first time as no notice in a pamphlet, entitled "The Grand Question debated, or an Essay to prove that the Head of Man is not neither can it be immortal," 1751. This he immediately answered himself in a "Reply," to prove the exact reverse, a piece of quackery in which he often indulged afterwards, when desirous of attracting attention to his pretensions. He followed up these publications with "The Kapelin;" "The Paragonade in imitation of the Decades;" and similar minor poetical attempts, which attracted little notice. In 1758 appeared his Epistles Philosophical and Moral which afford the best specimens of his poetry. About the same time he engaged as a writer in the Monthly Review and in 1765 published "A Review of Dr Johnson's new edition of Shakespeare and thereby produced a controversy in which however Johnson himself took no part. In 1766 he produced his not unamusing comedy entitled Falstaff's Wedding in professed imitation of Shakespeare, which piece went through two editions but was only performed once for a benefit. He soon after wrote another comedy called The Widowed Wife which had but middling success. In 1770 and 1771 he published two pieces on the perpetual motion and in 1772 was involved in a law suit with Garrick whom he hitled in an abusive poem entitled Love in the Sods. In 1773 he collected the works of Lloyd and produced The Duellist a comedy which lasted only one night. He also compiled a Dictionary of the English Language 4to which is a work of some talent. In 1774 he delivered lectures on Shakespeare and the following year commenced The London Review which contained many critiques of merit contaminated however by personal hostility and a malignant and vituperative style. He also undertook translations of the works of Buffon and Voltaire and certainly exhibited great literary industry. He died in 1779 less lamented than he might have been, had he exerted the talents which he possessed in a manner more honourable to literature and considerate of the claims and feelings of others.—*Monthly Rev.* *Brit.*

KENT (EDWARD duke of) fourth son of George III. king of Great Britain was born Nov 2. 1767. He was educated in England by Dr Fisher afterwards bishop of Salisbury and was then removed to Gottingen and subsequently to Geneva, where he remained until 1790, when he proceeded in a military capacity to Gibraltar. He subsequently served under Gen. Dorchester in Canada and in 1793 fought under Gen. Charles Grey at the capture of St. Lucia. In 1794 he again repaired to America, and served as major general until 1796, when he became lieutenant-general and returned to England. In 1799 he was created duke of Kent and Strathearn, and earl of Bute, and the same year revisited America, but returned again in 1805. In 1809 he was

made governor of Gildestant but his actions of discipline being exceedingly rigid, (a failing which produced great military dissatisfaction wherever he commanded,) so dangerous a mutiny followed that he was recalled the following year. In 1812 he married the youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe Coburg and the widow of the prince of Leiningen. Having been led into expenses, which exceedingly diminished his income he慷慨ly adopted a plan of strict economy and led a very retired life first in Germany and then in England, to reduce it to practice. In May 1819 his duchess produced him a daughter who was called Alexandrina Victoria the first of which names was adopted in compliment to the Russian emperor Alexander. This princess at present immediately following the duke of Clarence in the succession may be deemed heiress presumptive of the crown in the second generation. Soon after this event, the duke of Kent retired to Sidmouth for the benefit of his health, but while resident there he was attacked by a pulmonary complaint which carried him off very suddenly on the 23d of January 1820. The duke of Kent was a prince of respectable endowments, and the liberal patron of every feasible schema for the relief and improvement of his fellow creatures a fact which made his military severity the more remarkable. The truth however was, that he had the improvement of the moral condition of the soldiery very much at heart and sought their behalf by incompatible means. His Royal Highness was an excellent letter writer and pleasing orator, and at the time of his death was highly popular and generally respected. His widow still survives, and with her brother prince Leopold the husband of the late lamented princess Charlotte at present assumes the principal guardianship of the infant princess who is so likely to become the future sovereign of Great Britain.—*Perseus. Ann. Reg.*

KENT (JAMES) an English musician of deserved credit for the simplicity and harmony of his sacred compositions. He was born in 1700 at Winchester and educated in the choir of that cathedral under Vaughan Richardson till his talent procured his removal to the Chapel Royal where under Dr Croft he laid the foundation of his future excellence. He became subsequently organist first to the chapel of Trinity College Cambridge and eventually succeeded to a similar situation in his native city where he remained till his decease in 1776. Few pieces of cathedral music are more generally popular than his anthems, 'Hear my Prayer' and

'My Song shall be of Mercy' —*Eleg. Duct. of His*

KENT (WILLIAM) an ingenious artist, was born in Yorkshire in 1685. He was apprenticed to a coach painter but conscious of superior talent, repaired to London where he obtained patronage, and was enabled by the magnificence of some friendly gentlemen to repair to Rome, and to study under cavalleri Luti. He also became acquainted with

Mrs Burlington, who on their return to England, lodged him in her house, and assisted his employment as a painter in the walls both of history and portrait. In these departments of art however he never obtained celebrity but talent lying chiefly in ornamental architecture some specimens of which at Holkham, Stowe, and other places are much admired. He is also regarded by Horace Walpole as the inventor of modern gardening which he rendered more natural graceful, and pleasing. He copied the sunk fence says the last-mentioned writer and saw that all nature was a garden. He likewise broke up the old uniformity of straight huts and corresponding parts, and threw wood water and ground into the beautiful shapes presented by nature. The taste of Pope is supposed to have aided that of the artist and when time shall have deserved the works of the latter his fame will live in the poet's allusion to the scenes of Esher.

Where Kent and Nature vied for Pelham's love.

The patronage of queen Caroline and several persons of rank procured for him the places of master carpenter architect principal painter and keeper of the pictures to the crown. He died at Burlington house in 1743 aged sixty five and was buried at Chiswick.—*Walpole's Anec. of Paint.*

KENYON (Lloyd lord) an eminent English lawyer the son of Lloyd Kenyon Esq of Gredington in Flintshire where he was born in 1733. After having been articled clerk to an attorney in the country he became a student at Lincoln's Inn and commenced barister in 1761. He practised first in the court of Chancery and then in that of the King's Bench where he distinguished himself by his defence of lord George Gordon on his indictment for treason in 1780. He was made attorney general in 1782 then a Welsh judge, and in 1784 was promoted to the office of master of the rolls. He succeeded lord Mansfield as chief justice of the court of King's Bench in 1788 when he was raised to the peerage. He died in 1802.—*Brydges's Edit. of Collins's Perseus.*

KEPLER (JOSEPH) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician known in the annals of science as the discoverer of the laws of motion of the planetary bodies which compose the solar system. He was the son of a military officer and was born at Wiel in the duchy of Wirtzberg December 27 1571. The narrow circumstances of his father exposed him to difficulties in the progress of his studies but the native energy of his mind enabled him to overcome them and he took his degrees in philosophy at Tübingen. In 1591 he became the pupil of Michael Maestlinus, an eminent mathematician, under whom he made a great progress. He soon after applied himself to divinity and acquired some fame as a preacher but he relinquished the gown for a profession more suited to his inclinations and in 1594 obtained the mathematical chair in the university of Gratz in Styria. In 1596 he

spent a body of eight months, and two years after he was recalled from his office in consequence of his preferring the Protestant faith; but, so far from vexed by the seizure of Spain, although he received an invitation from Alfonso, Duke of Praga to join him at Prague no less than in the prosecution of his astronomical researches, under the patronage of Rudolph, emperor of Germany. He consequently resigned his post, and returned with his family and library to Bohemia in the year 1600. His own illness on his arrival, and the death of the Danish philosopher in the following year, prevented Kepler from co-operating with him in his scientific pursuits, but he was introduced to the emperor, who ordered him to complete the tables begun by Tycho Brahe which were to be called the "Helioplatinae Tabulae." On this work he was occupied during the greater part of the remainder of his life, and he carried it on and completed it amidst the inconveniences and obstacles which arose from the irregular payment of his pension from the emperor and of the expenses attending the undertaking. In 1609 he published a specimen of the work and in 1627 it issued from the press in a finished state. About two years after he retired to Prague in Bohemia, where he again suffered from want of punctuality in the payment of his pension. This obliged him to take a journey to Ratisbon to obtain the arrears due to him, and the fatigue of travelling brought on an illness which put an end to his life soon after his arrival in that city in the month of November 1626. Among his numerous scientific productions may be mentioned his Cosmographical Mystery, 1616, "Optical Astronomy" 1616.

Account of a new Star in Sagittarius 1604; "New Astronomy or Celestial Physician," in Commentaries on the Planet Mars; "New Ephemerides from 1617 to 1620," "Copernican Astronomy 1618 1623," Harmony of the World, and a treatise on Comets; besides which he wrote on chronology the geometry of solids, trigonometry, logarithms, and elliptics. To this great philosopher we owe the discovery of the true figure of the orbits of the planets, which he demonstrated to be ellipses, and he further shewed that the planets describe areas proportional to their periodic times of revolution; and that the squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances. Such are the principles of planetary motion, generally denominated the laws of Kepler.—*Marty's Big Phiz. Hutton's Met Disc. Adm. & G. Big.*

KERPEL (Avervres) a celebrated English admiral, the second son of William earl of Albemarle. He entered the sea service at an early age, and accompanied admiral Anson round the world. Having by his professional military ability gradually reached distinction in the service, in 1718 he was appointed to the command of the channel fleet. On the 12th of July in that year, he fell in with the French *Amirauté* and *d'Orvilliers* off Ushant when no engagement ensued, which, although per-

petrated very warmly, did not last. A short delay becoming necessary to repair damage, which that battle had accomplished, the admiral made signal for his men and overcame to assume their proper stations. This order was obeyed with great alacrity by sir Robert Harland, who led the van, but sir Hugh Palliser, commanding the rear took no notice of the signal, and refused to join his commander until eight prevented a renewal of the battle. The conduct of the rear admiral being severely attacked in the public papers, he demanded of his commander-in-chief a formal disavowal of the charges brought against him. The latter although he had made no complaint himself, indignantly refused, on which admiral Palliser immediately exhibited articles of accusation against him, although he had a second time sailed with him, and had not before uttered a syllable to his prejudice. The lords of the Admiralty immediately fixed a day for the trial of admiral Kepel, who was honourably acquitted and received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services. Palliser was next tried and reprimanded, but the public indignation was so great that he was obliged to resign his seat in the house of Commons, and to vacate several offices which he held under government. In 1722 admiral Kepel was raised to a peerage under the title of viscount Kepel baron Elden and was at two different periods opposed first lord of the Admiralty. He died in October 1736 unmarried. He was regarded as very able in his profession, and a man of great integrity and humanity.—*Colins's Passage.*

KERALIO (Louis Félix Guimard de) an ingenious man of letters, who was a native of Rouen in Brittany. He embraced the military profession, and after having attained the rank of major, he retired from the service with the decoration of the order of St Louis. He then fixed his residence at Paris, where he devoted his time to the study of literature and the education of his daughter. About 1766 he was called to Paris to undertake the office of governor to the infant don Ferdinand, who had at the same time for his tutor the abbot Conduillier. Soon after he became professor of tactics at the military school under the patronage of the duke de Choiseul which post he filled with great reputation till the period of the Revolution, when on the establishment of military schools in the provinces he was nominated inspector general. He also was made commandant of a battalion of the national guard of Paris. His death took place at Creil in the vale of Montmorency, December 10 1793. He was the author of *Histoire de la Guerre des Russes et des Turcs*, en 1736—39 et de la *Pax de Belgrade* à trois voix. 17mo. *Histoire de la Guerre entre la Russie et la Turquie et particulièrement de la Campagne de 1739*, avec des Notes et des Observations 1773, 4to. besides other works original and translated.—*Heg. Univ.*

KERGUFLIN TREMARREC (Yves Jeannin de) an eminent French navigator born at Brest about 1745. He entered young into

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the navy and obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1767. After being employed on an expedition to the coast of Biscay, to protect the whale fishery he was sent by his government on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea. On his return he gave a flattering account of a supposed continent towards the South Pole some points of which he had visited. He was sent in 1773 to make further discoveries, but the result of his researches only served to show the little value of the country he discovered, and he was arrested and confined in the castle of Sausset after his return to France, on the charge of having ill-treated one of his officers. In his prison he wrote several memoirs relative to maritime affairs and having at length obtained his liberation he again engaged in the sea service. He died in 1797. Kerguelen published accounts of his voyage to Iceland and likewise of his southern expeditions. His name is preserved in the appellation of an island in the southern Hemisphere Kerguelen's land, or the Isle of Desolation.—*Biog Univ.*

KERI (John) a learned Hungarite prelate of the seventeenth century. After completing his studies he became a member of the religious order of the hermits of St Paul and was some time after taken from the cloister to be made bishop of Szirma whence he was translated to the see of Watsee. He died at Ivrana in 1685. Besides many other works, he was the author of a curious history of the invasions of Hungary by the Turks, entitled *Ferocia Martis Turciæ*.—KRI (Francis Borczi) a native of Zemplin in Hungary who entered into the society of the Jesuits, among whom he was for some time professor of philosophy and mathematics. He cultivated astronomy with much success and made some improvements in the telescope. He died at Buda in 1769 leaving behind him the reputation of great worth and learning. His literary reputation depends on his works relative to the history of the eastern empire entitled "Imperatores Orientis compendio ex libris, ex compendiis Græcis Scriptoribus a Const. Mag. ad Const Ult. 1744 folio, and "Imperatores Ottomani a capta Constanti nopol. 1749 folio, in nine parts continued by Father Nich. Schmit.—*News. Dict Hist Biog Univ.*

KERR (Robert) a surgeon at Edinburgh who distinguished himself as an industrious writer. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh and devoted himself principally to the cultivation of the physical sciences, relative to which he published several works, original and translated. He died in May 1814. Among the productions of his pen are Lavoisier's "Elements of Chemistry," Berthollet's "Essay on Bleaching," and Cuvier's "Essay on the Theory of the Earth translated from the French. The Animal Kingdom, or Zoological System of Linnaeus," 1792 4to. "The Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," 1802, 4 vols. 8vo, "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick," 1809 8vo, Me-

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moirs of the Life of William Sandie," 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; and a "General Collection of Voyages" 18 vols. 8vo.—*Watt's Hist. Eng. Biog. Univ.*

KERGAUD (Armand Guy Simon comte) a native of Finistre, of a family belonging to the province of Brittany. He entered into the navy and served with credit previous to the commencement of the French revolution. He connected himself with the philosophists, whose writings prepared the way for that event; and in 1788 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Le Bon Sens" 8vo in which he attacked the privileged orders. In the constituent assembly he was often consulted on naval affairs, and his measures being opposed he warmly attacked his adversaries in his speeches and in the public journals. He took an active part in the proceedings of the national convention and became a member of the jacobin club, but after the dispersion of that society in 1791 he joined the more moderate party of the Girondists. He attempted in vain to stop the career of the terrorists, and on the trial of the king he proposed an appeal to the people, and the abolition of the monarch till the restoration of peace. Finding his efforts unavailing he sent in the resignation of his seat in the convention. Called to account for his conduct, he defended himself with firmness and refused to resume his place. His friends made great efforts to save him from the proscription which awaited him but in vain for having endeavoured to cover himself he was discovered and put to death December 4, 1793, at the age of fifty two. Besides writing tracts on naval and political affairs he was engaged with Condorcet and others in the "Journal de la Société de 1789" 13 vols. 8vo.—*Biog Univ. Dict. des M. du 18me. S.*

KETT (Haway) an able divine and an accomplished scholar born at Norwich in 1761. He commenced his education at the grammar school of his native city under Mr Lessou and benefited also much by the occasional assistance and instructions of the celebrated Dr Part. In 1777 he was removed by his friends to Oxford and entered as a commoner at Trinity college in that university where he obtained a scholarship the following year. In 1783 he graduated as A.M. and soon after succeeded to a fellowship, and became one of the college tutors. In 1790 he was appointed Banham lecturer and in October 1793, became a candidate for the professorship of poetry against Mr Harens but lost the election by a majority of twenty votes. In 1806 he resigned his tutorship, and shortly afterwards all his college offices though he still continued a resident of Oxford till the winter of 1823, when he retired to Charlton in Gloucestershire on his marriage with Miss White, a lady of that place. Mr Kett's death was occasioned by accidentally upsetting out of his depth while bathing when on a visit to his friend Mr J. Gibbons of Stanwell, June 30, 1825. The only church preference of which he died possessed, was the perpetuation

curacy of Ryelham, Lancashire, a sister-city, although in the course of his very eventful career most of the valuable benefices belonging to his college had been by turns at his option all of which he systematically and disinterestedly declined in favour of his juniors. By his will the bulk of his property amounting to £5,000, was bequeathed, after his widow's decease, to three charitable institutions, of which the Radcliffe Infirmary was one. His writings, devotional and miscellaneous, consist of contributions to the "Olla Podrida," a series of essays published by him in 1767, in conjunction with Mr Munro and Dr (afterwards bishop) Horne; "Juvenile Poems" 1793. This collection of youthful effusions he afterwards took some pains to suppress, being perhaps principally incited by the criticisms of his friends, who freely professed themselves of opinion that his poetic powers were not of the first order. To this circumstance his friend and fellow colleague Warton, alluded in an enigma which derived its point from a personal peculiarity of Mr Kett, and which probably tended to enforce his desire of calling in these productions of his early muse, it runs thus—

Our Kett not a poet!
Why how can you say so?
For if he's no Ovid
He's surely a Naso.

He also published, "History the Interpreter of Prophecy" 1790 a treatise evincing much reflection and extensive reading which has received the marked approbation of bishops Tomline and Porteus to the former of whom the author bequeathed the copy right. It has gone through several editions. A Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland followed in the same year and in 1802 appeared the work by which he is most generally known his "Elements of General Knowledge" which ran rapidly through nine editions. His other works are "Logic made easy" 1809 "Emily a Moral Tale" 1809 and 1812, a new edition of "Headley's Beauties of English Poetry with a Life of the Author" 1810 and "Flowers of Wit" 2 vols. 12mo, 1814. He is also said to have left behind him in MS a translation of Lubinus' collection of Greek Proverbs with notes a work in which he had been some years engaged.—*Gent. Mag.*

KELLEWELL (JOHN) was born at North Allerton in Yorkshire March 10 1653. He was educated at the free-school of his native town, whence he was sent to Edmund Hall Oxford, and in 1675 obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. He entered early into orders, and was very young when he wrote his celebrated book entitled "Measures of Christian Obedience," although not published until 1691. In 1688 lord Digby presented him to the living of Colesfield in Warwickshire but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary at the Revolution he was deprived of it in 1690, and retired to London, where he continued to write and publish books as he had done during his residence in the country. He

died of a consumption in 1705 at the age of forty-two. His works are collected and printed in 4 vols. folio—*Memoirs of his Life* 1728. *Bog. Brit.*

KLEULEN (LOOMER VAN) a Dutch geometricalian who taught mathematics at Brada and afterwards at Amsterdam. He acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. In this respect he far surpassed Archimedes, Menaechmus, Viete, and other mathematicians, who had preceded him. He died at Leyden in 1616 and was buried at the church of St Peter in that city. His writings consist of a treatise in Dutch, of which Saelisse published a translation entitled *De Circulo et adscriptis* 1619 etc., "The First Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry and Geometrical Problems." —*Montuks et His of the Mathematics*. *Bog. Ustv.*

KEYSLER (JOHN GEORGE) a German antiquary who was a native of Thornau. He was born in 1689 and after having finished his studies at the university of Halle he travelled in Germany France and the Netherlands as tutor to the sons of count Giech Buchau. He subsequently undertook the tuition of the grandsons of baron Bernstorff minister of state to the elector of Hanover with whom he visited several parts of Europe. He was in England in 1718 when he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, under the patronage of his pupil in Hanover where he died in 1743 aged fifty-four. He was the author of a work of much learning and research entitled *Antiquitates Selectae Septentrionales et Celtae* 1720, and of travels through Germany Bohemia, Hungary etc of which there is an English translation.—*New Diet. Hist.*

KHILKOFF (ANDREW JACOB LEVITCH) a Russian prince who was sent by Peter the Great ambassador to Sweden in 1700. He had scarcely arrived there when war broke out between Russia and Sweden, and Charles XII irritated against the cabinet of Moscow took the unjustifiable step of imprisoning the Russian ambassador who remained in confinement nearly twenty years. He employed himself in writing the history of his native country a work which became very popular in Russia. Being set at liberty on peace taking place, he died in his way home at the isle of Aland in October 1718.—*Bog. Ustv.*

KIDDER (RICHARD) bishop of Bath and Wells a prelate of considerable learning and ability. Wood assigns Sussex as the county which gave him birth, other accounts state him to have been a native of Suffolk. He received a university education at Emmanuel College Cambridge of which he became a member in 1649. Succeeding to a fellowship of this society he took holy orders and obtained from the college the benefice of St. ground Huntingdonshire of which he was deprived in 1662 for refusing an episcopal ordination. His firmness or his conviction however, appear at length to have given way as

for afterwards, as confirming, was presented to the living of Bayes in Essex by the curie of Essex. In 1674 he was collated to St Mary Ostwich in the city of London seven years after which he obtained a stall in Notwiche cathedral and in 1681 was further promoted to the deanery of Peterborough. In 1691 bishop Ken being deprived of the see of Bath and Wells, on account of his adherence to the cause of James II, dean Kidder was selected by William as his successor and he was an consequence raised to the episcopal bench. Two years after his elevation he preached the Boylean lecture, and continued to preside over his diocese for more than twelve years, till the memorable storm which passed over most parts of the west of England on the night of the 26th of November 1703. On that occasion the bishop and his wife had retired to rest when they were overwhelmed by the sudden fall of a stack of chimneys in the episcopal palace at Wells, and were not extricated till life in both had become extinct. Many of the bishop's works survive him the principal of which are a Demonstration of the Messiah in three parts originally printed in three octavo volumes, with his Boylean lecture annexed and again in folio. A Commentary on the Pentateuch in 2 vols 8vo has preface to which drew him into a controversy with Le Clerc who has published the correspondence written in elegant Latin in his

Bibliothèque Chouane, also The Young Man's Duty Charity directed and other devotional and polemical tracts.—*Bieg Bru*

KIEN LONG emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature was born in 1710 and succeeded his father Yuntchian in 1735. He lived in a state of peace until 1759 when he engaged in war with the Songanians, and taking possession of all Calmuc Tartary he extended his dominions to the frontiers of Siberia and Bucharia. The conquest of Calmuc Tartary also gave him virtual possession of Thibet, and he secured his conquests by establishing strong garrisons. He was in his turn annoyed by an invasion on the part of the sovereign of Ava, in which great ravages were committed but the enemy finally retreated. Kien Long favoured the Christian religion, but rather in a private than in a public manner as in 1753 he interdicted its exercise by a formal order and he had previously even persecuted those who openly professed it. The missionaries were in consequence obliged to proceed with great caution although several of them were in the emperor's service, and treated with great respect as men of science and learning. On the suppression of the jesuits in 1774, China was less visited by scientific persons than heretofore which induced Kien Long to send to Canton and invite artists and learned men of all the European nations, and particularly astronomers. This advantage possessed on his own part a taste for poetry and natural history. Of his poetical talents we have specimens in his panegyrics on the tea-plant and on the Tartarian capital of Moukden both of which eulogies have been

translated into French by Father du Halde, missionary at Pekin, who also supplied a version of a poem by the emperor in Chinese verse, on the conquest of Calmuc Tartary. Kien Long resolving to immortalize the remembrance of his victories by the graver, engaged French artists to copy some Chinese paintings, in which they were represented, but Louis XV had them engraved for him at his own expense. The larger Chinese collection on agriculture contains several poems of this subject on rural occupations and incidents; and he established a library of no fewer than 600,000 volumes, containing copies of all the most interesting works in China. Into this collection he admitted three books, written by the jesuits, on the Christian religion. A description of the Chinese empire which appeared in Bassing's Magazine was also compiled by his order. Kien-Long seems to have been of a mild and benevolent disposition upon the whole although occasionally represented as otherwise. He died at Pekin in 1786 after a reign of fifty years.—*Hirshing's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century*

KIERNANDER (JOHN ZECHARIAH) a zealous missionary was born at Alckland in Sweden November 21 1711. He was educated at the university of Upsal and at the age of twenty four repaired to Halle in Saxony where he was patronized by professor Franke, who recommended him to the English society for promoting Christian knowledge. Under the auspices of the latter he was sent out a missionary to Caddalore on the surrender of which to the French in 1758, he removed to Calcutta and opened a school preaching sometimes in the English and at others in the German and Portuguese languages. In 1767 he laid the foundation of a new church at Calcutta, the expense of which amounting to 8000L fell chiefly on himself and he also erected a school close to it for two hundred and fifty children. Embarrassed by these efforts his church was seized by his creditors but was redeemed by the pious interference of Mr Grant. He subsequently accepted the office of chaplain at the Dutch settlement of Chinsura on the capture of which in 1795 he removed once more to Calcutta where he died in April 1799.—*Anacharsis*

KILLIGREW There were three brothers of that name equally distinguished by their loyalty wit, and talents who flourished under the two Charleses. They were the sons of sir Robert Killigrew a knight of a good family. WILLIAM the eldest was born in 1605, at Haworth Middlesex, and after going through the usual course of a university education at St John's college, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentle men ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I with the government of Peasmarsh castle. During the civil wars he suffered materially both in purse and person in consequence of his obstinate adherence to the royal cause, in

recognition she would be granted after the restoration she had established, based on the marriage of Charles II., obtained the post of vice-chancellor. This office he enjoyed more than two-and-twenty years, employing his leisure hours in the cultivation of a taste for the drama and general literature. He composed four plays, "Solanus," "The Bishop of Gloucester," "Greneade," and "Pandora." Oxford, 1666. These pieces, though now forgotten were popular in their day and received the approbation of the poet Waller in particular. His other writings are, "Midnight and Daily Thoughts;" and the "Artless Midnights Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court," &c. &c. two essays written in the decline of life on the instability of human happiness. He died in 1693.—THOMAS the second, was born in 1611 and died before his elder brother in 1662. He was one of Charles I's pages, and on the decline of the king's party accompanied the prince of Wales into exile. During this his forced absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain and after the restoration was appointed by the new king with whom he was a great favourite one of his grooms of the bedchamber. A lively vein of merriment combined with a certain oddity both of person and manner appear to have placed him high in the good graces of Charles who would frequently allow him free access to his person when charmed of the fine rapt and dignity in the state were refused it, till Killigrew at length became almost the inseparable companion of his monarch's more familiar hours. He wrote eleven pieces for the stage which have been collected and printed in one volume folio, 1664 but we look in vain in them for traces of that face countenance and mien, which together with the encouragement he received from royalty procured him the appellation of King Charles's jester. He has been in West minister abbey.—HENRY, the youngest of the three, was one year younger than his brother Thomas. When he survived about six years. He was educated for the church at Christchurch, Oxford, and acted for a while as chaplain to the cavallier. In 1648 he graduated as doctor in divinity and obtained a stall at Westminster. From this place of pre-eminence the parliamentarian party ejected him during the Commonwealth when he, in common with the rest of his family underwent considerable deprivations, but on the re-establishment of monarchy he was fortunate enough to obtain in addition to the restoration of his prebend the living of Wheathampstead, Herts, and the mastership of the Savoy. He appears in his youth to have possessed the same bent towards the drama which marked the other two, and first wrote a tragedy when only seventeen years old, under the title of "The Conspiracy." In 1655 he published a corrected ver. 111. of this play, changing the name to that of "Patinus and Endora." These are extempore-made revised versions of his compositions. The family boast also several names distinguished in the annals of

literature. Dame Catherine Killigrew, wife of Sir Henry, a descendant of the said name, daughter for his diplomatic services, was celebrated as one of the most accomplished scholars of her day. She was the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Godly hall Essex, born about the year 1530, and to a full acquaintance with the classical as well as some of the Oriental languages, added considerable poetic talents. Her death took place in 1600. Anna Killigrew, daughter of the dame mentioned in a former part of this article was born in 1600. She gave strong indications of genius at an early age and became equally eminent in the sister arts of poetry and painting, as well as distinguished for her exemplary piety and unblemished virtue amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour to the duchess of York of whom, as well as of her husband, afterwards James II she executed portraits. She fell a victim to the small pox in the summer of 1685 and has not only been charmed by Wood as "A grace for beauty and a muse for wit," but has also been celebrated by the greatest of her literary contemporaries John Dryden. Several historical paintings of hers are in existence and a quarto volume of her poems appeared the year after her decease. The ode written by Dryden on this subject is peculiarly admired by Dr Johnson. She was buried in the Savoy chapel where is a very neat monument with a Latin inscription, commemorating her beauty accomplishments, and virtues. Praised as she has been Wood asserts, that she was even superior to the commendations so freely bestowed on her—*Bug. Bellard's Learned Ladies.*

KIMBER. There were two English authors of this name in the last century father and son. Of these Isaac the elder, born at Wantage, Berks, in 1692 was a dissenting minister at Nantwich, Cheshire and afterwards pastored to a congregation which he assisted at a chapel in Old Artillery lane, London. His principal source of income however was derived from the booksellers, for whom he compiled a "History of England," 4 vols. 8vo, a "Life of Bishop Beveridge," prefixed to an edition of his works a "Life of Oliver Cromwell" 8vo together with a variety of discourses, essays, &c. some of which appeared in the London Magazine. His death took place in 1738. His son FOWARD, born 1719 was apprenticed to a bookseller but quitted the business early in life for the army in which he served a campaign in America. On his return to England he left the service and became an author by profession in which capacity, besides editing the London Magazine to which his father had been a principal contributor he also published a "History of England," in ten octavo volumes, a peregrine and a baronetage of the United Kingdoms, and "The Adventures of Joe Thompson" a novel. He died in 1769.—*Chambers' Biog. Dict.*

KIMCHI, the name of three learned Jewish scribes, who flourished about the time of

the world, and the commencement of his thirtieth century. Of them, David and Moses were the sons of rabbi Jeshua, born in Spain, and through both eminent for their Hebrew instruments and their singular acquaintance with many Oriental languages, yet David far exceeded both his father and brother in reputation. He is considered as the best grammarian of his nation, and his writings are still regarded as standard works among the Jews. Of these the best known to the general reader are an excellent grammar and lexicon of the Hebrew tongue which furnished Buxtorf with the materials for his "Thesaurus et Lexicon Linguae Hebreorum." His commentaries on the books of the Old Testament are also highly esteemed. His grammar first appeared at Venice in 1546, and was soon followed by a treatise on the Hebrew radicals. Rabbi David passed the principal part of his life in Narbonne, and in the schism which took place between the Spanish and French Jews in 1232 respecting the books of Rambanides was appealed to by both sides as an arbitrator. He lived to an extreme old age and died in 1240. The best edition of his "Dictionarium Talmudicum" is that of 1598 folio.—Moxon.

KING (EDWARD) a poet of the seventeenth century, chiefly memorable as having been the subject of Milton's comedy entitled *Lycidas*. He was an 1632 fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, and appears to have been distinguished alike for his private worth and for his literary abilities. As his celebrated epitaph informs us—

He knew

Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme
He was unfortunately drowned in 1637 in his passage to Ireland from Chester. Some of his compositions have been published in Nichols's Collection of Poetry.—Chalmers's Biog. Dif.

KING (EDWARD) a very profound and erudit English antiquary. He was a native of Norwich, and studied at Clare hall, Cambridge, and afterwards at Lincoln's inn where having completed his education as a lawyer he was called to the bar. He obtained the office of recorder of King's Lynn in Norfolk, but was clearly distinguished by his attention to literature. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal society in 1707 and three years after, he became a fellow of the society of Antiquaries. Of the latter he was elected president, Feb. 21 1754 after the death of Dr Milner; but circumstances induced him to resign the office on the 23d of April following, when lord De Ferrers, afterwards earl of Worcester, was chosen in his stead, and Mr King withdrew entirely from the society. Whilst he continued connected with that learned association, he published several valuable papers in the *Archæologia*; particularly a series of "Observations on Ancient Castles." He subsequently produced a most elaborate work in three volumes folio, entitled *Mosaiques Antiquæ*, comprising a variety of information relative to English architecture anterior to the Norman

conquest, the results of subsequent research and extensive reading. He also prepared a tract relating to Oxford castle; but he did not confine his attention to archaeology; for besides some smaller pieces, he was the author of a treatise entitled "Monitis of Criticism, applying or illustrating some few Passages in the Holy Scripture upon philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things," 1708, &c. This production, as well as his "Remarks on the Signs of the Times" &c. displays a propensity for fanciful speculation, more or less obvious in all the works of this learned and ingenious writer. He died in London, April 16 1807.—Gent. Mag.

KING (GEORGE) a drapier and writer on heraldry in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Lichfield and after being educated at a grammar school in that place, he became secretary and assistant to sir William Dugdale, and having acquired a knowledge of engraving, he was afterwards employed by Ogbly in executing the plates for some of his numerous compilations. In 1677 he obtained the office of rouge dragon, and subsequently that of Lancaster herald, and he also was secretary to the commissioners of public accounts, and to the comptrollers of the army. Besides a political tract he published "The Order of the Installation of Prince George of Denmark, Charles Duke of Somerset, and George Duke of Northumberland, as knights of the garter and a similar work relating to the Installation of Henry duke of Norfolk, Henry earl of Peterborough, and Lawrence earl of Rochester." He died in 1712 aged 64.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KING (DR HANWY) a divine and poet of the seventeenth-century. He was the son of Dr John King, bishop of London, whom James I, by what may fairly be termed a royal patent, used to style "The King of Preachers." The son of this prelate was born in 1591 and was educated at Westminster school and Christ's college Oxford where he took the degree of M.A. Having been ordained, he was made chaplain to James I, and after enjoying some minor benefices, in 1638 he was promoted to the deanship of Rochester and in 1641 he became bishop of Chichester. This preferment he lost on the subversion of the episcopal government in the church but recovered it at the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1669. His works consist of sermons and other religious publications, besides "A poetical Version of the Psalms," Poems, Elegies, Parades, and Sonnets," 1657, 8vo, and poetical pieces in Greek and Latin.—*Father & Workman's Athene, Oxon.*

KING (JOHN GALT) an English divine and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. He was born in Norfolk in 1731, and received his education at Caius college Cambridge where he graduated B.A. in 1752 and M.A. in 1763. He subsequently obtained the degree of D.D. and became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1764 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg, and while in that situation he composed a

were entitled "The Religious Controversies of the Great Church in Russia," containing an Account of its Doctrines, Works, and Discipline," 1772, 8vo; and in 1773 he published "A Letter to the Bishop of Durham containing some Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains at Zaraisk Sella, near St Petersburg," &c. Returning to his native country he obtained the master of Wombridge, Herefordshire, in 1782, and he afterwards officiated as preacher at a chapel in the metropolis. He died in 1797. He published in the *Archologia Observations on the Barberini Vase*, and at the time of his death he was engaged in writing a number of manuscripts.—*Acta et Cen. Blag.*

KING (FRANCIS) born king of Gehilim, an eminent English lawyer and theological writer. He was born in 1669 in the city of Exeter where his father carried on the business of a grocer. He was intended for the same occupation, but displaying a strong inclination for literature, Mr. Locke, his maternal uncle persuaded his father to send him to the university of Leyden. He appears to have turned his attention chiefly to divinity, and the fruit of his studies appeared in a work, entitled "An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity and Worship of the primitive Church" 8vo, but on his return from Leyden, he became a student of the Inner Temple, and in 1692 he was introduced into the House of Commons, as member for Beccalston in Devonshire. He did not however relinquish his theological researches, having published in 1702, "The History of the Apostle's Creed" as the author of which he is principally known in the literary world. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and received the honour of knighthood. He was appointed by the house of Commons, one of the managers of the trial of Dr. Sacheverell in 1709, and in 1712 he appeared as the gratuitous defender of the famous Whiston, on his prosecution for heresy. On the accession of George I in 1714, he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas and remained a member of the privy council; and in 1735 he succeeded Lord Macclesfield as lord chancellor, when he was raised to the peerage. He resigned the seals in 1753, and died 10 July the next year.—*Biog. Brit. Acta et Cen. Blag.*

KING (MICHAEL) a clergyman of the church of England, whose polemical writings attracted some notice. He was a native of Shoreditch, and was educated at New College Oxford, where he proceeded MA, in 1774 and also obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became vicar of St. Peter's Morville in Cambridgeshire, and in 1783 he married the daughter of Sir Francis Bernard, a lady distinguished for her literary talents. He was likewise rector of Westling in Shropshire, and held both livings till his death in 1810 at the age of sixty. He is best known as the author of "Letters from Abbotus Plymley to his brother, on the Catholic Question" however, which he published a treatise on the In-

spiration of the Scriptures, and upon the alliance between Church and State.—*Cent. Mag.*

KING (THOMAS) a distinguished theatrical performer and dramatic writer born in London in 1730. He is said to have been entitled to an attorney, but led by inclination he left the lawyer's desk to join a company of players. In 1748 he made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre, and after performing two seasons without attracting much notice, he repaired to Bath and also went to Ireland, where his path to professional eminence was less obstructed by the interests of rival performers. Having established his reputation as a comic actor he returned to Drury-lane in 1759 and soon became a great favourite with the public. In 1763 he produced a musical entertainment called "Love at First Sight," in which for the first time he exhibited a specimen of his talents as a vocalist. In 1766 he arrived at the height of his reputation by his performance of the part of Lord Ogby in the *Clarendon Marriage*. In 1770 and 1771 he was manager and part proprietor of the Bristol theatre which situation he relinquished for a share in the theatre of Sadler's Wells. He disposed of his interest in the latter in 1785, and became deputy manager at Drury-lane, where he remained about six years, and then visited Dublin and Edinburgh. Returning to London in 1799 he performed at Covent-garden but soon resumed his former station at Drury-lane theatre and held it till 1801 when he withdrew from the stage in consequence of a dispute with some of the proprietors. He survived his final retirement about four years, dying December 11 1805. Besides the piece already mentioned he was the author of "Neck or Nothing" a farce "A Peep behind the Curtains" or "The New Rehearsal," a comedy "Virtue's last Stake" a comedy, and "Lover's Quarrels" altered from Vanbrugh.—*Biog. Dram. Their Dict.*

KING (WILLIAM) a man of wit and learning, who flourished at the beginning of the last century. He was born in London in 1663, and received his education partly under Dr. Busby at Westminster whence he removed to Christ Church college, Oxford. He took the degree of MA in 1688 and commenced author by publishing a refutation of the errors of Varillas relating to Wickliffe in his *History of Heresies*. He now entered on the study of jurisprudence and having taken his doctor's degree he became an advocate in the ecclesiastical court. In 1694 he published "An Answer to the pretended Account of Denmark," designed as an answer to Lord Moleworth's work relative to that country. Dr King's piece procured him the office of secretary to the princess, afterwards queen Anne. He produced in 1698 "A Journey to London" a burlesque on Dr Martin Lister's Journey to Paris, which was followed by the "Transactioneer" a satire on the Royal Society and its president Sir Hans Sloane. In 1703 or 1705 he went to Ireland

which he was made judge of the Admiralty committee for pilotage, keeper of the records, and vice-chancellor to the privyse; but he resented this emolument from these lucrative places, owing to his indolence and inattention. Returning to England in 1708 his friends procured him the office of gazetteer which he soon resigned, and died December 25 1712 of disease brought on by intemperance. He assisted in the very journal, called the " Examiner" and published a translation of Ovid's Art of Love and other pieces of light poetry. His Original Works in Prose and Verse, 1776 3 vols. 8vo, were edited by Mr John Nichols.—*Bug Brit. Allen's Lives of the Poets.*

KING (WILLIAM) a learned Irish prelate who was a native of Antrim, but of Scotch extraction. He received his education at Trinity college Dublin where he took the degree of BA in 1670 and that of MA in 1673 when he was ordained a deacon. The next year he entered into full orders, and was appointed chaplain to the archbishop of Tuam in 1676. He was subsequently made a prebend and precentor of Tuam chancellor of the church of St Patrick at Dublin and master of St Werburgh's parish in that city. His zealous opposition to the measures of the Roman Catholic party in the reign of James II insured his preferment after the expulsion of that prince. In 1688 he was promoted to the deanery of St Patrick's and in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Derry. In 1702 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and in 1717 he was nominated one of the lords justices of Ireland in office which he also filled in the years 1721 and 1723. He died May 8th 1729 aged seventy nine. He was distinguished for his wit as well as his learning. Having been disappointed in his expectations of being raised to the primacy of Ireland on the death of archbishop Lindsey it being assigned as a reason for passing him over that he was too far advanced in years—he received Dr Boutier the new primate at his first visit without paying him the customary compliment of rising to salute him apologizing for the apparent incurvity by saying My lord I am sure your grace will forgive me because you know I am too old to rise. Archbishop King is principally noted at present as the author of a treatise De Origine Mali the object of which is to show that the presence of material and moral evil in the world is not inconsistent with the power and goodness of the supreme being. This work provoked the unadversaries of the celebrated Boyle as it impeached his arguments on the Maccabean system. Some remarks on it were likewise published by Leibnitz whose objections as well as those of other opponents, are considered in the additions to an English translation of the work by Law afterwards bishop of Carlisle.—*Bug Brit. Allen's G. Bug.*

KING (WILLIAM) an ingenious writer of the last century. He was born near London in 1685 and received his education at Balliol college, Oxford, where he proceeded LLD in

1715. He was made secretary to the duke of Gramont and afterwards to the earl of Arundel, successive chancellors of the university, and he subsequently became principal of St Mary-hall and public orator. His death took place in 1763. He edited some of the works of Dr South, and published many tracts in the Latin language, chiefly on temporary topics, besides which he wrote an amusing autobiographical work containing anecdotes of his contemporaries, which made its appearance only a few years since, in an octavo volume.—*Nash's Lit. Anec.*

KINGSTON (ELIZABETH, duchess of) was born in 1780 and was the daughter of colonel Chudleigh, governor of Chelsea college who dying while she was young left her almost unprovided for. She resided with her mother who, through the interest of Pulman afterwards earl of Bath procured her the post of maid of honour to the princess of Wales, the mother of his late majesty. Her wit and beauty procured her many admirers, and in spite of the levity of her manners, a serious offer of marriage from the duke of Hamilton. But while that nobleman was on the continent Mrs Hazmer the aunt of Miss Chudleigh with whom she was on a visit persuaded her niece to marry privately captain Hervey a naval officer afterwards earl of Bristol. She soon conceived a violent dislike of her husband heightened by the discovery that she had been deceived into an opinion that the duke of Hamilton had forgotten her. Her marriage which took place August 4th 1744 was kept a secret, and her refusal of advantageous proposals of marriage which she subsequently received, offended her mother and subjected her to reproaches which induced her to go abroad. She went in company with a major in the army with whom she proceeded to Berlin where they parted. She is said to have been well received by the king of Prussia and also at the court of Dresden, and on her return to England (as Miss Chudleigh) she resumed her situation of maid of honour. Deafous of breaking off her union with captain Hervey she adopted the infamous expedient of tearing the leaf out of the parish register in which her marriage was entered; but repeating of this step in consequence of her husband's succeeding to the peerage she contrived to have the leaf replaced. Not long after the duke of Kingston made her a matrimonial offer on which she endeavoured to procure a divorce from lord Bristol. He at first opposed her scheme, but at length he assented to it, and she obtained the wished-for separation. On the 8th of March 1769 she was openly married to Evelyn Pierrepont duke of Kingston on whose death in 1773 she found herself left mistress of a splendid fortune under the condition of her not again becoming a wife. But she was not permitted to enjoy her riches undisturbed. The heirs of the duke commenced a suit against her for legacy in consequence of which she was tried before the house of Lords, and was found guilty, but on her pleading the privilege of peerage the

used punishment of branding in the hand was resented, and this was done "on paying the sum of office." This severity had been secured that it was not inflicted by this process. The remainder of the life of this remarkable wreath was spent abroad, and she died at her seat near Rostchildheim in France, August 25, 1768.—*Biog. Univ.*

KIPLING, DR. (THOMAS) dean of Peterborough, and regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, of St John's college in which university he was a member. In 1792 he preached the Boyle's lecture but never printed it, and the year following a Dr Fred, fellow of Jesus college, publishing some opinions hostile to the established church, Dr Kipling accepted the unpopular office of promoter or prosecutor against him in the university courts, a proceeding which terminated in Mr Fred's expulsion and drew upon himself some severe strictures from the pen of Dr Edwards, a unitarian clergyman. Dr Kipling died in February 1821. His works are—*The Elementary Parts of Dr Smith's Complete System of Optics* '40, 1778. *Codex Theodon Novis Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, quadrat Latere Gra co-Latinis*, folio, 2 vols. 1793. "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic" '8vo, 1802, and an 8vo pamphlet entitled "Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists against Bentham and Irish Protestants examined," 1809.—*Gr. Mag.*

KIPPIES (ANDREW) an eminent dissenting divine and biographer was born at Nottingham, March 26, 1725, being the son of a silk hosiery of that town. He was educated under Dr Doddridge at Northampton, and in 1746 became minister of a dissenting congregation at Boston in Lincolnshire. In 1750 he removed to Dorking in Surrey and in 1753 succeeded Dr Hughes, as pastor to a dissenting congregation in Prince-street, Westminster. His settlement at Westminster had the foundation of an extensive estimation with the general body of protestant dissenters and on the death of Dr Jennings in 1763 he was appointed classical and philological tutor to the academy supported in London by the funds of William Coward, esq. and sustained that office with great appreciation for more than five and twenty years. In 1767 he received the degree of DD from the university of Edinburgh and in 1778 and 1779 became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Society. On the disestablishment of Coward's academy, he assisted some time in another institution formed at Hackney for the education of ministers and others in the dissenting connexion, but in a few years after would resign his share in the conduct of it. He died of a fever originating in a cold caught on a journey on the 5th of October 1795 leaving behind him a high and merited reputation for learning, conduct, and abilities. Dr Kippies was a frequent writer in the *Monthly Review*, and laid the foundation of the *New Annual Register*. On the application of the dissidents in 1778, for the enlargement of the

act of reformation, he wrote a "Vindication" of that measure. In 1783 he published "An Dissertation on the Provincial Treaty with America." He was also author of lives of sir John Pringle, captain Cook, Dr Doddridge, and Dr Lardner; that of captain Cook singly and those of the others to be prefixed to new editions of their works. But the literary undertaking to which Dr Kippes devoted his principal attention during the later years of his life was an improved edition of the *"Biographia Britannica"*. This work has attained considerable reputation but was conducted on a plan so elaborate that no termination of it on the same scale is ever likely to be attempted. The labours of Dr Kippes extended only to five folio volumes forming a very small part of the projected plan. His candour and liberality as a biographer are conspicuous, but his anxiety to make all his authorities testify for themselves gives a diffuse undigested result which might have been beneficially avoided by more spirit and decision.—*Rev. Cyclop. Gr. Mag. Adu. &c. G. Biog.*

KIRBY (JOHN JOSUAS) a native of Purfleet in Suffolk who from the humble condition of a house painter raised himself by his talents and industry to a respectable rank among the artists of his day and was elected a fellow both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was born in 1716 and first attracted public notice by a series of drawings, which he published taken from the monumental and other antiquities of the county in which he lived. A treatise on perspective which he edited in 1754, increased his reputation and introduced him to the knowledge of the earl of Bute through whose interest he was appointed drawing master to queen Charlotte and clerk of the works at Kew palace. His other writings are—*The Perspective of Architecture* 2 vols. folio 1761 printed at the expense of the late king. *A Map of Suffolk* 1766 originally drawn by his father and a vindication of the principles laid down in his work on Perspective against the attacks of an Italian named Sangati. He is also known as the father of the celebrated Mrs Trimmer. Mr Kirby died in 1774.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS) a learned German jesuit, born at Freida, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. Having completed his education at Wurtzburg in Franconia he became in 1633 a member of the college belonging to his order at Avignon. Father Kircher was a good Orientalist, as well as an excellent mathematician but the fanciful nature of some of his studies has caused most of his productions to be considered rather curious than useful. The elucidation of hieroglyphics was a favourite pursuit with him in his attempts to unravel which he occasionally fell into some singular absurdities. His industry as a writer was unwearyed, the whole of his works occupying no fewer than twenty volumes in folio eleven in quarto, and three in octavo. Of these the principal are, his "*Egyptus Aegyptiacus* & vols. folios;

"*Chaldaea, Egyptiaca.*" "Phoenicia Nova," & "Ars magna secundum Combinatianam;" "Pythagoras Magistri," fol., "Inventio extantissimæ," 4to, "Mandus Sabotanus," 2 vols., "Musurgia Universalis," 2 vols. folio; "Tutus Babilo;" "Clara Illustratio;" "Præstans Graecorum Catoptrice" 4to, "Arca Noe," "Poligraphus," folio, "Organica Mathematica" "Lingua Egyptiaca restituta," "Ars magna lucis et umbrae folio, &c. &c. In his "Musurgia Nova" he lays claim to the invention of the Zôchan harp, and in his "Phœnix Nova," to that of the speaking trumpet. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Rome, where he died in 1660.—There were also two protestant divines of the same name in Germany about the same period. CONRAD KIRCHER a native of Augsburg is advantageously known as the compiler of an excellent concordance of the Old Testament in Greek and Hebrew, the corresponding words of the former language being arranged throughout under those of the latter. This work was printed at Frankfort in 1607.—The other JOHN KRÄCKER was born at Tübingen in the dutchy of Württemberg and made some noise by his conversion from protestantism to the Romish church, the reasons for which change he published and provoked several answers from the Lutheran champions. He went into Hungary in 1640 and is supposed to have died there soon after.—Moret.

KIRCHMAN (JON) a native of Lübeck in Germany eminent for his classical attainments. He was born in 1572, and having acquired the rudiments of a learned education in his native city went in 1593 to Frankfort on the Oder. Here he continued to prosecute his studies with equal perseverance and success till 1597 when he proceeded to Jena, and afterwards entered himself of the university of Strasburg. The state of his finances precluding all possibility of indulging from his own means his favourite propensity which led him to foreign travel, he was at length fortunate enough to acquire the confidence of a rich citizen of Lameburg, who sent him through France and Italy at his own expense, in quality of tutor to his son. On his return in 1602 he settled at Rostock where the following year has reputation as a second scholar obtained him the professorship of poetry. In 1604 he published the work by which he is most advantageously known to posterity a dissertation "On the Funeral Ceremonies used among the Romans." He also published another work, "De Anna," which was much esteemed on account of its illustrations of that branch of antiquities. He was much employed in education, and a great many scholars were sent to him from the review cities of Germany. While at Beeskow he contracted a marriage, and was at length called to provide over the university of Lübeck. He left many works behind him among which, in addition to the one already mentioned, are "The Horoscope of the Duke of Mecklenburgh" and treatises on logic and rhetoric. He performed the functions of rec-

tor of the university of Lübeck with distinction, which however did not prevent it from decaying. His death took place in 1653.—Moret. Hist. Nat. Mém.

KIRKLAND (THOMAS) an ingenious medical and surgical writer and practitioner, who studied at the university of Edinburgh and took the degree of M.D. He established himself as a physician at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he pursued his professional career to the advanced age of seventy seven and died in 1798. In the early part of his life he attended the family of Lord Ferrers at Stanton Harold where he was called when that nobleman shot his steward, Mr Johnson. Dr Kirkland behaved with great spirit and address on that unfortunate occasion and was principally instrumental in procuring the arrest of the homicide. As a surgeon he distinguished himself by a controversy with Mr Pott relative to the propriety of amputation in cases of compound fractures. He also wrote on gangrene, fevers, puerperal disease, apoplexy and paralytic affections, &c. &c., but his principal performance is entitled, "An Inquiry into the present state of Medical Surgery" 1783, 1786 2 vols. 8vo.—Gent. Mag. Regn. Edit.

KIRSTENIUS (PETER) a celebrated physician, was born at Breklap in Salem, in 1577. He was the son of a merchant, who died while he was an infant, and he was designed by his guardians for trade; but in consequence of his avidity for knowledge, being allowed to embrace a learned profession, he was sent to study physic at several of the German universities. Having heard a high character of the works of Avicenna, he resolved to study Arabic in order to read them in the original language. He took the degree of M.D. at Basel and returning to Ryssow, was made vector of the college in that city but at length he confined himself wholly to the practice of physic and the cultivation of the Arabic language in which he printed such works as he deemed most useful. He was finally invited by the celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern to Sweden and was made medical professor at Upsal, where he died in 1640. He is author of "Grammatica Arabica;" "Tract. Specimen characterem Arabicorum;" "Decas Sacrae Canticorum Arabicorum;" "Vita quatuor Evangelistarum ex codicibus Manuscriptis Arabicis;" "Liber Secundus Canonis Avicennæ;" "Liber de vero usc. ab eo Medicorum;" "Note in Evangelium S. Matthei ex collatione septuaginta Arabicorum Synopsis, Egyptianorum, Graecorum, et Latinorum." —Moret.

KIRKWAN (RICHARD) a distinguished modern writer on chemistry, geology and the kindred sciences. He was a native of the county of Galway in Ireland, and was educated at the university of Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. He devoted himself with great labour to chemical and mineralogical researches, and became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. He published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1751, 1755 and 1755,

"Experiments and Observations on the Specific Gravity and Mineralic Power of various Soils Schottestey," which important subject he further prosecuted in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1783. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo, which was translated into German by Croll, and subsequently republished with additions and improvements. In 1787 he published an "Essay on Phlogiston and the conservativeness of Acids," designed as a defence of the theory of chemistry advanced by Dr Priestley. This very ingenious production was translated into French by the advocates for the anti-phlogistic hypothesis, and published with annotations on the rival system which made a convert of Dr Kirwan, whose rejection of the principles he had so ably supported had a considerable influence in producing the revolution which took place in chemical science. He produced, besides the foregoing works, "An Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes" 1787 8vo, a treatise on the Analysis of Mineral Waters 8vo and another on Logos 8vo. To which may be added, various communications to the learned societies to which he belonged. At Dublin he founded an association for the express purpose of cultivating mineralogy and as a geologist he distinguished himself by advocating what has been called the Neptunian theory of the earth, in opposition to that of Dr James Hutton. His death occurred in 1812.—*Gent. Mag.*

KIRWAN (WALTER BLAKE) an Irish divine eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was born at Galway in 1754, and educated at the English Catholic college of St Omers whence he removed to Louvain where he took priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy. In 1778 he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London and attained some fame by his exertions in the pulpit. In 1787 he resolved to conform to the establishment, and preached to his first protestant congregation in St Peter's church Dublin. His skill in the delivery of charity sermons was so great, that in 1788 the governors of the general daily schools of several parishes in Dublin entered into a resolution

That from the effects produced by the sermons of the rev Walter Blake Kirwan from the pulpit, his officiating in this metropolis was considered a peculiar national advantage and that vestries should be called to consider the most effectual method to secure to the city an instrument, under Providence of so much public benefit.' In the same year he was preferred to the probaedry of Howth, and to the rectory of St Nicholas Dublin, and finally presented to the deanship of Killala. Wunden was told of his attraction to episcopacy, and it was often necessary to keep off the crowds from the churches in which he preached by guards and palisades. He died unshaven by his tabernacle October 27 1803, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters, the duc and duchess of whom was granted a pension of 3000 per annum. In

1814 a volume of his sermons, *Sermons published*, which is the only work of his which reached the press.—*Life prefixed to Sermons.*

KLAPROTH (MANNI HESSE) a very eminent German writer on chemistry and mineralogy. He was chemical professor at Berlin, and particularly distinguished himself by his skill in the analysis of various substances, especially those belonging to the metallic kingdom. He discovered the metal called uranium, and ascertained the properties of talium and titanium and he also discovered the zircon earth and the mellite acid. His analytical researches which are extremely interesting and important are chiefly comprised in his "Beiträge zur chemischen Kenntnis der Mineralienkörper," Berlin 1800 1810 5 vols. 8vo and "Chemische Abhandlungen gemacht im Jahre 1815" Berlin 1815 8vo. Selections from his chemical essays have been translated into English. Klaproth died, far advanced in years, in the beginning of 1817.—*Bug Univ.*

KLEBER (J B) a French military officer of distinction under the republican government. He was a native of Strasbourg and is said to have been an architect, which profession he relinquished for the army and entered into the service of the bishop of Munster which he left in 1783 for that of France. He rapidly obtained advancement during the first revolutionary commotions, and in 1793 he was employed against the royalists of La Vendee. He was afterwards removed to the army of Ardenne, and then to that of the Sambre and Meuse in which he displayed great skill in his manoeuvres during the campaign of 1794 when he was a general of division. In 1795 he commanded at Dusseldorf and in 1796 he contributed much to the success of Jourdan at the opening of the campaign. The directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse which he resigned to Hoche. After the treaty of Campo Formio he passed to the army professedly destined for the invasion of England and he then accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the attack of Alexandria but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and the rear-guard in the ensuing retreat. When Buonaparte left Egypt Kleber was appointed commander of the army in his room, a situation of great difficulty and danger from the state of the French troops and the power of the enemies to whom they were opposed. He however captured the city of Cairo and made an alliance with Murad Bey. The unpromising situation of affairs induced him to enter into negotiations for the removal of the French army from Egypt but before that event took place he was assassinated by an Arab in 1800.—*Bug Univ. Dict Hist des H. M. ds 18ma. 8*

KLEIN (JAMES THOMAS) an eminent naturalist, who was born at Königsberg, in 1805. He became secretary to the senate of Danzig a situation which afforded him leisure for the cultivation of science. He engaged in extensive correspondence, and wrote on

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among very despatched and simple history. Cuvier represents him as having been a truly industrious acquire, but deficient in taste and genius. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Institute of Edinburgh, and one of the founders of the Society of the Lovers of Natural History of Duncan. He died in 1759. A list of his works, which are very numerous, may be found in our authorities.—*Bug Umr. Gronovii Biol. Regni Animal. et Lapid.*

KLEIST (EWALD CHRISTIAN von) a Poet-meraman by birth who, by the exercise of his poetical abilities on the subject of the seasons has been by some considered the German Thomson. He was born in 1715 at Zobbin and after serving with credit in the Danish army entered that of Prussia in which he obtained a commission as major to the regiment Von Haussen. He fell in action gallantly fighting against the Russians at Kunernsdorf in the August of 1759. Besides his celebrated poem on Spring, printed in 1749 he was the author of some idylls which are considered scarcely inferior in simple elegance to those of Gesner. He also wrote a series of moral essays which possess much merit, a romance entitled *Cassades* and a professional treatise on military tactics which appeared in the year of his death.—*Now Diet Hist.*

KLINGFNSTIerna (SAMUEL) a Swedish philosopher and mathematician born near Linkoping in 1689. He studied at Upsal where he first applied himself to the law in compliance with the wishes of his friends but he relinquished this pursuit for the more congenial study of mathematics. In 1723 he composed two dissertations on the height of the atmosphere and on the improvement of the thermometer which were inserted in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Upsal. In 1727 he commenced traveling in Germany France and England and returned to Sweden in 1730. He was then confirmed in the post of professor of mathematics, which had been promised to him during his travels. He held it till his death October 28th 1785. Klingfniesterna is principally distinguished for his researches relating to optics, and he was the author of many memoirs on various branches of philosophy and mathematics, in the Transactions of the academy of Stockholm the Royal Society of Upsal, and the Royal Society of London of which last he was a foreign associate. He also published the *Elements of Euclid* in Latin, and *Muschenbecks Natural Philosophy* in Swedish.—*Bug Umr.*

KLOPSTOCK (FREDERIC TACOPHILUS) an eminent German poet, was born at Quedlinburg, July 2 1724. His father a man of singular, but elevated character, was bailiff of the place, and he was the eldest of eleven children. After an elementary education at home, he was sent to the college of his native place, where he made himself familiar with the learned languages, and attempted compositions both in prose and verse. In the latter

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he manifested talents, and early exhibited the forte epic of "The Messiah," to which he was excited by a patriotic wish to visit the poetic character of Germany in opposition to the sneers of certain French writers who denied to its natives the possession of any sort of talent for poetry. In 1745 he was removed to the university of Jena, where he studied theology, but in the midst of his academic pursuits, he found leisure to sketch the first three cantos of "The Messiah" which he composed in German hexameters, regardless of the asserted uniformity of the Teutonic languages for the rules of Greek and Latin prosody. In 1746 he removed to Leipzig, and became member of a society of literary young men who occasionally published their essays in a paper entitled *The Bremen Contributions*, in which he inserted his completed cantos of the Messiah. He subsequently quitted Leipzig and became tutor in the house of a relation named Weiss about which time an amatory but unrequited attachment gave a peculiar hue to his poetical labours. At length the publication of ten books of his "Messiah," made his name celebrated throughout Germany and acquired him hosts both of admirers and of critics. The former were chiefly among those who were equally alive to poetry and devotion while the latter were composed of stern theologians who disliked the mixture of scripture history with poetical invention and of rigid grammarians who carp'd at his innovations in regard to style and versification. Klopstock himself profited by these controversies, but wisely forbore to mingle in them. In 1750 he travelled into Switzerland, where he was received with great respect, and he became so pleased with the scenery of that country and the simple manners of its inhabitants, that he intended to spend the remainder of his life there, when he received an invitation from baron Bernstorff to reside at Copenhagen with assurances of such a pension as would permit him to devote himself solely to literature. He acceded to this proposal and proceeding to Copenhagen by way of Hamburg, he there became acquainted with Miss Muller, an amiable young lady of literary talents, who having read his Messiah with enthusiasm, had ardently desired to see the author. The steps by which this acquaintance ripened into tenderness, are described with great beauty and simplicity in his well-known letters written when she had become his wife to Samuel Richardson and afterwards published in that writer's correspondence. The reception of Klopstock at Copenhagen was highly cordial and the manner in which he passed his life is most interestingly described in the same letters. He lost this amiable and affectionate lady in childhood a few months after the foregoing pleasing account was sketched, and to perpetuate her memory he published in 1759 some literary productions which she left behind her. He lived chiefly at Copenhagen until 1771 when he removed as Danish legate to Hamburg; and he subsequently became counsellor to the

ment of Berlin. Afterward he left with a pension. He died at Berlin, and part of his last money he left to the Mendelssohn and other schools and charities. (Philadelphia March 16, 1883.) In the second year of his age, he was endowed with great memory. Klopstock, a poor, distinguished by excellence of imagination and sentiment, but amiss in his style, which is very great, is in age to like himself in metaphysical abstractions, and his thoughts of feeling sometimes approach to extravagance. The Mendelssohn is twenty cantos, containing twenty thousand hexameter lines, proves at once his fertility and prolixity. His odes, lyric poems, and dramas are all much admired by his countrymen, but the latter are better adapted to the closet than the stage. A great portion of the poetical merit of Klopstock consists in his noble and energetic style and diction which unhappily can scarcely be appreciated out of Germany. He was also a prose-writer of no mean rank, and his "Grammatical Dialogues" in particular are much esteemed.—*Mom. of Fred. and Mary Klopstock. Ross's Cyclop. New Diet Hist.*

KLOTH (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS) an eminent German scholar and critic was born in 1788 at Bischofswiesen near Dresden. He showed a very early attachment to letters, which induced his father, who was a clergy man, to spare no expense in his education. After acquiring the rudiments of learning by private tuition, he repaired to Gorlitz and studied the Greek and Latin classics under Baumgarten. Here he distinguished himself in versatility by the composition of a Latin poem on the destruction of Zittau, and by a treatise in defence of Corio against Plutarch and Don Chrysostom. In 1756 he removed to Leipzig where he took a part in the "Acta Eruditorum," and wrote two satirical pieces, entitled "Moses Eruditus" and "Genesius Sacch," the severity of which against the prevailing taste for glorifying and generalizing science, produced from a host of enemies. In 1761 he published "Opuscule Poetica," and repaired from Leipzig to Jena, where he opened a school. The next year however he accepted a professorship at Gottingen and published a treatise "De Venetianis Virgili," a Miscellanea Critica, and applied himself with great ardor to the study of ancient gems and paintings. His country now presented him offices from more than one German prince, but for some time he preferred the chair of philosophy at Gottingen, to which he was appointed by the king of Great Britain. Some success on his reputation at Gottingen at length induced him to accept the invitation of the king of Prussia to become professor of philosophy at Halle, according to his departure he published "Historia Historiarum" et Satyricorum. In 1771 he published a second work of the same kind, entitled "Dionacula Nemungana" and "Historique romain."

"Dionysia Antiquitatis." Besides the works already mentioned he wrote, "Ode to the Memory of Leibnitz," "Liberatio de Minervae Romana," "Anteversationes in Theophrasti Characteres Edition," "Discourse de la fable Androch. Harault," "Elegies," "Carmen," "Fables Petit Buronniere," "Radicala Literaria," and various other pieces and dissertations, a list of which may be seen in our authorities—*Mores de Vitis Philologorum. Ross's Cyclopedie.*

KLUIT (ADRIAN) a Dutch historian and juridical writer. He was born at Dordt in 1735, and studied at Utrecht, where he became a proficient in ancient literature. He was employed as a teacher in several schools, and at length was made rector of that of Middleburg, where he obtained a professorship in 1776. Three years after he was nominated professor of archæology and Dutch history and diplomacy at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1793 notwithstanding which he continued his lectures and literary labours till 1802 when he was restored to his office. In 1806 he was constituted professor of statistics under the regal government. His death took place January 12 1807 owing to the destruction of his house from the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder which was moored to the quay near which he resided. Among his principal productions is his history of the political affairs of Holland in 1793 5 vols. See—*Biog. Univ.*

KNELLER bart. (or GODFRAY) an eminent portrait painter was born at Lebeck about 1646. His father who was surveyor-general of the mines to count Mansfeld, designed him for a military life and he was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification. Subsequently perceiving his decided bent for painting he wisely acquiesced, and placed him under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam. He visited Italy in 1672 where he became a disciple of Carlo Maratta and Bernini, and painted several historical pieces and portraits both at Rome and Venice. He did not however remain long in Italy and on his return he was induced to visit England in company with his brother John Zachary Kneller in 1674. They were recommended to a Hamburg merchant, for whom Godfrey painted a much admired family picture which being seen by the Duke of York the latter introduced the painter to Charles II by whom he was much patronized. He was equally favoured by James II and William III, for the latter of whom he painted the beauties of Hampton-court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of alcabre. He also took the portrait of the earl Rochester the same sovereign, who in 1685 banished and made his guardians of the privy chamber. Queen Anne continued him in the same office, and George I made him a baronet. He dedicated to Rochester his art to an accomplished age, and had reached his seventy-fifth year at his death in 1722. His interment took place at Wapping church where, under a splendid canopy, was deposited his remains, covered by a pall, on which was inscribed in English by Pope. Whether as an emin-

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sacrifice of sacrificing his just reputation to laude, on many occasions his negligence being extreme. The arts of his heads are extremely graceful and his colouring is lively true and harmonious his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious. On the other hand he displays a singular paucity of imagination in his pictures even in his portraits the heads alone merit much attention the attitudes, action and drapery being simple, varying and ungraceful. Wealth was his leading object and that he attained, spending however with great freedom. He was extravagantly vain possessed a fund of humour and a lively talent at repartee many pleasant specimens of which have been duly recorded. About seventy five of his heads have been engraved.—*Watkins & Anec D'Argenville Vies de Peint Big Brit*

KNIGGE (ADOLPH FRANCIS FREDERICK baron von) a German philosopher and man of letters, born near Hanover in 1757. He studied at Gottingen and after having made some campaigns as a military man he visited many of the courts and cities of Germany more in the character of a philosophical observer of men and manners than as a candidate for wealth or honours. He died May 6 1796 at Bremen where he belonged to the collegiate chapter. Baron Knigge published many works on philosophy morals and the belles lettres in a popular style which procured him much reputation among his contemporaries. The best of his productions is his treatise *Über den Umgang mit Menschen—Of Commerce with Mankind*.—*Big Lit.*

KNIGHT esq (RICHARD PAYNE) an eminent patron of learning and the fine arts to the study and encouragement of which he devoted a great portion of his time and ample fortune. His father a man of large landed property from a dread lest the delicacy of his son's constitution should be still further impaired by the discipline of a public school kept him at home till his fourteenth year prohibiting from the same motive almost all application to study but on his decease which took place at that period young Knight was placed at a large seminary where he soon distinguished himself by his love for and progress in, classical literature. The pursuit of this, his favourite study formed afterwards the principal relaxation from his public duties as representative of Ludlow for which borough he sat in several successive parliaments. In every thing connected with art he was eminently skilled and his opinion eagerly consulted, while the splendid collection of ancient bronzes medals pictures and drawings assembled in his museum at his house in Soho-square evinced equal proofs of his taste and liberality. The whole of this valuable collection he bequeathed at his death to the British museum a patriotic legacy which was afterwards legalised by an act of parliament passed expressly for that purpose. As an author he distinguished himself by the force and depth of historical acumen the variety of his knowledge and his perfect familiarity with the domestic habits and customs of the ancients.

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His principal prose writings are, *An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Proserpine lately existing at Isernia in the Kingdom of Naples and its connexion with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients*, 4to 1796; *An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet*, 4to, 1791, *Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste* 8vo 1805 and *Prolegomena in Homerum*, reprinted in the Classical Journal. In his capacity of poet he published *The Landscape* a didactic poem 8vo, 1794 a review of which he afterwards printed in 1795. *The Progress of Civil Society* a didactic poem 4to 1795 and a monody to the memory of Fox 8vo 1806. His last work was *The Romance of Alfred*. Among his manuscripts is said to be a curious and valuable correspondence with the late John Philip Kemble on the subject of the Greek drama. In politics Mr Knight was a whig of the old school. He died April 28 1824, aged seventy six.—*Am. Biog.*

KNIGHT (SAMUEL) an English divine born in 1674 in London where he was brought up at St Paul's school and afterwards removed to Trinity college Cambridge. He is principally known as the author of a well written and interesting life of Dr John Colet, dean of St Paul's and founder of the establishment in which he received the rudiments of his education. Dr Knight also published a similar biographical memoir of the dean's learned contemporary and friend Erasmus which is replete with much valuable information. He was fortunate in obtaining some rich ecclesiastical preferments holding the vicarage of Clipperton and the rectories of Borough green and Blundeston with a stall in Ely cathedral and the archdeaconry of Berkshire. His death took place in 1746 when his remains were deposited in the chancel at his living of Blundeston in Huntingdonshire.—*Aldis's G. Biog. Dict.*

KNIGHTON or KNYGHTON (HENRY) an English ecclesiastic and historian who flourished during the latter moiety of the fourteenth century. He was a canon of Leicester abbey and besides a chronicle of events from the Norman invasion to his own times wrote a more detailed account of the life and actions of Richard II with the circumstances which led to and accompanied the usurpation of the crown by Bolingbroke. This work is to be found in the collection of 1652.—*Nicolson Hist. Lib.*

KNOES (OLAUS ANDERSON) a learned Swede born about the middle of the eighteenth century. After having been for some time a tutor in the university of Upsal where he obtained the degree of master of arts he became professor at the gymnasium of Skara in the province of Westgotland. He died in 1804. Professor Knos deserves notice as the historian of Swedish literature. His works are "Historia Academiae Upsalensis" part i—vii Upsal 1757—90 and "Historia Litterarum Vestrogothicae Lundorum Postcarum," part i—viii; besides dissertations and letters—*Big Univ.*

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KNOLES (RICHARD) author of an able and well-known history of the Turks was born in Northamptonshire, and was entered at the university of Oxford about 1560. He is said to have been a fellow of Lincoln college which he left to be master of the free-school of Sandwich in Kent; and he proved himself adapted to the situation by publishing for the use of his scholars, a compendium of the Latin Greek, and Hebrew Grammar London 1600. Aiming at the fugitive character of historian he composed his History of the Turks, folio 1610 being the labour of twelve years. It has passed through several editions and is extected in a manner which has transmitted his name with honour to posterity. Several continuations have appeared the last of which is that of sir Paul Rycaut. Knolles is also author of the lives and conquests of the Ottoman kings and emperors until 1610 and

A Brief Discourse on the Greatness of the Turkish Empire. He likewise translated Bodin's "Six Books of a Commonwealth". Dr Johnson thought so highly of Knolles's history that he was of opinion nothing could have prevented him from being more popular but the remoteness and barbarity of the people whose story he relates.—*Atlas. Oxon. John son's Rambler* No. 122.

KNORR (GEORGE WOLFGANG) a German engraver born at Nuremberg December 30 1705. Till the age of eighteen he followed the occupation of a turner after which he adopted that of engraving. He also cultivated painting and executed some landscapes. Later in life the study of books gave him a taste for natural history to which he principally devoted his talents. He published *Thesaurus Rei Herbariae Hortensique universalis, &c.* 1750 folio, *Deliciae Naturae selecte* folio, and a collection of monuments &c from ancient sepulchres. He died in 1758.—*Bug. Univ.*

KNOTT (EDWARD) a learned English Jesuit whose real name was Mathias Wilson and who is chiefly known by the part which he sustained in the controversy with Chillingworth. He was born at Pegsworth in Northumbria in the year 1580 and having been educated took priest's orders, and in his twenty-sixth year entered among the jesuits. He taught divinity at the English college at Rome and was afterwards appointed provincial of England. He died in London in January 1656 and was buried in the church of St Pancras. This jesuit was the author of several controversial works in which he displayed great acuteness and learning. It was to answer to him that Chillingworth wrote his "Religion of the Protestants" to which Knott rejoined by a work entitled *Inidelity unmasked* "wherein the latitudes of principle displayed by his opponent afforded him several advantages.—*Bug. Brit. Morn.*

KNOWLES (THOMAS) an able English divine and excellent classical scholar born in 1575 at Ely and educated in the grammar school of that city, whence he removed on a scholarship to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Of this society he in due course became fellow,

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and obtained eventually a stall in the cathedral belonging to his native place with the livings of Hickworth Chedburgh and Wingate, and the incumbency of St Mary's at Berry in which latter place his death occurred in 1602. He was the author of a great variety of devotional and controversial tracta among which are a series of twelve sermons, on the existence and attributes of the Devil printed together in one octavo volume, *Lectures for Passion Week*, six epistles of *Advice to a Young Clergyman*, *Primitive Christianity in Defence of the Trinity* a Reply to Clayton's *Essay on Spirit* On the Divine Legation of Moses On Charity and Sunday Schools The Tithe Bill, The Test Act, &c &c and a sermon on the ceremony of episcopal confirmation as practised in the church of England.—*Gene. Mag.*

KNOX (JOHN) the chief instrument and promoter of the reformation in Scotland. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family and born at Gifford in East Lothian in 1505. He received his primary education at the grammar school of Haddington, whence he was removed to the university of St Andrews where he received the degree of MA much before the usual age. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession he began as usual with the study of scholastic divinity in which he so much distinguished himself that he was admitted into priest's orders before the time appointed by the canons. He soon became weary of the subtle theology of the schools, and resolved to apply himself to that which was more plain and practical. This alteration of opinion led him to attend the sermons of Thomas Guillame or Williams a man of eminent who was so bold as to preach against the pope's authority and he was still more impressed by the instructions of the celebrated George Wishart, so that he quickly relinquished all thoughts of officiating in the church of Rome and became tutor to the sons of the lords of Long Niddrie and Ormesby, who had embraced the reformed doctrines. Here he contrived to preach not only to his pupils but to the people of the neighbouring burgh, until interrupted by cardinal Beaton archbishop of St Andrews who obliged him to abscond and he thought of returing to Germany. The persuasion of the fathers of his pupils, and the assassination of Beaton by the League, encouraged him to remain, and he took shelter under the protection of the latter in the castle of St Andrews, where he instructed his scholars and notwithstanding the opposition of the sub-prior and clergy of St Andrews he preached the principles of the reformation with extraordinary courage and boldness. This continued until the castle of St Andrews surrendered to the French in July 1547 when he was carried with the garrison into France and remained a prisoner on board the galley until the latter end of 1549. Being then set at liberty he passed over to England and arriving in London was licensed either by Cromwell or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick, and after

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wounds at Newcastle. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI and preached before the king and council at Westminster who recommended Cranmer to give him the living of Allhallows in London, which he declined, not choosing to conform to the English liturgy as it then stood. It is even said that he refused a bishopric regarding all prolixity as unworthy of the kingdom of antichrist. He however continued his practice as an itinerant preacher until the accession of Mary in 1554 when he quitted England and sought refuge at Geneva where he had not long resided before he was invited by the English congregation of refugees there at Frankfort to become their minister. He unwillingly accepted this invitation, at the request of John Calvin, and continued his services until embroiled in dispute with Dr Cox afterwards bishop of Ely who strenuously contended for the liturgy of king Edward. Knox in his usual style of bold vituperation having in a treatise published in England called the emperor of Germany as great an enemy to Christ as Nero his opponents accused him to the senate of treason both against the emperor and queen Mary on which he received private notice of his danger and again retired to Geneva whence after a residence of a few months he ventured in 1555 to pay a visit to his native country. Finding the professors of the protestant religion greatly increased in number and formed into a society under the inspection of regular teachers he finally joined them and produced so great an effect by his exertions, both in Edinburgh and other places that the Roman catholic clergy alarmed at his progress, summoned him to appear before them in the church of the black friars in that metropolis, on the 15th May 1556. This summons he purposed to obey resting on the support of a formidable party of nobles and gentry which so alarmed his opponents that they dropped the prosecution. Thus encouraged he continued preaching with additional energy and boldness, and was even induced to write to the queen regent Mary of Lorraine a letter in which he earnestly exhorted her to listen to the Protestant doctrines. While thus occupied he was strongly invited to pay a visit to the English congregation at Geneva, and he accordingly departed for that place in July 1556. He was no sooner gone than the bishop summoned him to appear before them and as that was impossible, they passed sentence of death against him as a heretic and burnt him in effigy at the cross at Edinburgh. Against this sentence he drew up an energetic appeal which was printed at Geneva in 1558, previously to which, he was invited to return to Scotland and had actually reached Dieppe on his way when he received other letters recommending delay which suspicion he unshaken by such strong remonstrances against iniquity and backsliding, that those to whom he addressed these entered into a solemn bond or covenant, dated December 3, 1557, "that they would follow forth their master, and confess themselves and what-

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ever God had given them into his hands, rather than suffer idolatry to reign, and the subjects to be defrauded of the only food of their souls. Knox in the mean time had returned to Geneva, where he published his treatise entitled, 'The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women' chiefly aimed at the cruel government of queen Mary of England and at the attempt of the queen regent of Scotland to rule without a parliament. A Second Blast was to have followed, but the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne of England who was expected to be friendly to the Protestant cause prevented it. In April 1559 he would have visited England but was prevented by the resentment felt by Elizabeth at his late treatise he therefore proceeded directly to Scotland, where he found a persecution of the protestants just ready to commence at Stirling. With his usual intrepidity he hurried to the scene of action to share the danger and mounting a pulpit by a vehement harangue against idolatry he inflamed the people with extreme rage. The indiscretion of a priest who immediately on the conclusion of this discourse was seen preparing to celebrate mass and to decorate the altar for that purpose precipitated his hearers into direct violence and a general attack was made on the churches of the city in which the altars were overthrown, the pictures destroyed and the images broken into pieces. The people next proceeded to the monasteries which many fabrics they almost levelled to the ground and acted with a degree of energy and fury which nothing could for the moment restrain. As these notorious proceedings were censured both by the reformed preachers and by the leaders of the same party historians have agreed to regard them as an uncoercted outrage and a mere accidental eruption of popular fury. From this time Knox continued to promote the reformation by every means in his power, and by his correspondence with the secretary Cecil was chiefly instrumental in establishing the negotiation between the Congregation and the English, which terminated in the march of an English army into Scotland. Being joined by almost all the great men of the latter country these forces soon obliged the French troops who had been the principal supporters of the tyranny of the regent, to quit the kingdom and the parliament was restored to its former independence. Of that body the majority had embraced Protestant opinions and no opportunity was omitted of assailing the ancient religion until at length the presbyterian plan, recommended by Knox and his brethren was finally sanctioned, the old ecclesiastical courts being abolished and the exercises of religious worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, prohibited. In August 1561 the unfortunate Mary then widow of Francis II king of France arrived in Scotland to reign in her own right. She immediately set up a mass in the royal chapel which being most frequented, excited the zeal of Knox, who was equally intolerant with the leaders of the conqueror's party, and in

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the face of an order of privy council allowing the private mass, he openly declared from the pulpit, " that one mass was more frightful to him than ten thousand armed enemies landed in any part of the realm. This freedom gave great offence, and the queen had long and angry conferences with him on that and other occasions, in which he never paid the slightest homage either to sex or quality. He preached with equal openness against the marriage of Mary with a papist, and Darnley after his union, being induced to hear him he observed in the course of his sermon that ' God set over them, for their offences and ingratitude boys and women.' The share taken by this ardent and intrepid minister in the ensuing unhappy transactions is subject rather for history than biography. In the year 1567 he preached a sermon at the coronation of James VI when Mary had been de-throned, and Murray appointed regent. In 1572 he was greatly offended with a convention of ministers at Leith for admitting the titles of archbishop and bishop to remain during the king's minority although he approved of the regulations adopted in reference to their elections. At that time his constitution was quite broken, and he received a great additional shock by the dreadful news of the atrocious massacre of St Bartholomew. He had now ever strength enough to preach against it which he desired the French ambassador might be acquainted with but soon after took to his bed, and died on the 24th of November 1572. He was interred at Edinburgh several lords attending and particularly the earl of Morton, that day chosen regent, who as soon as he was laid in his grave thus exclaimed

There lies he who never feared the face of man who hath been often threatened with dag and dagger but yet both ended his days in peace and honour ' for he had God's providence watching over him in an especial manner when his life was sought. The character of this eminent reformer has been sketched with great candour and impartiality by Dr Robertson in his history of Scotland who, in observing upon the severity of his deportment impetuosity of temper and jealous intolerance justly observes that the qualities which now render him less amiable fitted him to advance the reformation among a fierce people and enabled him to encounter dangers and surmount opposition to which a more gentle spirit would have yielded. This is a truth which can be rejected neither by warm admirers on the one hand nor by those who imbued with the tolerant notions of a more enlightened era, are shocked at the absence of moderation on all sides. That John Knox was a man of exalted principles great intellectual energy undaunted intrepidity and exemplary piety and morality will be freely admitted by the impartial of every class. He was twice married, and had two sons by his first wife, who were educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which they became fellows. His writings, in addition to those already mentioned, etc. " A faithful Admonition to

the Professors of the Gospel of Christ in the Kingdom of England 1554 " A Letter to Queen Mary Regent of Scotland, " " A steady Exhortation to England for the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel. After his death appeared his History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland " at the end of the fourth edition of which, Edin'burgh 1732 folio, are appended all his other works.—M'Crie's *Life of Knox* Robertson's *Hist. of Scot.*

KNOX (ROBERT) an English mariner in the East India service was born about 1641. He went to sea in a ship commanded by his father in 1660 and was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, in which island he remained a captive among the natives for twenty years. At the expiration of that time he contrived to escape to a Dutch settlement, whence he obtained a passage to Batavia and thence to England. In 1661 he published his *Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon* " He was cousin to Strype the historian.—*Preface to the above Work*

KNOX DD (VICKERS) an eminent divine author of a variety of works both in theology and points literature. He was born December 8 1752 and educated at Merchant Taylors' school whence he proceeded in due course upon a fellowship to St John's college Oxford. On the death of his father he was chosen his successor in the head mastership of Tunbridge grammar school over which he presided thirty three years till returning in 1812 he was himself in turn succeeded by his son. He held the livings of Ruiswell and Ramsgate Crays in Essex and the chapelry of Shiphorne in Kent. His works many of which have been translated into various European languages are *Essays Moral and Literary* 3 vols. 8vo and 12mo. *Liberal Education* 2 vols. ditto, *Winter Evenings* 3 vols. ditto *Personal Nobility or Letters to a Young Nobleman* 1 vol. 12mo. *Christian Philosophy* 2 vols 12mo. *Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper* 1 vol. 8vo and a pamphlet

On the National Importance of Classical Education, with a variety of sermons on different occasions. He also published for the use of his school expurgated editions of Horace and Juvenal and a series of selections from the works of the best English authors, generally known as *Elegant Extracts and Elegant Epistles*. On the commencement of the war consequent on the breaking out of the French Revolution several pamphlets in opposition to the belligerent counsels which prevailed were generally attributed to him as well as a translation of Erasmus's *Bellum dulce iniquum*, printed with the signature Antipolemus.

He is also regarded as the author of a searching tract, entitled 'The Spirit of Despotism' published anonymously in 1794 and since reprinted. Dr Knox wrote the Latin language with great purity and elegance both in prose and verse paying the greatest attention to the harmony and rhythm of his sentences. His death took

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place at Tunbridge, September 6, 1821.—
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KNOX (WILLIAM) under secretary of state in the American department, previous to the independence of the United States. He published Extra Official State Papers, for the Preservation of the Constitution and Promotion of the Prosperity of the British Empire 1799 8vo and Observations upon the Liturgy containing proposals for a reformation of that part of the church service. He died in 1810 at the age of seventy-eight.—*Oreg.*

KNUTZEV (MATTHIAS) a formal professor of Atheism of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Holstein but first broached his opinions at Königsberg in Prussia and in consequence of assuming that all ideas of God and religion should be laid aside and the dictates of reason and conscience be alone pursued his followers were denominated Conscientarians. He gave the substance of his doctrines in a short letter dated from Rome from which it appears that he denied the existence of both a good and an evil principle deemed churches and priests useless and held that there is no life beyond the present for which conscience is a sufficient guide. He made some noise in his day and was answered by the Lutheran professor Mussia. He however died in obscurity as the date of his death is not recorded.—*Moren. Chateaupr.*

KNUTZEN (MARTIN) professor of philosophy at Königsberg in Prussia, was born in 1713 and died in 1751. He left several learned works the principal of which are

Systema Casuarum efficiuntium Elementa Philosophie Rationalis. Methodia Mathematica demonstrans, Thesomata de Parabolis Infinitis and a Defence of the Christian Religion 4to in German.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KOBURGER (ANTHONY) a printer of the fifteenth century who exercised his profession at Nuremberg with so much distinction that Badus Ascensus styles him Librarianorum Principes et inter fideles atque honestos mercatores non inferior loco pontus and he praises him for the beauty and accuracy of his typography. He printed editions of the Bible and other works which are much in request among book-collectors. His death took place in 1513.—*Bieg. Univ.*

KOCH (CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM) professor of public jurisprudence at Strasburgh a writer distinguished for his laborious researches concerning the antiquities of the middle ages. He was born in 1737 and was educated at the university of Strasburgh under the celebrated Schoepf. History genealogy and the canon law were the pursuits which chiefly engaged his attention. After publishing an academical dissertation on collation to ecclesiastical dignities and benefices, he produced in 1769 his commentary on the German pragmatic sanction. He succeeded to his professorship on the death of Schoepf in 1771, and became head of the diplomatic school, whence proceeded many statesmen and ministers. The progress of the French Revolu-

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tion for a time interrupted his literary pursuits, and having been chosen a member of the legislative assembly his patriotic opposition to the measures of the Jacobins occasioned his imprisonment. After eleven months captivity he was liberated on the fall of Robespierre and he was then called, by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens to the direction of the department. He quitted this office in 1795 to resume his professional duties, which were again interrupted by public employments. In 1810 he was made honorary rector of the academy of Strasburgh which office he held till his death October 25 1813. He was the author of a View of the Revolutions of Europe from the Overthrow of the Roman Empire in the West to our own Times 3 vols. 8vo a history of treaties since the peace of Westphalia and other valuable works.—*Bieg. Univ.*

KOCHANOWSKI (JAN) a Polish nobleman who was one of the best poets his country has produced. He was born in 1532 and studied in Germany after which he visited Paris Rome and Padua where his talents attracted great notice. He made acquaintance with the chancellor Zamoyski who became his zealous patron. On his return to Poland king Sigismund wished to have engaged him in his service but he preferred the indulgence of his literary taste in retirement to rank and honour. He died about 1584. His works have procured him great celebrity among his countrymen and his version of the Psalms of David obtained for him the appellation of the Pindar of Poland. His compositions may be found in the Selection of Polish Authors printed at Warsaw 1803 1803 in twenty volumes.—*Bieg. Univ.*

KOEHLER (JOHN BERNARD) a native of Lubeck distinguished in the last century as a classical scholar. At the age of seventeen he published a dissertation on the Deutes who predated over marriage among the Greeks and Romans. In 1766 he was nominated professor of history and philosophy in the university of Kiel, and from 1781 to 1786 he occupied the chair of the Greek and Oriental languages at Königsberg. His death happened April 3 1802. Koehler published Remarks on Dion Chrysostom 1765 Notes and Observations on Theocratus 1767 tracta on Roman Law a German translation of the Iphigenia in Aulis of Euripides and made collections for an edition of Herodotus, besides writing articles in periodical journals, and other literary labours.—*Bieg. Univ.*

KOEHLER or KOELER (JOHN DAVID) one of the most industrious writers of the age in which he lived. He was born in 1684 near Leipzig and studied at Wittenberg where he devoted himself to history and the belles lettres. He became secretary to baron de Strahlen, whom he quitted in 1710 for the professorship of logic at Altona and he was soon after made librarian to the university. In 1714 he obtained the chair of history and in 1717 he was appointed tutor to the margrave of Brandenburg Bayreuth. Notwithstanding

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his various engagements, he published a considerable number of valuable works, chiefly relating to history and archaeology, of which a list may be seen in our authority. The emperor Charles VI, as a mark of respect for his talents, gave Koester his portrait, suspended from a chain of gold. He became at length professor of history at Göttingen and retained the situation for twenty years, dying March 10 1715.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOENIG There were several of this name. **GEORGE MATTHIAS** the first upon record, was a Francouan born in 1616 at Alzey where his father had the superintendence of the public library. On his decease he was succeeded by his son whose learning and abilities also procured him the professorships of Greek and poetry. He compiled a Latin Biographical Dictionary of considerable merit printed in octa quo volume in 1678. His death took place about the year 1699.—**JOHANN GERHARD KOENIG** a physician of Courland in Lithuania, born 1728 was a pupil of the celebrated botanist Linnaeus. He visited various countries especially Iceland and the East Indies, keeping up throughout his travels a regular correspondence with his old instructor on the subject of their mutual study. Much of this has appeared and the late sir Joseph Banks purchased several manuscript works of this philosopher respecting the natural productions of the regions he had gone through. He died in India in 1785.—There were also two brothers in the last century **DANIEL** and **SAMUEL KOENIG** natives of Switzerland. Of these the former translated

Arbuthnot on *Ancient Coms'* into the Latin language of which Reuts afterwards published an edition at Utrecht in 1756; Daniel was killed in his twenty-second year at Franeker by the mob who in a popular commotion fell upon him under the supposition that he must be a French spy as he had been heard to converse in that language. Samuel was a good mathematical scholar and filled the professor's chair at Franeker in philosophy and ethica. He afterwards settled at the Hague on the invitation of the prince of Orange who made him his librarian. Maupertuis at that time president of the academy at Berlin of which Koeng was a member quarrelled with him and by his influence with the body procured his expulsion in consequence of an attack levelled at himself, but an able "Appeal" prevented any diminution of reputation to the discarded associate who died in 1737.—*Now Durt. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

KOENIGSMARCK (MARIA AURORA) countess of) the daughter of a Swedish general officer and born in the territory of Bremen, about 1673. Left to the care of her mother in consequence of the death of her father who was killed at the siege of Bonn she was carefully educated at Hamburg. In her seventeenth year her mother died, and this misfortune was followed by the loss of her brother count Paliss de Koengsmarck. That nobleman after having rendered his name illustrious in England by his share in the assassination of

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Mr Thynne (for which the persons he employed were executed,) was suspected of an intrigue with the wife of George I then elector of Hanover by whose order Koengsmarck was privately put to death. He left a considerable fortune in the hands of his bankers of Hamburg, and they refused to surrender it to his heirs on the pretext that there was no legal evidence of his decease. Aurora and her two sisters went to Dresden to implore justice from the elector of Saxony Frederick Augustus, and that prince notorious for his gallantry admitted with the charms of the beautiful suitor, left no means untried to seduce her and at length succeeded. In 1696 she became the mother of a son named Maurice known in history as the famous count Saxe. Illness succeeding her confinement, having given occasion to her being supplanted in the heart of her sickly admirer by a new favourite she retired to the abbey of Quedlinburg, where she employed herself in the education of her son. The elector however still retained a great esteem for her and in 1702 he sent her on a diplomatic mission to his formidable enemy Charles XII of Sweden with whom his claims to the throne of Poland had involved him in a hazardous contest. The countess could not obtain an interview with the stern warrior on which she pleasantly said She was very unlucky to be the only person in the world on whom that great prince would turn his back. She afterwards offended Augustus by advising him to displace his principal minister on which she was forbidden to appear at court. She consoled herself in her retreat by the tenderness of her son to whose improvement she consecrated the rest of her life. This highly gifted and accomplished female died about 1725. She wrote a great number of odes and other pieces in German preserved in manuscript at Quedlinburg.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOERNER (THOPÔRE) an eminent German lyric poet born at Dresden in 1788. In his childhood he manifested an ardent imagination and a taste for literature which was encouraged by the attentions of the celebrated Schiller who was a friend of his father. In 1811 he finished his studies at Leipzig. He was forbidden to attend any of the Saxon universities on account of his political sentiments, he repaired to Vienna and became a dramatic writer. His pieces were very successful and he obtained the post of secretary to the management of the court theatre with a salary of two thousand florins. Always an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany the retreat of Bonaparte from Russia inspired him with military ardour and hardly leaving Vienna he went to Breslau and enlisted as a common soldier in the Prussian army. His bravery at the battle of Lützen procured him promotion soon after he was dangerously wounded in an ambuscade. When recovered, he joined the army and received a lieutenancy as the reward of his conduct in an engagement on the 6th of October, 1812, but he lost his life ten days after on the plains of Leipzig. The

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periodical productions of this modern Tyrian; was collected and published at Vienna in 1814, under the title of "The Lyre and the Sword."—*Bog. Univ.*

KOLBE or KOLBEN (Peter) a Dutch writer chiefly known as the author of an account of the Cape of Good Hope. He was born in 1675 in the principality of Bayreuth where his father was a receiver of the taxes. He studied at Nuremberg under Esenauer, director of the school of painting eminent for his skill in astronomy, in which science Kolbe made so much proficiency as enabled him to give lectures at Halle where he entered himself a student of the university in 1700. He afterwards travelled with Baron von Kroese privy counsellor of Prussia, and in 1705 he went to the Cape of Good Hope and was appointed secretary to the colonies of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. He continued in this situation ten years when becoming afflicted with blindness he returned to Europe. He afterwards recovered his sight, and became rector of the school of Newstadt on the Aisch where he remained till his death December 31 1726. He wrote a tract "De Aquas Capitis Bonae Spei" inserted in the *Acta Eruditorum Lips. 1716* and "A Description of the Cape of Good Hope" Nuremberg 1719 folio which has been translated into English and various other languages. A vehement attack was made upon the accuracy and veracity of Kolbe by the French abbé de La Caille who described his work as more resembling a series of fables than an authentic narrative. On the other hand Foster in his "Voyage round the World" ascribes the censures of La Caille to interested motives and asserts that it would be easy to refute almost every criticism which the abbé has passed on this intelligent and enterprising traveller. The great number of accounts of the Cape of Good Hope published since the works of these writers render the settlement of the question at present of very little moment.—*Aukn's G. Bog. Bog. Univ.*

KOMARZEWSKI (JOHN BAPTIST) a Pole of a noble family who was knight of several orders FRS. of London member of the Literary Society of Warsaw &c. He received a good education under the patronage of one of the ministers of king Stanislaus Augustus and he was employed by that prince on several important missions to the courts of Russia, Germany and Turkey. His services were rewarded with the rank of lieutenant general first aide de-camp to the king and intendant general of mines. On the partition of Poland he went to Russia but refusing the offers of Catherine II who would have retained him in her service he finally settled at Paris where in 1809 he published a "Hydrographical Chart of Poland" with the construction of which he had been charged by the late king. He also invented an instrument useful to miners, called the Subterranean Graphometer. He died at Paris in 1810 aged sixty-six. Besides his labours as a man of science he was the author of a political

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tract entitled "Coup d'œil rapide sur les causes réelles de la décadence de la Pologne," 1805 8vo.—*Bog. Univ. des Contemp.*

KOOTEN ('IMODORI VAN) a classical scholar and Latin poet born at Leeuwarden in the United Provinces, in 1749. He studied at Franeker and in 1773 became rector of the Latin school of Camper. In 1779 he removed to Middleburg and in 1784 he succeeded the learned Schrader under whom he had been educated, at Franeker. The political commotions which took place in Holland obliged him to quit his office and his country in 1787 when he went to Paris with his friend and colleague Walckenaer or Walckenaeur son of the celebrated Hallenser. He returned to Holland in 1793 and occupied a public situation which he left to accompany M. Walckenaer on an embassy to Spain and returning with that gentleman he resided with him during the remainder of his life. He died in 1814. He distinguished himself as an elegant writer of Latin poetry and a collection he published under the title of "Debile Poetica" Amsterdam 1792 1805 8vo. contains many of his compositions while his critical skill appears in his publication of "Incerti auctores (vulgo Pandari Theban) Epitome Iliadas Homericæ," 1809 8vo.—*Bog. Univ. des Contemp.*

KORIHOLT (CHRISTIAN) There were two learned theologians of this name, the elder a native of Burg in the island of Friesland was born in January 1633. Having received the rudiments of a classical education in the place of his birth he visited Sleiwick, Leipsic, Jena, and other German universities, and at length settled at Rostock as Greek professor in 1652. Better prospects opening to him through the countenance of the reigning duke of Holstein he retained his chair little more than three years, when he removed to Kiel as professor of divinity and eventually succeeded to the vice chancellorship of that university. He published a variety of tracts on subjects connected with religion. Among others essays "On the Pagan Mahometan, and Jewish Religions," "On the Origin and Nature of Christianity," "On the Persecutions of the Primitive Church" On the three Impostors Herbert Hobbes, and Spinoza, 4to. "On the State and Progress of Schools and Academies" more especially in Germany folio. "On the Harmony of Reason with Revelation" "On the Nature of Philosophy" &c. His death took place in the spring of 1694.—His grandson of the same name was born about the year 1769 and was the author of an "Account of the British Antiquarian Society" and an edition of the letters of Leibnitz written in the French and Latin languages the former contained in one the latter in four volumes. He also wrote several devotional tracts in his capacity of divinity professor in the university of Göttingen where he died in 1751.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KOSCIUSKO (TRADERS) a celebrated Polish patriot. He was of noble descent, but

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His family being by no means wealthy he was educated in the military school at Warsaw where he made a great progress in the study of mathematics and drawing. He was, in consequence of his proficiency nominated one of four students sent at the expense of the establishment to improve their knowledge in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him but being refused promotion he determined to go to America where war was then carrying on between Great Britain and her colonies. There he became adjutant to general Washington and acquired by his talents and bravery the esteem of those with whom he served, and he was also rewarded with the cross of the Cincinnati. After the conclusion of the war he lived in retirement in his native country till 1789 when he was made a major general in the army by the diet in which the management of public affairs was vested. He was afterwards employed as a general of division under the younger Poniatowski when he displayed great skill and courage in opposition to the attempts of the Russians against the independence of Poland. Finding his efforts for freedom paralysed by the weakness or treachery of others he gave in his resignation, and was afterwards forced to become an exile from his country. He had retreated to Leipzig in 1793 when the Polish army and the people in general impatent under the yoke of Russia were ready for insurrection. All eyes were turned towards Kościuszko whom they chose for their leader and messengers were sent to him from Warsaw to acquaint him with the schemes and wishes of his compatriots. In compliance with the invitation he proceeded towards the frontiers of Poland, but apprehensive of compromising the safety of those with whom he acted he was about to defer his enterprise and set off for Italy. He was however persuaded to return and arriving at Cracow at the very time when the Polish garrison had expelled the troops of Russia he was chosen on the 24th of March 1794 generalissimo with all the power of a Roman dictator and he immediately published an act authorising insurrection against the foreign authorities and established a new government. He then proceeded to support colonel Madiński, who was pursued by the Russians, and having joined that officer they attacked and defeated the enemy on the 4th of April with inferior numbers. His army now increased to nine thousand men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. Kościuszko mustered his forces with those of general Grochowski, and found himself at the head of an army fifteen thousand strong. He obtained some advantage over the Russians on the 8th of June, at Szaszkociny but the king of Prussia arriving to the assistance of the enemy Kościuszko suffered a defeat and was exposed to great personal danger. From this period he waged a disadvantageous warfare against his too powerful opponents till the 4th of October when he was completely defeated and

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taken prisoner at the battle of Mislejowice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St Petersburg, till the accession of Paul I who through real or affected admiration of the character of Kościuszko set him at liberty. In May 1797 he took his departure for the American United States where he was honourably received by the government and people. He returned to Europe the following year and settled in France where he passed a great part of the remainder of his life. Buonaparte in vain endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland and even made use of the name of Kościuszko in his proclamations, but the wary and disinterested patriot comprehended the nature of his designs and rejected his overtures. He died at Solre in Switzerland on the 16th of October 1817.—*Dictionnaire H M du 18me S Biog Nouve des Contemp.*

KOSTER (Hans) an ingenious writer born in Portugal of English parents. He made a voyage to Brazil where he resided six years, and having acquired an intimate knowledge of the country he published in London in 1816 an interesting account of his travels reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo in 1817. He died at Ferman buco in South America, in 1820 at the age of twenty six.—*Biog Nouve des Contemp Lond Mag.*

KOSHTA BEN LOUKA a Christian philosopher of Basilea in Syria who wrote in the reigns of the successors of Haroun al Raschid. His love of science induced him to go to Constantinople where he made a collection of valuable works in the Greek language previously unknown to the Arabians. On account of his learning he was called to Bagdad to translate into Arabic the writings of the Greeks, and when he had completed his task he retired into Armenia where he died about the end of the ninth century. Among the principal labours of Ben Louka are translations of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, the Barulcus of Hero of Alexandria, of which the original is not now extant, and a work of Antolykus on Astronomy. An enumeration of the books composed and translated by this philosopher may be found in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Curt Bubholz Arabic-Human. Encyclop. tom 1. Biog Ura.*

KOTHB EDDIN or COTBEDDIN (Mohamed Ben MOHAMMED) an Arabian historian who was a native of Mecca. When Yemen was conquered by the Turks in 1569, Kothb eddin was appointed professor in one of the four colleges of the sacred city, where it was his duty to explain the koran according to the doctrines of the sect of the Hamites, to which he belonged. He is said also to have studied medicine. His death took place in 1580. He wrote a valuable narrative of the Ottoman conquest of Yemen and an account of the Holy City i.e. Mecca, comprising curious details not to be found elsewhere.—*Biog Ura.*

KOTZEBUE (Augustus Frederick Fer-

KOTSEBEE (see) was born May 3, 1781 at Weimar, in Germany where his father was a counsellor of legislation. He is said to have manifested a talent for poetry when only six years old. His education was commenced at the gymnasium of his native place, and completed at the academies of Darmstadt and Jena. He was destined for the profession of law but he wished to become a man of letters and there was scarcely any branch of literature which did not in some degree engage his attention. At the age of twenty he was invited to St Petersburgh by the Prussian ambassador who was the friend of his father and who procured him the office of secretary to M de Bauer general of engineers. On his death, Kotzebue was nominated by the czarina a counsellor and placed in a judicial situation at Revel where in 1783 he became assessor of the primary tribunal, and at length president of the government, which post he occupied ten years with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army. Having received his discharge he retired to an estate which he possessed at some distance from Karlsruhe, and consecrated his leisure to the cultivation of dramatic literature. He had previously produced some pieces for the theatre at St Petersburgh which had contributed to procure him the favour of the empress. In 1792 he was called to the direction of the theatre at Vienna whether he proceeded but after a short time he relinquished his new situation and went to Weimar. He had resided there three years when the intrigues of his wife who was a native of Russia induced him to return thither but he had scarcely arrived on the frontiers of the empire when he was arrested by order of Paul I who suspected him to be the author of some revolutionary pamphlets in which he was personally attacked. Kotzebue was transported to Kurgau in Siberia, and he published an account of his journey his residence there has attempts to escape and various other adventures in a very amusing but apparently not very authentic work entitled *The most remarkable Year of my Life*. He was however soon recalled and as he states well received by the emperor who confided to his direction the theatre of St Petersburgh. This situation he wished to resign but could not obtain permission to do so till after the death of Paul I. In April 1801 Kotzebue set off for Weimar where he arrived soon after. Some disputes which he had with Goethe and the two Schlegels induced him to remove to Paris where he experienced the most gratifying attentions from the French literati, and it is not at all to his credit that he repaid their kindness by the publication of a calumnious work which he called *My Recollections of Paris*. He created the Italians with equal illiteracy in his *Recollections of Rome and of Naples*. About the end of 1803 he commenced, in conjunction with M Merakel a journal entitled *Der Freyenthaler* — *The Sincere* in which Napoleon Bonaparte was attacked with virulence. In 1813 Kotzebue continued

to be employed on literature and particularly to his pen are ascribed many political and diplomatic papers issued by the cabinet of St Petersburgh. He attended the war in the campaign of 1813 as political secretary to the army, and he was afterwards nominated general of Russes at Konigsberg whence he was called in 1816 to St Petersburgh to be attached to the office of foreign affairs. In 1817 the emperor Alexander authorized him to return to his own country and appointed him his literary correspondent in Germany with an allowance of 15,000 roubles, and a commission to give an account of the state of public opinion among the people. The manner in which he executed this employment caused his destruction. His calumnious accusations against the students of the German universities having rendered him the general object of their detestation one of them, a young enthusiast named Sandt went to Mainz where Kotzebue resided and killed him in his own house by stabbing him with a poniard March 23, 1819. Kotzebue is known in England as a dramatist in consequence of some of his plays having been translated for the British stage. His *Misanthropy and Repentance* the English version of which has received the unmeaning title of *The Stranger* may be considered as a fair specimen of his talents. He affixed his name to more than three hundred dramas, but many of them were merely retouched by him having been purchased of their authors and others are translations — *Bug Uru*, *Bug Nous des Contemp.*

KOULI KHAN see NADIR SHAH

KRAFT (George Wolfgang) a German philosopher who was educated at Tubingen where he took the degree of MA in 1728 and the same year was appointed professor of mathematics at St Petersburgh. Five years after he was made lecturer on natural philosophy and in 1738 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. His great reputation induced the prince of Wurtemberg of whose dominions he was a native to recall him home to take the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Tubingen where he presided till his death in 1754. Besides several separate works on natural philosophy he was the author of many interesting and important papers in the Transactions of the Academy of St Petersburgh. One of his most remarkable productions is a description of the house built of ice at St Petersburgh in 1740 which was published in Russian and German and of which there is a French translation by P. L. Leroy 1741 4to, with plates. — *Bug Uru*.

KRANTZ or KRANTZIUS (Albertus) a learned German historian and philosopher of the fifteenth century born at Hamburg of the ecclesiastical chapter of which his native city he was elected dean in 1498 having been for sixteen years previously professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Roskot. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist too was so well established, that

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In a dispute which occurred, between the powers of Holstein and Denmark, the contending potentates voluntarily submitted their difference, which was of a territorial nature, to his arbitration. He was the author of a Latin "Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway." A History of Saxony from the earliest Periods, another of the same church, entitled Metropolis, a "History of the Ancient Vandals," and a treatise on logic all written in the same language.

—Meyer's *Nouer Diet Hüt*

KRASCHENNIKOF (STEPHEN) a Russian traveller and naturalist, born at Moscow in 1712. He was sent in 1733, with three academicians of St Petersburg, to visit Siberia and collect an account of the country and its productions. After assisting in their researches, he was directed to proceed to Kamtschatka in 1736, where he prosecuted his researches alone till 1738 when he was joined by Steller who left him two years after to embark on an expedition with Bering. Kraschenikof returned to Siberia, and proceeded with the academicians to St Petersburg in 1743. His labours were rewarded with admission into the Academy of Sciences and he was nominated professor of natural history. From the papers of Steller and his own observations he drew up an account of his travels, which he had finished a short time before his death in 1754. His book appeared at St Petersburg 2 vols. 4to 1754 and an abridged English translation was published in London in 1764 4to and it was also translated into French and German.—Bog Univ.

KRASICKI (IGNATIUS) count de Sagan prince bishop of Warmia and archbishop of Gnesna, one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati of the eighteenth century. The first partition of Poland in 1772 having reduced him under the dominion of Prussia and consequently deprived him of his functions in the senate of his country he endeavoured to benefit the public by his writings. He was much esteemed by Frederick the Great, who took pleasure in his lively and spirited conversation. This prince having one day said to Krasicki—"I hope you will take me into Paradise under your episcopal mantle"—The prelate replied—"No sire that would be impossible for your majesty has cut it too short for it to conceal any contraband commodity." His works both in prose and verse are much admired by his countrymen, and he particularly excelled in exposing what was ridiculous in national manners. Among his compositions are *Myszendoros* a heroic-epic poem in ten cantos on the story of Popiel one of the ancient kings of Poland having been devoured by rats and mice. *Monachomachia*, or the War of the Monks, in six cantos, said to be his chef d'œuvre, "*Anti-Monachomachia*" in six cantos "*Fables*," The War of Chocim, and Institutions of Ossian. He died March 14 1801, aged sixty-six.—Bog Univ. Bog Univ. *de Coutemps.*

KREBS (JOSEPH GOTTLIEB) a German

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writer on philology, who was a native of Strasbourg. He studied at Basle, and afterwards at Leipzig, where he received M.A. and gave public lectures with great success. At length he became professor of history at Wittenberg, and died there in 1736 aged fifty-two. He conducted the "Neue Zeitungen" or "New Literary Gazette of Leipzig" 1715—1735, 18 vols. 8vo, and *Nova Literaria* in Supplementum Actorum Eruditorum divulgata 1718—1723 6 vols 8vo and he also published "Programma de incrementis studio Historiarum Seculo xviii. atlatis Wittenberg 1727 4to and other works relative to the history of literature, and he deserves to be noticed as the author of the notes to Menck's treatise on the quackery of the learned, signed Crispinus and Kendalchus, in the Leipzig edition of 1712.—Bog Univ.

KRAUSS OR KRAUS (JOHN BAPTIST) a learned German ecclesiastic one of the most indefatigable writers which the order of St Benedict has produced. He was born at Ratzeburg January 12 1700. After he had gone through his first studies in different convents of Bavaria, having taken the monastic habit at the age of fifteen he was sent by his superiors to the abbey of St Germain des Prés, Paris. Returning to Ratzeburg in 1724 he occupied various offices in the monastery of St Emmeran, of which he was nominated prince abbot in 1742. He preached there twenty years dying June 14 1762. Meusel has given a list of his works on theology, criticism, and history amounting to forty in number. Among them are Catalogus Bibliothecae Sancti Emmerani Ratibus 1748—50 4 vols. 8vo, and a history of the abbey of St Emmeran in German 1732 4to.—Meusel's *Geschichte Deutschland* Bog Univ.

KRAY (baron de) an Austrian general who was a native of Hungary. He entered young into the army and served as colonel against the Turks. He was promoted to the rank of major general and in 1793 1794 and 1795 he was employed in the Netherlands and upon the Rhine. In 1796 he had a command in the army of Wartensleben when he so much distinguished himself that he was made a lieutenant field marshal. He displayed in a striking degree his skill and courage in the battles of Altenkirchen, Forchem, Bamberg, Wetzlar, Giessen &c. The army commanded by general Werneck having suffered great losses when opposed by the French under Hoche in 1797 most of the Austrian general officers were tried before a council of war at Vienna, when De Kray was acquitted of blame. He then passed to the army of Italy and after the death of the young prince of Orange he had the chief command of the Austrian army. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign of 1799 made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suworow. He directed the siege of Mantua, of which he made himself master, and returning to Vienna in February 1800, he was received with great distinction by the emperor Francis. He then succeeded the archduke Charles in

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the command of the army of the Rhine, but was obliged to retreat before the French and peace put an end to his military operations. He died at Vienna in January 1801 leaving the reputation of having been one of the ablest of the Austrian generals employed during the French revolutionary wars.—*Dic des H M de 18me S. Blog Nouv des Contemp.*

KROMAYER. There were two German divines of this name JOHN the elder was a native of Cobelen, born 1576 From Eisleben where he was pastor to a Lutheran congregation, he removed to Weimar in quality of superintendent and passed the remainder of his life there. He wrote a paraphrase on the prophetic writings of Jeremiah, ‘On the Harmony of the Four Evangelists’ with two other treatises, entitled His toriae Ecclesiasticae Compendium and Ex amen Christianae Concordiae’. His death took place in 1643.—JEROME the younger was nephew to the above born in 1610 at Zeutz. He studied divinity at Leipzig and eventually obtained the professor’s chair in that science as well as that of history in the same university. Jerome Kromayer was the author of several polemical and other treatises written for the most part in the Latin language the principal of which are Historia Ecclesiastica Loci Anti Syncretisticae ‘Scrutinum Religiosum’, Theologia Pos tivo-polemica Polymathia Theologica and a Commentary on St Paul’s epistle to the Galatians, and on the Book of Revelations. He died in 1670.—*Friher: Thesaurus Moveri.*

KRUDENER (baroness VALERIE DE) a religious enthusiast of recent notoriety was the daughter of the Russian count Wittowkoff governor of Riga, where she was born in 1762. At an early age she married baron Krudener appointed ambassador by Catherine II to the court of Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her and committed suicide, on which event she wrote a romance which she entitled after her own christian name Valerie. At the breaking out of the French revolution she resided in the south of France but afterwards returned to Germany where in 1806 she assumed the character of a prophetess and pleaded a mission to establish the reign of Christ upon earth. On the fall of Napoleon she followed the emperor Alexander to Paris, and declared after the example of many similar visionaries in respect to predominant potentates, that he was appointed regenerator of the world. Her predictions excited much attention, and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris she retreated into Switzerland where she preached the approach of the millenium, which induced thousands of the credulous mountaineers to listen to her mission. At length the states interfered her followers were dispersed and after being attended to by a few whose character in society should have preserved them from such delusion, she visited the Crimea, and died at Karasubazar, Dec. 26, 1824.—*Gent Mag.*

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KRUNITZ (JOHN GAVAEUS) a German physician and natural philosopher of eminence, who was a native of Berlin. He studied at Gottingen, Halle and Frankfurt on the Oder, at which last university he received the degree of MD after having written an inaugural thesis ‘De Matritanorum multorum morborum remedio’ 1749 4to. He commenced practitioner of physic at Frankfort, but meeting with little success he removed to Berlin, where he distinguished himself as one of the most indefatigable writers in a country in which literary industry is common. The most considerable of his productions is an ‘Econo mico-technological Encyclopaedia or general system of political domestic and moral economy of geography of natural history and of the arts, commenced in 1773 and continued through seventy two volumes 8vo to the article ‘Leiche a corpse beyond which the author was prevented from proceeding by his death which took place in 1796. The work has been continued by the brothers F J and H G Floerke and in 1818 had reached only the letter R and the 120th volume of this interminable publication. Krunitz who was a member of several learned societies, co operated in many periodical works on medical natural history &c.—*Blog Univ. Blog Nouv. des Contemp.*

KRUSEMARK (BARON DE) a Prussian general and statesman descended of a family distinguished for military services. Having acquired a knowledge of diplomatic details and the interests of different courts he was employed in several missions by the court of Berlin. In 1806 the king of Prussia sent him to attempt the negotiation of peace with Bonaparte and not succeeding he was despatched to St Petersburg where he formed a coalition which led to the treaty of Tilsit. In the course of 1809 he was appointed ambassador to the court of France and he sustained that function in 1813 but subsequent events obliged him to quit the country. A correspondence ensued between baron Krusemark prince Hardenburg and the duke of Bassano which has been preserved as affording interesting materials for a history of the times. After the conclusion of the peace of Paris in 1814, he was sent envoy extraordinary from the court of Berlin to Vienna, where he died in 1821.—*Blog Nouv. des Contemp.*

KRUSINSKI (JUDAS THADDEUS) a Polish jesuit who was born about 1677. Destined from his youth to the missionary service in Persia, he was sent to Isphahan, where his extensive acquaintance with the Oriental languages enabled him to gain important and interesting information. In 1720 he was nominated advocate general of the missions in Persia, and father Barnabas de Milan bishop of Isphahan made him his secretary and interpreter. He returned to Europe in 1725 and settled at Kamianek in 1729. He removed to Jaroslaw and Lemberg in 1741, and in 1748 he went to the diet of Warsaw as chaplain to count Tarlow, but he passed the latter years

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of his life at Kandiauk, and died in 1754. Krauski wrote in Latin a circumstantial and accurate account of the overthrow of the dynasty of the Sophias of Persia, and the conquest of that country by the Afghans. Father Der Corcens à "Histoire de la dernière Révolution de Perse" 1738 2 vols. 12mo is a translation of this work made from the manuscript. A Turkish version by the author was printed at Constantinople in 1729, from which there is extant a Latin translation by professor J. C. Clodius of Leipzig 1731 4to, and the original memoirs of Krauski at length appeared in 4to, from the Lemberg press, in 1734 together with a dissertation by the author "De Legationibus Polono-Persicis." This genuine edition is a work of extreme rarity.—*Bog Univ.*

KUH (EPHRAIM MOSES) a German poet born of a Jewish family at Breslau in 1731. His early disposition for study induced his father to propose making him a rabbin, but he had no taste for the subtleties of the Talmud and wished to devote his time to the belles lettres. He was placed in a financial situation at Berlin under his uncle where he cultivated the society of Mendelssohn Lessing Ramler and other men of letters and so entirely neglected the care of his fortune, that at length he was allowed to follow his inclinations, and his friends allowed him a pension for his support. He travelled in Holland France, and Italy carrying with him his library. On his return to Germany he was attacked with hypochondria which degenerated into insanity. It was in the lucid intervals of his unfortunate malady that he composed his best poetical pieces. Medical means removed his mental disease but in 1765 he was seized with palsey and died at Breslau April 3 1790. He is said to have left in manuscript more than five thousand poems from which a selection was made by Rumler printed at Zurich in 1792 2 vols.—*Bog Novae et Contemp.*

KUHLMAN (QUIRINUS) a visionary enthusiast of the seventeenth century born in 1651 at Breslau. In early life he was a youth of great promise and when only fifteen years of age wrote a treatise on ethics and a book of epigrams but being attacked with a severe fit of illness in his eighteenth year his brain became affected and on the recovery of his bodily strength his diseased imagination gave vent to the wildest absurdities. He pretended to have acquired the faculty of foreknowledge and of holding communion with invisible spirits. These day dreams acquired additional force from the persons of Jacob Behmen's works, which he met with in Holland the following year, while the more to confirm him in his extravagancies a worthy associate appeared in the same country in the person of one John Rothe a self styled prophet. To this fanatic Kuhlmann dedicated a treatise, which he printed at Leyden in 1674 under the title of "Prodromus quinquevni murabilis," expressing the utmost faith in his pretensions and the most unbounded veneration for

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his persons. His thoughts, however, appear not to have been so exclusively confined to spiritual subjects as he would have had it believed inasmuch as he was neither averse to the pleasures of the table nor to female society of the most equivocal description. After visiting several parts of Europe he travelled into the east till on his return through Russia, one of his prophecies was of a nature so distasteful to the government there that he was seized and brought to the stake at which he perished with the fortitude of a martyr October 3 1689.—*Mores.*

KUHNJUS (JOACHIM) an eminent scholar and acute critic of the seventeenth century born at Grunswalde in Pomerania in 1647. He studied at the universities of Stado and Jena, whence he removed to the Suabian college of Oettingen of which society he was chosen president in 1669. His situation however he relinquished in 1676 for the Greek professorship at Strasburg to which he afterwards added that of Hebrew. His editions of the works of Pausanias Diogenes Laertius and Alcan are much admired for the deep eruditon displayed in the annotations. He also wrote a commentary on Julius Pollux and published a series of philosophical questions drawn from the books of the Old and New Testaments in 4to. His death took place in 1697.—*Aceron Mores.*

KULM (JOHN ADAM) a physician and anatomist born at Breslau in 1680. He studied at several German universities and graduated at Halle in 1715. After having travelled in Holland and Germany he went to Danzig and became professor of natural philosophy and medicine at the gymnasium in that city. He was a member of the Academia Curiosorum Naturae and of the Royal Academy of Berlin in whose collections many of his memoirs were published, but he chiefly distinguished himself by his anatomical tables with engravings printed in German in 1728 and republished in France Germany Holland, and Italy. He died in 1745.—*Joscher's Ger. was Bog. Diet. Bog. Univ.*

KUNCKEL (JONN) a native of Huyum in the dutchy of Sleswick born in 1630. He was an able chemist and distinguished himself by several important discoveries in that branch of science especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was much esteemed by several of the German princes and chosen a member of the Imperial academy but at length entered the service of the king of Sweden who caressed him much and even admitted him into the order of nobility. Besides a treatise which he wrote on the discovery already mentioned he also published an account of some improvements in the art of making glass, and was the author of some ingenious Chemical Observations printed in 1678 at London in one duodecimo volume. He died at Stockholm in 1703.—*Newt. Diet. Hist.*

KUNRATH or KHUENBATH (HEINR.) a German chemist or rather alchymist born in Saxony about 1560. After having finished his studies, he travelled over Lower Germany

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and going to Basel, took the degree of M.D. in 1582. He practised as a physician at Hanau, and afterwards at Dordrea where he died in 1603. He published several curious works in a mystical style, the most important of which is his *Amphitheatrum sapientiae eternae solus vere Christiano-kabbalisticum, divino-magnum &c.* Hanau 1609 folio.—*KUNRATH* (CONRAD) supposed to have been the brother of the preceding was a skilful chemist, and was the author of a treatise on distillation, and another on hellebore roots wormwood sugar &c.—*Bog Univ*

KUSTER (LUDOLPH) a learned Westphalian of great critical acumen and research born at Blomberg in 1670. His own abilities and the interest of his patron baron Spanheim procured him at an early age the appointment of tutor in the family of the count de Schwein prime minister to the king of Prussia for his services in which capacity he was rewarded with a pension of 400 livres and a promise of the first vacant professorship in the university. Kuster then in his 25th year proceeded to visit the principal libraries in Holland Germany and France, chiefly with the view of collating the principal manuscripts of Suidas an edition of whose works he had it in contemplation to publish. At Paris he was especially successful and from three copies in the Royal Library there restored many passages and fragments before unpublished. This laborious work he at length completed in England and printed it at the Cambridge press in 1705 on which occasion that university not only presented him with the honorary degree of LL.D. but made him some flattering offers as an inducement to a protracted residence there. These however he thought proper to decline and returned to Berlin, where the promised professorship awaited him. He was afterwards appointed to superintend the Royal Library but being from some unknown cause dissatisfied with his situation resigned both his chair and office after a very short time and once more returning to Holland dedicated his time to the bringing out a new edition of Aristophanes which appeared at Amsterdam in 1710. In the mean time his religious opinions originally conformable with those of Luther appear to have undergone a material change which the jesuits of Antwerp during his temporary residence in that city acted upon so strongly as to draw from him in 1713 an abjuration of Protestantism. The king of France now rewarded his learning or his conversion by the grant of a pension of 2000 livres, and ordered his name to be inserted in the list of the associates of the academy of Inscriptions. He did not however survive this event more than three years, dying at Paris in the autumn of 1716 of an abscess. Kuster not only wrote the Latin language with singular purity and elegance but was still more celebrated for his thorough acquaintance with the Greek to the cultivation of which tongue, in fact, he more professedly directed his attention, and but few scholars of his age were con-

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sidered able to compete with him in this respect. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are a *Critical Dissertation on the History of the Poet Homer*; a new edition in Greek and Latin, of Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras 4to, a treatise

On the Use of Medical Terms among the Greeks considered a very useful book, *Bibliotheca Novorum librorum ab 1697 usque ad 1699 in 5 vols.* *Bibliotheca Literarum collecta a L. Neocoro,* *Diatribae Anti-Gromoviana* *Diatribae de Museo Alcazaradino,* and *Sepulchri Nasorum Pictura Antiqua.* —*Bog Univ Dridin's Edition of Harmer's Clasina.*

KÜTTNER (CHARLES GOTTLÖB) a German traveller born in Saxony in 1753. He studied at Leipzig and after having been for eight years a teacher at Basel he undertook the education of an Irish nobleman. He afterwards travelled as tutor to young Englishmen through most of the countries of Europe and at length died at Leipzig February 14 1805. He understood several languages and had acquired extensive knowledge of mankind. He wrote in German Letters on Ireland Letters of a Saxon in Switzerland Travels in Germany Denmark &c., and Observations on England.—*Bog Univ*

KUTUZOW or *KOUTOUSSOFF* *SMO LENSKY* (MICHAEL LAVRIONOVITCH GOLEMICHEFF prince of) a famous Russian general and minister of state born in 1740. He was educated at Strasburgh where he learnt the French and German languages. At the age of sixteen he commenced his military career as a corporal in the artillery and shortly after he became a lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Suvarow. In 1762 he was chosen aide-de camp to the prince of Holstein Beck and was made a captain. In 1764 he went to Lavoma, and made five campaigns against the Poles, and then served under count Romanow in the war with Turkey when he particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Pruth Kagoul and on other occasions. He behaved with equal gallantry in the Crimea in 1773 and 1775, and in 1782 he arrived at the rank of colonel. In November 1784 he was appointed a major-general, and hostilities having again taken place between the Russians and Turks, he commanded from August 1787 to July 1788 a separate corps destined to cover the southern frontier and prevent the enemy from passing the Bog. He was afterwards employed under prince Potemkin at the siege of Oczakow where he was dangerously wounded, and on his recovery he joined Suvarow before Izmailow and was present at the sanguinary assault and capture of that place. In 1791 he was made a lieutenant general and on the 26th of June that year he added to his fame at the battle of Matchine which terminated the Turkish war. In 1793 and 1794 he was Russian ambassador at Constantinople and on his return he commanded in Finland. Under Paul I he continued to be employed in Finland and afterwards in Holland. The emperor

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Alexander appointed him military governor of St Petersburg ; and on the occurrence of hostilities between France and Austria, Kutusow commanded the Russian army destined to resist the Austrians. His services were rewarded with the grand cordon of the order of Maria Theresa. He was present at the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought in opposition to his advice and which was so disastrous to the combined forces. In 1806 he commanded the army of Moldavia and in 1809 he was governor of Lithuania. His next service was against the Turks, when his success in capturing the army of the grand vizier Nadr Pacha, in November 1811, was recompensed with the title of count, and the portrait of his sovereign set with diamonds. He afterwards concluded the treaty of Bucharest May 16 1812 on which account he was made a prince of the Russian empire. A new war with France becoming inevitable, the talents of Kutusow were again put in requisition and the emperor nominated him president of the council of state and generalissimo of his armies. On the 26th of August, 1812 this general commanded the Russians against Buonaparte in the obstinately contested and bloody battle of Borodino in which the invaders gained the advantage notwithstanding the talents and bravery of the Russian chief who was rewarded by his master with the rank of field-marshall. The French gained possession of Moscow, but the emperor Alexander refusing to treat with Buonaparte, the latter was obliged to relinquish his hardly earned conquest, and commenced his retreat. The disasters which befel the French and the exploits of Kutusow who followed them into Prussia, cannot be particularly detailed. While his forces after having expelled the invaders from their native country were assisting in the liberation of Germany the Russian general was attacked with a mortal disease. He died April 16th 1813 at Breslau in Silesia.—*Bio. Univ. Biol. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KUYP or CUYP (ALBERT) a painter of great originality and merit was born at Dordt in 1656. He was the son of an able landscape painter, whom however he far exceeded and became one of the most agreeable artists that ever lived. He particularly excelled in the purity and brilliancy of light, and he was not surpassed, even by Claude or any other painter in an accurate representation of the atmosphere and of the lighsome effects of sunshine. The works of this artist, of whose life very little is known, embellish some of the finest collections in England, and as they are very highly finished, that circumstance, added to the number of them, implies a long life. The gallery of the marquis of Stafford in par-

ticular contains some highly valued pictures by Kuyper—*Pittonianum. Rec's Cyclop.*

KYDERMYNSTEE (RICHARD) an English historian and controversialist, who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth and the commencement of the succeeding century. He is supposed to have derived his name from the town so called which has been considered that of his birth though some accounts state him to have been a native of Worcester. He was of the order of St Benedict, received his education at Oxford and is principally known as the author of a history of Winchcombe monastery in Gloucestershire a religious establishment of which he became the superior. That work however has not yet appeared in print the only treatise of his published being a polemical attack on the doctrines of Luther which issued from the press in 1531. His death took place in 1531.—*Athen. Oxon. Dodd's Ch. Hist.*

KYNASTON (or FRANCIS) an English knight one of the esquires of the body to king Charles I. He was born at Otley in Shropshire 1587 and became at first a member of Oriel college, Oxford but quitted that society as well as the university for Cambridge where he graduated. He makes a respectable figure among the poets of his day and wrote not English but Latin verse with facility and elegance. His best specimen of the latter is a translation of the "Troylus and Cressida" of Chancery. His other works are "Cynthiae, 1641 and "Leoline and Sydians". A literary club dignified by its members with the sounding title of "Museum Minerva" was founded by him, but on the death of the president in 1642 the society was dissolved.—There was also JOHN KYNASTON an English clergyman born at Chester about the year 1732. He became fellow of Brasenose college Oxford, in 1751 and was the author of a treatise "De Impetu C. Corneho Tacto falso obiectata" which though originally written as a college exercise was subsequently printed and gained its author great credit. He died in 1783.—*Athen. Oxon. Censura Literaria; vol. II.*

KYRLE (JOHN) surnamed by Pope 'the man of Ross', an English gentleman who possessed an estate of 500L a year at Ross in Herefordshire where he died in 1734 at the age of ninety Dr Warton in his *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope* says, Kyrie was the Howard of his age and that he deserved to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of Pindar. The splendid eulogium of the poet on the man of Ross is too well known to need repetition, and it is sufficient to remark, that it is believed to be substantially founded on truth.—*Lamproni's Univ. Eng.*

LAADIE (Jouy) a celebrated French Jesuit, was born at Bourg in Gascogne in 1603. He was educated at the Jesuit's college at Bordeaux and in consequence of his aptitude, his master sought to engage him in their fraternity and succeeded after the death of his father who was gentleman of the bedchamber to Louis XIII. He continued among the Jesuits until 1639 during which time he distinguished himself by many visionary opinions, and by an attempt to imitate the ascetic life of St John the Baptist. At length he obtained his discharge from the society a release which he had ardently desired, and proceeded to Paris, where he acquired the patronage of the bishop of Amiens who presented him to a prebend. He was soon after deputed with another ex jesuit, to visit a convent of females at Abbeville where it is said that he took such liberties under the plea of spiritual abstraction as rendered it necessary for him to retire under another name to Bassac, where he acquired the confidence of the bishop which he lost in a similar manner. Strange to say he was enabled to play the same part a third time by practising a similar deception on the archbishop of L'Isleoune. Constrained once more to abscond after some more disguises and adventures, in October 1650 he embraced the Protestant religion at Montauban. Being chosen pastor in that town he preached with great reputation for eight years, and advanced his favorite opinions in regard to spirituality and mental prayer with considerable success. Bayle relates a curious anecdote of the freedom which in the exercise of that spiritual devotion he endeavoured to take with a young lady whom he sought in marriage but that inquisitorial author seems not to rest implicitly on his authority. He was finally banished from Montauban for some intemperate interference with a Catholic funeral and withdrew to Geneva whence he repaired to Middleburgh, where he was invited to become pastor to a Walloon congregation. In this situation he acquired great influence and authority and began to avow his peculiar opinions without reserve. These were sufficiently wild and mystical but assuming the attractive guise of ardent contemplative devotion and pure spirituality and being recommended by powerful eloquence he acquired some distinguished converts, and among others, the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman of Utrecht and the princess Elisabeth daughter of the elector palatine. In 1667 he engaged in a controversy with the pastor of the Walloon church at Utrecht which dispute and its consequence after occupying the notice of several synods were referred to that of Dort, which assembly on the refusal of Labadie to appear deposed him. In contempt of this decree he collected a crowd of his followers, who broke open the church of Middleburgh in which he preached and administered the communion, an act of intemperance which led to his expatriation from Zealand. He was then obliged to submit, and

sought an asylum between Utrecht and Amsterdam where he erected a little community, and set up a press. About this time he sought to unite with the famous Antinomist Bocqignon who was too fond of exclusive sway himself to listen to his overtures. In 1670 he removed, under the protection of the princess palatine to Hervorden in Westphalia, but was soon constrained to remove to Lübeck, whence he was driven by the wars to Altona where he died in 1672 in the arms of Mademoiselle Schurman who had accompanied him in all his migrations. He was the author of a variety of publications besides his treatises on mental prayer to which he gave such quaint titles as "The Herald of King Jesus," "The Empire of the Holy Ghost," "The Holy Decades" &c all of which have reached merited obscurity. The sect formed by this turbulent enthusiast having been kept up principally by his own imposing manners and commanding eloquence soon fell into oblivion upon his death and few or no traces of it are at present visible.—*Bayle Morel Mosheim.*

LA BASIE (JOSEPH BIMAN baron de) a learned antiquary born at Carpentras in Dauphiny in 1703. Having finished his studies at the college of his native place he determined against the wishes of his friends to become a recluse and took refuge among the jesuits at Avignon. His ardour however was subdued by the persuasion of one of his uncles, and he entered into the army but he afterwards became a lawyer and a magistrate. An acquaintance which he formed with the president Bouquier inspired him with a passion for antiquities and he was chosen an honorary member of the academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1742. He published a valuable edition of the "Science des Médailles" of Father Jobert and many dissertations on numismatics and other branches of archaeology in the memoirs of the academy to which he belonged.—*Bug Univ.*

LABAT (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated voyager and writer of travels was born at Paris in 1663. At the age of twenty he entered the Dominican order and after acting as professor of philosophy at Nancy he embarked in 1693 for the West Indies in quality of a missionary. After occupying for a considerable time the cure of Macosba in Martinique he returned to Europe in 1705 and landing at Cadiz travelled through Spain to Italy where he remained several years, during which time he composed his "Nouveau Voyage aux îles de l'Amérique," 6 vols. Paris, 1722 which is a lively pleasant production, and was exceedingly well received. His residence in Spain and Italy furnished materials for another work, published in 1730 under the title of "Voyage du Père Labat en Espagne et en Italie" 8 vols. 12mo. He also assisted as compiler and editor of various publications of a kindred nature on the authority of others. Father Labat died at Paris in 1738.—*Morel Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LABBE (Félix) the name of a learned jesuit of Bourges, born in 1607. He distin-

glished himself highly as a philosopher, critic, and general scholar, and was a professor of moral and phisology at Paris. Among his works, which are numerous and valuable are treatises "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiastucis," 2 vols. 8vo, and "De Byzantine Historiae Scriptoribus," 16mo, Nova Bibliotheca MSS. Lab." folio, 2 vols. Bibliotheca Barcarum, folio and 4to "Bibliotheca Anti Janacemaria," 4to, Concordiarum Collectio Maxima, folio 17 vols., Concordia Chronologica, folio, 5 vols. Concordia Sacra et Profana Chronologica," 12mo Chronologus Francorum, 6 vols. 12mo Notitia Dignitatum omnium Imp. Roman. 12mo Eruditus Pronuntiationis Catholicæ Indices, 12mo and the lives of several eminent fathers of his order. His death took place in 1667.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LA BEDOYERE (CHARLES ANGELIQUE FRANCOIS HUCHET count de) born of an ancient and noble family at Paris in 1786. At the age of twenty he entered into the army and became an officer of the imperial guard in which he served at the battle of Eylau, and afterwards in the campaign of Pomerania. In 1808 and 1809 he was attached to the staff of Eugene Beauharnais as aide-de-camp. He then served in Spain under marshal Lannes and was severely wounded at Tudela. In the Russian expedition so disastrous to the French and their commander La Bodoyere was colonel of the 112th regiment of infantry during the retreat from Moscow and he distinguished himself at the head of his troops in 1813 at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen in Saxony. After the abdication of Napoleon, he returned to Paris and his corps being reduced he was in 1815 made colonel of the seventh regiment of infantry in garrison at Grenoble. When the ex-emperor landed in France La Be depute joined him at Vizille and he was the first officer who brought a regtment to his assistance. His devotion was rewarded with the post of aide de camp to Napoleon; he was made also general of brigade, soon after he was tenant-general and raised to the peerage. At the battle of Waterloo he is said to have been one of the last who left the field and he returned to Paris, and took his seat in the chamber of peers. There he in vain endeavoured to oppose the progress of events and on the capitulation of the metropolis he followed the army beyond the Loire. When the troops were disbanded, he determined to emigrate to America, aware of the fate which awaited him should he remain in France. Having however ventured to visit Paris to take leave of his wife, he was discovered and arrested. Being tried before a military commission August 4, 1815, he was condemned to suffer death and the sentence was executed a few days afterwards.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LABERIUS (Dacimus) a Roman knight for the last age of the republic who having acquired some celebrity as a dramatic author by the composition of the short satirical pieces *Item propositio*, *Julius Caesar* at that time fast losing his absolute power, compelled him to

appear himself upon the stage in one of his own "Mimes." The angry poet however, with equal wit and courage contrived to render his disgrace the means of annoyance to his persecutor whom he took that opportunity of laeling unmercifully though present in an extempore address preserved by Aulus Gellius. Laberius died in the year 44 or as some say 46 before the Christian era.—*Vetus Poet. Lat. Brevi*

LA BLANCHERIE (MANNES CLAUDE PARIN de) a French writer born at Langres in 1758. After having finished his studies at Paris, he made a voyage to the French colonies in America, where his feelings revolted at the treatment of the negro slaves and he speedily returned home. At Paris he opened a general board of correspondence for the arts and sciences, to spread the knowledge of improvements through the different countries of Europe. At the commencement of the Revolution he emigrated to England, and resided in London in a house once occupied by sir Isaac Newton a circumstance of which he took advantage to attract the public attention. He obtained the patronage of the duke of Buccleugh who procured him a pension from government, to which he was principally indebted for his future support. He died in London in 1811. He was the author of *Extrait du Journal de mes Voyages ou Histoire d'un jeune Homme pour servir d'Ecole aux Peres et aux Mères* Paris 1776 2 vols. 12mo and a literary journal commenced in January 1779 and continued under different titles to eight volumes 4to besides other works—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LABOUREUR There were three French authors of this name **CLAUDE LE LABOUREUR** a monk of St Barbe in the early part of the seventeenth century was the author of a commentary on the Lyons breviary printed in 1643 he also published a history of the religious foundation to which he belonged another of the house of St Colombe a tract on heraldry &c.—Of his two nephews, **Jean** the elder born at Montmorency in 1623, is said in early life to have been a menial servant. In his twenty first year he accompanied the French embassy to Warsaw and on his return published an account of his journey. He subsequently embraced a religious life rose to be king's almoner and a commander of St Michael with the rich priory of Juviné. He wrote a History of Charles VI of France, *Memoirs of the Marechal de Guertrant*

Monuments of illustrious Persons interred in the Church of the Celestines at Paris 4to, 1642 "Genealogies of the Budos and other noble Breton Families" *Memoirs of Michael du Castelmeu &c* His death took place in 1675.—**Louis** the younger known as the author of some miscellaneous pieces in verse died in 1679.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LACARRY (GILES) a French jesuit, born in 1603 who became successively professor of polite literature philosophy and theology. Notwithstanding that he performed missions

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went west through various departments of baseness in the army, he found time to be the author of several useful works in illustration of the history of his country. Of these the most considerable are, *Historia Galliarum sub Praetore Prostorum Galliarum* 1672 4to, *Historia Celiorum et Gallo in exteris Nationes Missarum* 1677 4to, *De Regibus Francorum et Legi Salica*, *Historia Romana* 1671 4to including the period from Julius Caesar to Constantine, and illustrated by medals, *Notitia Provinciarum Imperii atri usque cum Nota* 1670 4to. He also gave editions of *Velleius Paterculus* and of *Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum*.—*Nicetus Mores*

LA CHABEAUSSIERE (ANGE ETIENNE XAVIER FOISSON DE) perpetual secretary to the philotechnic society and a member of many literary associations in France and elsewhere. He was born at Paris in 1752 and was educated at the college de Quatre Nations. He was destined for the ecclesiastical profession but he preferred that of arms, and was admitted among the guards of the count d'Artos. In that corps he contracted an intimacy with D'Alayrac in conjunction with whom he wrote a comic opera, called *L'Echape totale*. He became a popular dramatist and many of his works display considerable comic talent. During the Revolution he was imprisoned and narrowly escaped becoming a victim to the tyranny of Robespierre on whose fall he was liberated. In 1798 he was appointed administrator of the opera, but he held the office only a short time. He died at Paris September 10 1820. Besides his plays, he was the author of *Cuvres diverses* 1811 8vo, *Possesse galantes et gracieuses d'Anacreon*, *Bon Moschus*, *Callulus et Horace traduites ou mitées en vers*

813 8vo *Apologues Moraux*, 1814 8vo a translation of *Tibullus* published under the name of Mirabeau, and a prose translation of the *Aeneis* remaining in MS.—*Bug Nouv des Contemp*.

LA CHAPELLE (abbé de) a French philosopher of the last century. He cultivated mathematical science with great success, and contributed much by his writings to promote a taste for philosophical researches. He held the office of royal censor and was a member of the academies of Lyons and Rouen and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, but he lived much in retirement dividing his time between the society of a few scientific friends and his literary occupations. He died at Paris about 1792. He was the author of some valuable treatises on mathematics, and of two curious works entitled *Le Ventriole ou l'Angastrimythe* 1773 12mo and *Traité de la construction du Scaphandre ou du Bateau de l'Homme* 1774 8vo.—*Bug Nouv des Contemp*.

LA CLOS (PETER AMBROSE FRANCIS CRONELLOS DE) born at Amiens in 1741, entered at the age of eighteen into the corps of royal artillery and the following year he was made a sub-lieutenant. He was a captain in 1776, when he was sent to the Isle of Aix to construct a fort. In 1790 he was supernumerary.

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very necessary to the last duke of Orléans, whom he followed to England towards the close of that year. On his return to Paris in July 1802 La Clos became one of the principal conductors of the famous Jacobin "Journal des Amis de la Constitution." He soon relinquished this office and retired from the army, but in 1792 he resumed his profession. Being appointed governor of the French establishments in India, he was preparing to go thither in 1793, when he was arrested and committed to prison. After the events of the 9th of Thermidor he was liberated and obtained a civil situation. Buonaparte employed him as a military officer and he served in the artillery on the Rhone and in Italy with the rank of general of brigade. He died at Tivoli in Italy October 5 1803. As a literary man La Clos is known as the author of a licentious novel entitled *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, which affords too just a picture of the absolute and revolting manners of French society before the Revolution. He also wrote

Poème Fugitives said to be graceful and spirited and a letter to the French academy, designed to deprecate the character of marshal Vauban as an engineer.—*Bug. Nouv des Contemp*.

LACTANTIUS (*LUCIUS CELIUS* or *CACILIANUS FIRMIANUS*) an eminent father of the church was, as some say an African but according to others, a native of Fermo in the marche of Ancona. The former is most likely as he studied rhetoric at Sicca a city of Africa under Amelius, and attained so high a reputation by a production called *Symposium* or *The Banquet* that when Dioclesian entertained a design to render Ascomedia a rival to Rome he appointed Lactantius to teach rhetoric in that city. It is by some supposed that he was originally a Pagan and converted when young to the Christian religion, but Lardner thinks otherwise and that he was a Christian during the persecution of Dioclesian is unquestionable. It appears that owing to the improbabilities of his profession or other causes he existed in very narrow circumstances which it is however reasonable to conclude were amended when appointed by the emperor Constantine Latin preceptor to his son Crispus, after whose untimely death he appears to have been again neglected. Little more is known of his personal history except that he lived to an advanced age but the exact time of his death is not recorded. As a Christian writer Lactantius is thought to treat divinity too philosophical but at the same time he is deemed the most eloquent of all the early ecclesiastical authors, and his Latinity has acquired him the title of the Christian Cicero. His principal work is entitled "Institutiones Divinae," lib. VII which is an able and spirited reply to two heathen writers of note, who published pieces against Christianity. Of this treatise he published an abridgment and added to it another tract, entitled "De fa de Divina." He was also author of a treatise "De operibus Dei," in which he vindicates the operations of God. U

doctrine of God's predestination, by demonstrating the excellencies of his principal work, man, in illustration of which, he gives an elegant description of the properties of the human body and mind. Other works are attributed to him as ' Two Books to *Zecclapades*' " Eight Books of *Lettres*, a poem, entitled ' The Fisher,' in hexameter verse, and lastly a well-known book, called ' *De Mirribus Persecutionis*,' which is however thought not to belong to Lactatius by the most able critics. The poems ' *De Phœnix*' ' *De Pascha*', and ' *De Passione Domini*', although contained in most of the editions of his works, are now generally deemed spurious. The latest and best edition of Lactantius is that of the abé Longlet *Pana*, 1746 2 vols. 4to.—*Cens Hist Lit Dupuis, Lovelace*

LACY (JAS.) a dramatic writer who lived in the reign of Charles II. He was a native of Doncaster in Yorkshire, and was at first bred a dancing master but subsequently became a lieutenant in the army. Possessed of a good person and a large share of humour he was finally tempted to quit the military profession for the stage on which as a comedian he was universally admired and held in such esteem by Charles II that the king had his picture painted in no fewer than three characters. He was author of the following comedies, none of which however became stock pieces—' *The Dumb Lady*' ' *Sir Hercules Buffoon*' ' *Old Troop*' and ' *Savvy the Scot*' He died in 1681.—*Bog Dress*.

LADVOCAT (JEAN BAPTISTE) a learned French jesuit, professor of Hebrew and divinity in the university of Paris, and afterwards librarian to the Sorbonne. He was a native of Champagne born in the diocese of Toul in 1709 Dr Keamcott derived much valuable assistance from him especially in the collection of manuscripts in the king's library at Paris, as did also Dr Vossius in the compilation of his Geographical Dictionary. His own works consist of a ' Dissertation on the Comets' " Letters on the Authority of the original Texts of Holy Writ,' an ' Historical Dictionary,' in two octavo volumes, reprinted with additions, in four, ' Critical Remarks on certain new Translations of the Scriptures from the Hebrew' a ' Dissertation on the sixty seventh psalm;' and a ' Grammar of the Hebrew Language.' He died in 1765.—There was also a metaphysical writer of this name at Paris, Louis François Ladvocat dean of the chamber of accounts born 1644 who after a life prolonged to nearly a century died there in 1735.—*Bog Univ*

LAERT (PRIER DE) usually called Bamboccius, according to some from his personal deformity, but it is more reasonably conjectured by Balmont and Lanzi, that he was so deformed from his painting such subjects as the Indians call ' *Bamboccio*' as fairs, feasts, humours, matrimonies, &c. This coarse painter was born at the village of Cimino near Nardini, in 1648. His parents having very circumstances, allowed him to follow his early inclination for painting and

after having him instructed in the elementary principles of design, sent him to Italy for improvement. During a residence of sixteen years at Rome he was distinguished at once for the vivacity and amiability of his disposition and lived in habits of intimacy with Nicholas Poussin and Claude, and in company with these celebrated artists, made designs of the most interesting movements in the vicinity of Rome. After acquiring considerable reputation in that capital he was at length induced, by the earnest entreaties of his friends to return to Holland, and in 1639 he quitted Rome with much regret, and settled at Haarlem. He quickly attained great celebrity which he maintained unrivaled until obliged to share it with Wouwermans the development of whose talents excited much uneasiness in Lear. The pictures of the latter are finely composed, his figures and animals are spirited and correct and his colouring rich and vigorous. Although inferior to Wouwermans in neatness and delicacy of pencil he excels him in energy of touch in the intelligent management of the chiar-oscuro, and in fertility of invention. The works of Bamboccio being scarce are held in high estimation and he etched several plates from his own designs, in a very masterly manner. Want of economy added to the rivalry of Wouwermans, which lessened his employment reduced him to indigence in his latter days, and a severe asthmatic attack being added to his other afflictions life became insupportable and he is said to have terminated his existence by throwing himself into a well in 1673 at the age of sixty.—*Bryson's Dict of Paint and Eng*

LAET (JOHN DE) a writer of the seven teenth century distinguished by his knowledge in history and geography. Scarcely any thing is known of his life except that he was a director of the Dutch East-India Company and intimate with Saumane. He died in 1640 leaving some very useful works behind him the chief of which are ' Novus Orbis' Leyden 1633 folio an account of America, which has been much used by later geographers, ' Historia naturalis Brasiliæ' folio 1640, ' De Regis Hispanie Regnis et Opibus, &c., Respublica Belgariæ,' Gallo, ' Turcici Imperii Status,' and ' Persici Imperii Status.' The four last of these works form part of the little books called ' Respublicæ' printed by Elzevir. He latterly employed himself in an edition of Vitruvius, which was also printed by Elzevir 1649. His account of America involved him in a controversy with Grotius, concerning the origin of the Amerindians, in which that eminent scholar was evidently defeated, and as usual on such occasions lost his temper in consequence.—*Chrysippus Burdigay's Life of Grotius*

LA FEBTE IMBAULT (MARIE THÉRÈSE GROFFIER marquise de) daughter of the celebrated madame Geoffrin, born at Paris in 1715, married in 1733 to the marquis de la Ferté, great grandee of the marshals of that

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misses; and died at Paris in 1791. She distinguished herself not only by her literary talents, but also by her opposition to the philosophical party among the French literati of the last century, with whom her mother had been intimately connected. In 1771 the marquis de Croissac a man of wit and a friend of madame de La Feré Imbault, founded the burlesque order of the Lanturelii, of which he appointed that lady the grand mistress, while he was himself the grand master. This whimsical institution gave rise to a great many songs and lively verses, and it attracted so much attention that Catherine II was accustomed to advise all the Russian nobles who visited Paris to become Lanturelii an honour which was sought by several sovereign princes. The marchioness drew up a series of extracts from the writings of the ancient Pagan and Christian philosophers, for the instruction of the grandchildren of Lewis XV., and she wrote a great number of letters to persons of rank and celebrity which remain in manuscript in the hands of her husband's relations.—*Bug Uniu. Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

LAFITAU (JOSEPH FRANCIS) a French jesuit who was a native of Bourdeaux and was employed as a missionary among the savages of North America. On his return to Europe he published a work entitled 'Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps' Paris 1734 4 vols 12mo and another on the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the New World which last was reprinted in 1753 in 2 vols. &c. He died in 1740.—LAFITAU (PATER FRANCIS) brother of the preceding was also a jesuit, and obtained considerable reputation as a pulpit orator. He was employed on a mission to Rome on the subject of the disputes in France relative to the bull *Urgentias*, when his manners and conversation procured him the favour of pope Clement IX who made him bishop of Sisteron in Provence when he left the society of Jesus to preache over his diocese. He died at the castle of Toul in 1764. Besides some religious works he was the author of a history of the Constitution *Urgentias*, and the history of Pope Clement IX in which he displayed his seal against Janseman.—*Bug Uniu. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

LAFITE (MARY ELISABETH de) a French lady who published several popular works for the use of young persons. She was born at Paris about 1750 and died in London in 1794. Among her productions are, 'Reponses à Démocrit ou Essai d'une Mémoire d'exercer l'Attention,' Lausanne 1791 12mo. 'Entretiens, Drames, et Comedies Morales à l'Usage des Enfants,' 2 vols 12mo, dedicated to the queen of England, and several times reprinted. She also translated into French some of the works of Wieland, Gellert, and Lavater.—*Bug Uniu.*

LAFOSSÉ (STEPHEN WILLIAM) a French writer of antiquities on veterinary surgery in the last century. He was veterinary marshal to the king of France, and he made great im-

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provements in the art which he professed, by collecting the information to be found in preceding authors, as well as by his own researches. His works are 'Traité sur le véritable Siège de la Morve des Chevaux' 1749 8vo. 'Observations et Découvertes faites sur les Chevaux avec une nouvelle Pratique de la Ferrure' 1754 8vo and a memoir published at the academy of Sciences. He died in 1765.—His son, PHILIP STEPHEN LAFOSSÉ has published several valuable works relative to the anatomy diseases, and management of the horse. Haller in his *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, notices both the father and son as writers of the first note in the peculiar department of art which they cultivated.—*Bug Uniu. Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

LAGARAYE (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT de) a native of Brittany distinguished for his philanthropy. He was born at Rennes in 1675 and was educated at the college of Harcourt at Paris. His life and fortune were consecrated to the benefit of his fellow creatures he founded schools for the young and hospitals for the sick and aged, and studied medicine and chemistry with a view to increase his means of becoming serviceable to mankind. In 1736 he published a work entitled 'Recueil Alphabetique des Prognostics dangereux et mortels sur les différentes Maladies de l'Homme' and in 1745 another called 'Chimie hydraulique pour extraire les Sels essentiels des Végétaux Animaux et Minéraux, avec l'Eau pure,' 12mo. He died at Dinan in Brittany in 1755. For a detailed account of the benevolent deeds of this friend of humanity the reader is referred to the abbé Carron's *Époux chartables ou Vie du Comte et de la Comtesse de Lagaraye* Rennes 1782 8vo.—*Bug Uniu.*

LAGERBRING (SVEN) a Swedish historian, who was born in 1707 and died in 1783. He was professor of history in the university of Lund in Scania a counsellor of the chancery and a member of the academy of history and belles lettres at Stockholm. He is chiefly known as the author of a history of his native country in the Swedish language in four volumes quarto the first of which appeared in 1769. This work extends no lower than the year 1437 but Lagerbring also compiled an abridgment of Swedish history to modern times of which a French translation was published at Paris, 1788 12mo. He also wrote tract 'De Antropophagus' De Statu Rei Literariae in Suecia per Tempora Ummens Calmarianus and 'De Vanitate Artis Decratoriae,' besides a treatise on statistics, and many other works.—*Bug Uniu.*

LAGERLOEF (PETTER) professor of the tone at Upsal and historiographer of Sweden in the seventeenth century. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and distinguished himself by his writings in Latin both in prose and verse. In 1653 he was employed by Charles XI to draw up an historical description to accompany a collection of national monuments, called *Suecia antiqua et moderna*. Among the numerous dissertations

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which he published, may be mentioned. *Hist. Lingue Graeca*, Upsal 1685, two " De Antiquitate et Sua Genua Sacrae", 1689, *Observationes in Linguam Sacra* m, 1694, and " De magno Sinuaria Impetu", 1697. Lageroef died in 1699 aged 51.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGERSTROEM (MAGNUS von) com mander of commerce and director of the Swedish East India company. He was born at Stockholm in 1656 and after studying in some of the German universities he travelled in Germany and Denmark. He then engaged in trade which he soon relinquished to become corrector of the press established at Stockholm by the learned James Wilde, historiographer of Sweden. He now translated several French, German and Danish works composed an English grammar and wrote on political economy. In 1732 he was appointed secretary to the East India company of Got tenburgh, of which he afterwards became a director. In this situation he greatly distinguished himself by procuring from abroad curious and important objects of natural history and by aiding and promoting scientific researches. Lundens, in a dissertation entitled *Cinaensis Lagerstroemiana*, described some of the curiosities which this philosopher had procured for the cabinets of his native country and botanists have consecrated to his memory a genus of plants called *Lagerstromia*. He was a member of the Academy of Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of Upsal. His death took place July 8 1739.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGNY (THOMAS FAVET de) an eminent French mathematician was born at Lyons in 1660. He was educated for the bar, but having accidentally met with Fournier's Euclid and Pellecher's Algebra, he gave himself wholly up to mathematics. In 1686 he came to Paris and was appointed tutor to the duke of Noailles, and in 1692 published "New and Concise Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots" to which work at once established his fame in that department of science. In 1697 appeared his "New Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra" and in the same year he was appointed royal professor of hydrography at Rochefort. In 1715 the regent duke of Orléans made him sub director of the General Bank in which he lost the greater part of his fortune. He was subsequently appointed a pensioner of the Academy of Sciences and sub librarian to the king and lastly director of the academy. He died in 1734. Lagny made many important improvements and discoveries which are found in a great multitude of his papers printed in different volumes of the Academy of Sciences. Besides the works already mentioned, he published another separate treatise "On the Cubature of the Sphere" "A general Analysis, or Method of resolving Problems," published by Recher under the name of Lagay, now known to be the work of the editor ~~and~~—only by the papers of his deceased friend, *Merton's Math. Doc.*

LAMBERT MARSINI (Janova) a learned jo-

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sunt one of the first philologists of his time, was a native of Genoa, and born in 1694. He studied at the college of Prato in Tuscany, among the jesuits, and entered into the order in 1713. His superiors in 1721 sent him to the college of Arezzo to teach the belles lettres. He was afterwards removed to Florence, where he was professor of rhetoric for twenty years. While in that situation he had a literary quarrel with the abbé Lami who suspected him of being the author of some satirical pieces which were really written by father Corderi. About 1750 Lagomarzio was called to Rome, and made professor of Greek in the Roman college, where he died in 1773. He added several works which he published, chiefly relating to classical literature he left in MS. a collection in thirty volumes entitled "Teatrum Viatorum illustrium Sop. Jess. ab initio eodem tempore Ordine chronologico usque ad nostram hanc Etatem perpetua nec unquam interrupta Annorum serie digesta". The object of this laborious undertaking was to justify his order from all the odious imputations to which it had been subjected.—*Biog. Univ.*

LA GRANGE (JOAQUIN LOUIS) a very eminent mathematician and philosopher was born Nov 2d 1736 at Turin, where his father who had been treasurer of war resided in reduced circumstances. In the first instance he was more inclined to classical than to mathematical pursuits, but being accidentally incited by a memoir of Halley to pay attention to the latter he made such a progress, that at the age of sixteen he became professor of mathematics at the Royal Artillery school of Turin. When he had discovered the talents of his pupils most of whom were older than himself he selected the most able as his more intimate friends and in thus early association originated the academy of Turin. In 1759 this institution published a first volume of transactions, wherein La Grange inserted several important solutions and deserved the honour of which he allowed to his friend Fouscnez and others while some appeared in his own name of still greater pretension. In this volume he first applied the theory of recurring consequences and the doctrine of chances to the differential calculus. He soon after corrected Newton's calculations of the motions of fluids and made several useful discoveries in adjustment of the theory of vibration which labours excited so much admiration from Euler that he rested not until he was enabled to announce to La Grange that he was chosen a member of the academy of Berlin. He soon after visited Paris where he was received by the various men of science with great distinction and where he published his celebrated *Mecanique Analytique*. In 1766 he accepted an invitation to Berlin and he was appointed director of the academy of that capital, for physical and mathematical science. He soon gained universal esteem, and enriched the memoirs of the academy with a number of highly interesting papers. On the death of Frederic he returned to Paris, and took his seat in the

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Academy of Sciences. On the Restoration he lost his pension, but when the new institutions were formed he was appointed professor of the Normal school and subsequently in the Polytechnic school, where he found himself once more in a capacity which completely suited him. While holding this employment he published his *Fonctions Analytiques*, his *Leçons sur le calcul et le Traité de Relations numériques des Equations*. He also undertook a new edition of his *Mécanique Analytique*, at which revision he laboured with an assiduity that undermined his health and a decay of nature ensuing he expired on the 10th April 1813 in his seventy-seventh year. The last few years of the life of this celebrated man of science were honoured with nearly all the distinction Napoleon could bestow. He was member of the Imperial Institute and Board of Longitude senator and count of the empire grand officer of the Legion of Honour and grand cross of the Imperial Order of Reunion.—*Lif's by Delambre*

LA GUERRE (*Louis*) a painter of his time on ceilings staircases halls &c being an assistant to and imitator of the celebrated *Vernin*. His father was master of the menu-gear at Versailles and he had Louis XIV for his godfather. He was originally intended for the church but his taste for drawing being known to the king the latter recommended his parents to bring him up a painter. He studied under Le Brun and at the age of twenty came to England and was immediately employed by *Vernin* upon the large work at St Bartholomew's hospital. His work being much approved he was engaged to paint *The Labours of Hercules* at Hampton court by king William as also to decorate the mansions of many of the nobility. In a few years however he will be known by little except the saucy line of *Pope* Where sprawl the saints of *Vernin* and *La Guerre*. He was seized with an apoplexy while a spectator in Drury lane theatre in 1791 and expired almost immediately.—*Walpole's Anecd.* *Pilkington*.

LAINÉZ (ALEXANDER) a French wit and poet, born at Chumay about 1650. Having finished his studies at Rheims he went to Paris where he became intimate with the chevalier de Colbert who took him with him to the army. He afterwards travelled for three or four years in Europe and Asia, and on his return fixed chiefly at Paris. His learning was varied and extensive and his society was much coveted, on account of his shining talents for conversation. He published nothing but many of his *jeux d'esprit* have been preserved and long after his death which took place in 1710 a small volume of his poetry was edited by *Titan du Tillet*.—*Voltaires Scie de Louis XIV* *Biblio. Univ.*

LAINÉZ (JAMES) a Spanish ecclesiastic the associate of the famous Ignatius Loyola and his successor as general of the order of the jesuits. He was born in 1512, and was educated at the university of Alcalá, where he took the degree of doctor. At Paris he be-

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came connected with Loyola, whom he assisted in the foundation of the new community, of which he was one of the first members and whose constitutions he probably composed. On becoming general of the jesuits he obtained a papal decree, rendering the office permanent in the person who should be chosen to fill it, and vesting the general with the power of making all sorts of contracts without consulting his brethren giving authority and authenticity to his comments and explanations of the constitutions, with the power to make new constitutions, or alter the old ones, and also to have prisons independent of the secular authority for the punishment of refractory members. He thus founded a spiritual imperium in imperio the influence of which, both in church and state produced important events in every part of the world while the society continued to subsist. Lainez was present at the council of Trent, in the character of divine to the papal see and he distinguished himself no less by his ability than by his zeal for the interests of the church. In 1561 he went to France and disputed with the Protestants at the conference at Pau. On his return to Rome pope Paul IV offered him a cardinal's hat which he refused. He died in 1565.—*Ribadeneira Vit Jac Lainesi. Moret Aikin.*

LADING (MALCOLM) a Scottish historian, was born at Stryorey in Orkney in 1562. He was educated at Kirkwall whence he was removed to the university of Edinburgh after which he studied law and was called to the bar. On the death of Dr Henry he completed the unfinished volume of that author's history of England. His chief work is a History of Scotland in four volumes 8vo in which he gave considerable offence to the chivalrous and Jacobite partisans of Mary queen of Scots owing to the strong manner in which he sums up against the personal character of that unfortunate sovereign. He served in parliament under the last short administration of Mr Fox to whose politics he was much attached. His last literary undertaking was an edition of the poems of *Ossian* to which he has prefixed a dissertation in which it is generally agreed that he has proved their inauthenticity at least to the extent to which authority was claimed for them by Macpherson. Mr Laing died in 1819.—*Gent Mag*

LALIRE (FRANCIS XAVIER) a French biblographer of the first century born according to some at Vadans or as others affirm, at Dole in France Compté in 1739. He assumed the cowl of a friar Minime at an early age and devoted his life principally to studies connected with the origin and progress of literature. He was the author of a Latin biographical treatise on the lives and actions of the principal literary characters of the fifteenth century a French version of which he afterwards published, under the title of *Mémoires pour servir &c*. His other works are a Catalogue of printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century 2 vols. 8vo "On the Origin and Fea-

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size of the Art of Painting in Tranche Consue," 1700; a supplement to Mattole's "Annales de Typographie," "Specimen Historique Typographique Muséenne," 1701; "Exposition des Abbétons Ugoletti;" and "Serie d'Exposition Abbétoni," 1702. He became a great favorite with cardinal Loménie, who made him his Notary. The time and place of his decease are variously stated, as well as those of his birth, some asserting that it took place at Sens in 1800, others placing it at Paris in the following year.—*Bug. Uni.*

LAIRÉSSE. There was a family of Flemish painters of that name of whom GABRIEL son to the elder Lairésse, has acquired by far the greatest reputation. He was born in 1640 at Lierze and soon outstripped his father, who made him his pupil in the exercise of his own art. He is particularly distinguished by the high finish with which his pictures are executed and is considered the Raphael of the Dutch school, nor have any of his countrymen ever equalled him in historical painting. This talented artist was also a good engraver and understood music scientifically while of his literary abilities he has left a favourable specimen, in a treatise on the principles of his art. He survived the loss of his right some years and died at length at Amsterdam in 1711. His book has been translated into English, and his chef-d'œuvre in painting is considered a large picture of the child Moses trampling on the Egyptian diadem.—His three brothers, EUSTACHE, JONAS and JAMES LAIRÉSSE, were artists of some note the two former excelling in the delineation of animals, the latter in flowers. Two of his sons also followed the profession of their father but with inferior pretensions to eminence.—*D'Argenville Vie de Peint.*

LAKE (GERARD) viscount Lake an English general who distinguished himself in the East Indies. He was born in 1744, and at the age of fourteen obtained an ensigncy in the foot-guards. He served in Germany during the seven years war, and in 1781 he was in America under Cornwallis, when he manifested himself at the siege of New York. After the taking of that place he returned home and was made aide de camp to the king. On war with France taking place he went to Holland to command the first brigade of guards and was concerned in several engagements in 1793 and 1794. He was afterwards employed against the Irish insurgents and in 1800 he was nominated commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. In September 1803 he gained a victory over the Mahratta army and the French general Perron, on the plains of Dabhi, and delivered Shah Aslam, whom they had held in captivity. He afterwards triumphed over Scindia and Holker and obliged the latter to conclude a treaty of peace in February, 1806. He returned to England in September, 1807, when as the reward of his exertions, he was created Lord Lake, baron of Dilling and Lawford, and soon after raised to the title of viscount, and made governor of Plymouth. He died, after a short illness,

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February 21, 1808.—*Bug. Portug., Bug. Noves des Comptes.*

LALANDE (JAMES DE) an eminent French lawyer, born at Orléans in 1622. He became a counsellor of the bailliage and presidency of Orléans in 1652; and the following year doctor and professor of jurisprudence in the university there. After having filled important municipal offices he died in 1703. He was the author of several works on law and judicial antiquities, among which are "Commentaire sur le Costume d'Orléans, 1677 folio; and "Traité de Bon et l'Amboise-Bar 1674, &c.—*Mores. Bug. Uni.*

LALANDE (JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANÇAIS DE) one of the most distinguished astronomers of the present age. He was born of an honourable family at Bourg on Bresse in France July 11 1732. Educated with minute attention to religious duties he displayed his abilities, when very young, by composing sermons and mystic romances. The remarkable comet of 1744 first drew his attention to the heavenly bodies and his taste for astronomy was fixed by the observations of father Bertrand mathematical professor at the college of Lyons on the great eclipse of the 27th of July 1748. He wished to become a jesuit that he might devote himself entirely to study, but his friends objecting to this plan sent him to Paris where he studied the law and was admitted an advocate. He became acquainted with Delisle, who had established an observatory in the house in which he resided and Lalande obtained permission to assist him in his operations. He also attended the lectures on astronomy delivered by Messier at the Collège de France, and obtained the friendly patronage of Lomonossoff who lectured on natural philosophy at the same college. The latter procured him a commission to go to Berlin to make some astronomical observations with a view to determine the parallax of the moon, and on his return to France he gave an account of his labours in a memoir published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of that of Berlin, of which he had been chosen a member. At the age of about twenty one he was nominated to the place of astronomer which had been vacant many years. His researches relative to the moon connected him with La Caille, who had made observations at the Cape of Good Hope, while he was at Berlin, and this circumstance set him at variance with his former friend, Lomonossoff who had a dispute with La Caille. As it was necessary to ascertain with precision the diameter of the moon Lalande constructed a heliometer of a larger size than any which had been before contrived with which he made the requisite observations, and extended his researches to other heavenly bodies. He next turned his attention to gravimetry, and composed the article

"Cadrans" for the Encyclopédie Méthodique, and he afforded important assistance to La Caille in a work on comets. When Maleski, on becoming a pensioner of the Academy of Sciences, relinquished the direction of the

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"Connaissance des Temps," Lalande obtained the editorship, and continued to publish that work from 1760 to 1775. In 1762 he published at Paris, a volume, entitled "Exposition du Calcul Astronomique," and about the same time he succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy at the Collège de France. He now found himself in his proper element and inspired with an ardent zeal for the improvement of the science which he taught; he attracted around him a number of persons, to whom he imparted instruction almost gratuitously, and made his house a school whence proceeded a host of young astronomers who filled the observatories, and introduced into the navy the use of the best instruments and the most accurate modes of making calculations. His services were well appreciated, and he was received into the naval academy of Brest and obtained from the government a pension of one thousand francs. In 1764 appeared the first edition of his very valuable

Traité de l'Astronomie in two volumes, enlarged to four volumes in the fourth edition, published in 1780 to which is subjoined a memoir by Dupuis, which formed the basis of his treatise *De l'Origine des Cultes*, the idea of which he had taken from the lectures of Lalande. The transit of Venus in 1769 occupied much of his attention and from the various observations transmitted to him he drew up a "Mémoire sur le Passage de Vénus, observé le 3 Juin 1769 pour servir de suite à l'Explication de la carte publiée en 1764, Paris 1772" 4to His *Réflexions sur les Comètes qui peuvent approcher de la Terre*, and his *Lettre sur l'Anneau de Saturne* both attracted much notice at the time of their publication. In 1755 he produced his celestial globe of one foot in diameter, and in 1776 he enriched the supplements to the *Encyclopédie* with many curious articles. He was for a long time one of the contributors to the *Journal des Savans* having furnished the articles relative to mathematics and natural philosophy. He also assisted in the *Nécrologie des Hommes célèbres de France*, the *Journal de Physique*, the

Magan Encyclopédique the *Acta Eruditorum*, the *Philosophical Transactions* and those of other learned societies. In 1793 he published "Abrégé de Navigation hystorique théorique et pratique avec des Tables horaires" 4to and in 1794 he resumed the direction of the "Connaissance des Temps" which he retained till 1807. For a long time he published every year "L'Historie de l'Astronomie" which though little more than a collection of titles of books, and dates of discoveries forms a useful record for reference. Among the most important future labours of his life may be noticed his Catalogue de mille étoiles circumpolaires" 1795, "Histoire des Mathématiques de Montaigne," second edition, 1800 which he completed by the publication of two volumes in 1803, "Bibliographie Astronomique," printed at the expense of the government as was his "Histoire Céleste Française, contenant les Observa-

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"tions de plusieurs Astronomes François." Though Lalande has been charged with atheism and atheism, there seems to be little if any foundation for such accusations. After the 10th of August, 1792 he hazard'd his own life to save Dupont de Nemours whom he concealed in the observatory of the Marais college, and he also protected the abbé Garner and gave an asylum in the observatory to some of the priests who had escaped from the massacres at the abbey and whom he made past for astronomers. He even wrote a treatise in favour of monarchy, but he was in general too much occupied with the cultivation of science to attend to politics. To rebuff the imputation of atheism, we are told that every year in the holy week he was accustomed to have read to him the "Passion of Jesus Christ." By temperance and exercise he preserved his health to an advanced age and remained to the last moment his characteristic firmness of mind and tranquility of manners. He died April 4 1807. At the time of his decease Lalande was a member of the French board of longitude and of the legion of honour and an associate of the principal academies of science in Europe.—*Bug Uva. Bug Novae Contemp.*

LALANDE (MICHAEL RICHARD DE) a French musician born at Paris of poor parents in 1657. He was placed as a singing boy in the choir of St Germain l'Auxerrois, where his talent for music developed itself. Having learnt without a master to play on the violin he was so piqued at being refused admission into the orchestra of the opera by Lully, that he broke his instrument, and determined never to touch the violin again. He then applied himself to the harpsichord and organ, on which he acquired a great facility of execution and obtained reputation as an organist at several of the Parisian churches. He was recommended by the duke de Noailles to Lewis XIV who made him master of music in the chapel royal and a knight of the order of St Michael. He died in 1736 leaving numerous motets, ballets and other compositions, sacred and profane.—*Bug Uva. Bug Novae Contemp.*

LALLEMAND (RICHARD CONTRAT) a French printer who acquired literary reputation by several good editions of the classics. He was born at Rouen in 1726 and after having finished his studies entered on the practice of his profession which was also that of his father. After having filled other municipal offices at Rouen he became mayor of that city, and Lewis XV gave him letters of nobility. He died April 3, 1807 at the age of eighty-one. Among the works which issued from his press may be mentioned a French and Latin Dictionary, and "L'Ecole de la Chasse aux Chiens courants par Verner de la Contrie to which Lallemand prefixed an analytical catalogue of authors who have written on the chase with critical notes.—**RICHARD XAVIER FELIX LALLEMAND DE MAUPAS**, brother of the preceding became an ecclesiastic and was vicar-general of Avranches. He devoted his time to the culture of

letter, and in 1800 he was elected president of the academy of Rome. At the Revolution he found an asylum in England whence he subsequently returned, and presided at the ceremony of the re-establishment of the academy of Rome. He died in that city in 1810. Besides other literary labours, he wrote a memoir on the ancient history of speech, which he read in the academy in 1790 and afterwards enlarged but which has never been published.—*Bug. Uss.*

LALI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) an Italian lawyer and poet, was born at Novara in 1578. He was employed by the courts of Rome and Parma in the government of several places, and died much esteemed for integrity and severity of manners in 1637. He wrote a poem upon the destruction of Jerusalem, which gave him a place among the best poets of his time; but he was much more happy in his attempts at burlesque his *Pistola Giocose*, *Domenico Moretto* and *'Il mal Francese* being among the best pieces of the kind. He also travestied some poems of Petrarch and the *Aeneid* of Virgil and wrote a work in his proper profession entitled *Vindictarum Præcitatrum Materiarum in utroque Iure*, which obtained some reputation.—*Moreri. Thibouch.*

LALLY (THOMAS ARTHUR count) a brave, but imprudent, and unfortunate Irish officer in the service of France. He was of a family which had followed the fortunes of James II and having entered the French army he signalised himself so much in the battle of Fontenoy that he was made a brigadier-general on the field of battle. He also drew up the plan of a descent upon England which would have been put into practice but for the defeat of Charles Edward at Culloden. In 1756 he was selected for his capacity and bravery to restore the French influence in India, for which purpose he was made governor of Pondicherry. It was soon perceived however that he wanted the prudence, moderation and disinterestedness necessary for so distant and critical a scene of action, and after a little partial success against the English in the first instance he was finally obliged to retire to Pondicherry which was besieged and taken by the British on the 16th January 1761 the garrison with Lally being made prisoners of war. On this catastrophe a torrent of invective assailed the unfortunate leader from all quarters, he having offended every body concerned by his haughty humour, and violent temper and conduct. He was even accused of having sold Pondicherry to the English notwithstanding the avowed hatred which as a Jacobite he felt for them. He arrived a prisoner of war in England in September 1761 and the following month was allowed to return to France, where after a long imprisonment, he was brought to trial for treachery abuse of authority and unjust exactions. Being found guilty he was condemned to be decapitated, which sentence he suffered with circumstances of great cruelty on the 4th May 1766 in the sixty eighth year of his age. In 1783 his son, Lally Tollendal, the representative of the estates of his father

with a reversal of the proceedings; which were manifestly unjust, count Lally being one of those victims to public clamour like Admiral Byng and many more who have been sacrificed to the unpopularity of an incapable administration; the practice of which unpopularity in his case was favoured by the strong temper and turbulent imprudence of his character.—*Nost. Dict. Hist.*

LALUZERNE (CHARLES WILLIAM DE) descended of an ancient Norman family and born at Paris in 1736. Destined from his youth to the ecclesiastical profession, he studied at the seminary of St Magloire and then at the house of Navarre and obtained orders in 1762. He was vicar general of Narbonne in 1765 when he was elected agent general of the French clergy. Louis XV in 1770 nominated him to the diocesan episcopal see of Langres and in 1773 he pronounced his master's funeral oration at the church of Notre Dame. Called to the assembly of the notables in 1787 he was the following year chosen a deputy of the clergy to the states-general. He was one of the first who proposed the establishment in France of a representative system like that of England, and he advocated other patriotic measures for the relief of his country. He was president of the constituent assembly on the 31st of August, 1789 but he soon after found it necessary to return to his diocese and at length he emigrated to Switzerland, whence he removed to Germany and Italy. Under the government of Napoleon he returned to France, and in 1803 he published a pastoral letter announcing his submission to the concordat. In 1814 the king invited M. de Laluzerne to re-assume his rank of duke and peer, and he was soon after made a cardinal. He died at Paris in 1822. His works, which are numerous include the following:—*Dissertation sur la liberté de l'homme*; *Sur l'existance et les attributs de Dieu*; *Instructions pastorales sur le schisme de France* 1808, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Dissertation sur les églises catholiques-protestantes*, 1816, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Dissertation sur la Vérité de la Religion* 2 vols. 12mo.; *Sur la Différence de la Constitution Française de la Constitution Anglaise* 1816 8vo.; *Sur la Responsibility des Ministres* 1816 8vo.—*Bug. Uss.*

LAMANON (ROBERT DE PAUL) a French naturalist of considerable promise was born at Salou in Provence in 1752 of a respectable patrilineage. He was destined for the church and rose to the dignity of canon; but having acquired property by the death of his father and elder brother he determined to follow the bent of his inclination for the physical sciences. He ascended and explored the Alps and Pyrenees and upon his return home applied himself with great ardour to the different branches of natural philosophy. He was deeply employed in his great work, "The Theory of the Earth" when the French government projected a voyage round the world. He immediately accepted the offer made him

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of accompanying it, and refusing all salary he sailed with the expedition on the first of August, 1765. On their arrival at Missionna, one of the islands of the southern archipelago eager to examine the country, he debarked with Langle the second in command and after having satisfied their curiosity they were on the point of returning, when the natives attacked them and Lamanon and several of the boat's crew fell a sacrifice to their fury. Many of his papers are in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

LAMARTIERE (comte de) a French general of artillery who commenced his military career as a sub-lieutenant in 1757. After having served with distinction in Germany in the seven years war he was employed in the island of Guadeloupe. He then published several tracts on artillery and the casting of cannon which procured him much reputation. In 1789 he was made a colonel and in the revolutionary wars he contributed much to the success of the important operations in which he was engaged. His services were rewarded with the rank of general of division in 1795; when he was employed in the army of the Rhine and Moselle and in Germany. In January 1803 he was called to the senate and nominated a grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1814 the king made him a peer of France and a member of the council for the inspection and improvement of the Polytechnic school. He died in 1819. A new edition of his *Recherches sur la fabrication en général des bouches à feu* was published in 1817 and he was also the author of *Recherches sur les meilleurs effets à obtenir des artilleries* 1812 2 vols 8vo.—*Bibl. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMB bert, DCL (or JAMES BLAND Burtons) an ingenious English writer on subjects connected with politics, poetry and the drama. He was the son of George Burges esq. an officer in the British army holding the situation of comptroller general of the customs in Scotland, and was born at Gibraltar June 8 1758. He was educated at Westminster school and whence he was removed to University college Oxford. On quitting the university he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany and on his return entered himself of Lincoln-s-man by which society he was called to the bar in Easter term 1777. In the practice of the law as a profession he continued till the renewal of an intimacy which he had contracted early in life with Mr Pitt and the duke of Leeds induced him to embark in politics under their auspices, and in 1787 he took his seat in the house of Commons, as member for the borough of Helston in Cornwall. Two years after this, his parliamentary debut, he was appointed to one of the under-secretaryships in the foreign office and in 1794 made a joint commissioner of the privy seal. About this period, in conjunction with another gentleman belonging to the same department, he established the Sun newspaper under the sanction of the premier and took a prominent part in conducting it. In 1795 he resigned from office with a baronet's patent, and

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the appointment of knight marshal of the royal household devoting himself for the remainder of his life to the enjoyment of literary leisure. Sir James was three times married, and had by his second lady a family of ten children. In 1821 he obtained under the age master, permission to assume the name of Lamb only by which designation he continued to be known till his death in 1825. Among his writings which are numerous are *Considerations on the Law of Insolvency* 1783, 8vo, and a letter to the earl of Effingham on the same subject; an "Address to the County Gentlemen of England on County Courts," 8vo 1789, *Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka*, published under the signature Verus, in 1790. *The Birth and Triumph of Love* 4to 1796 a poem written to illustrate a series of designs by the princess Elizabeth, an epic poem in eighteen books on the history and achievements of Richard Coeur de Lion 8vo 2 vols. 1801. *The Exodus* a sacred epic written in conjunction with C. Becker 4to, 1807 1808, *Riches* a play altered from Massinger's *City Madam* 1810 reprinted afterwards with other dramatic works in 2 vols. 8vo and *The Dragon Knight* a romance. Towards the close of his life he turned his attention principally to the study of divinity and in 1819 published his last work, *Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible*. In private life he was remarkable for the general amity of his manners and was very generally respected.—*Gent Mag.*

LAMBALE (MARIE THERESE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN) princess de was born at Turin September 8 1749 and was married to the duke of Bourbon Penthièvre whom she soon lost by death, and remained a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. She was appointed superintendent of the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France with whom she became a great favourite. Being informed of the intended flight of the royal family to Varennes madame de Lamballe proceeded to Dieppe whence she reached England in safety. There she might have found a secure asylum, if friendship for her mistress had not prompted her to return and share her fate. She went with the queen to the prison of the Temple where she continued till the commune of Paris ordered her removal to La Force. On the 3d of September 1792 she was summoned to appear before her self-constituted judges. When questioned as to her connexion with the queen she answered I have nothing to say. It is indifferent to me whether I die sooner or later. I am prepared for the worst. Some sentiments of admiration and pity were manifested by the people, and several voices demanded her life but violence prevailed and being stabbed on the spot with sabres she was dragged amidst a heap of mangled bodies, and murdered with circumstances of revolting cruelty which afforded a striking example of the mischievous effects of despotism in degrading the national character of the infuriated Parisian mob. That instance of their barbarity is the more memorable as there was no

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ting as the intellect or character of the victim which could reasonably have excited the anger of the populace; she is said to have been kind and obliging to her dependants and to have displayed moderation in the exercise of that power and defiance which she derived from her high station and connections. Her character has remained free from reproach amidst the storms of the Revolution, and even her cruel murderers and their abettors respected the memory of this unfortunate princess. Some memoirs have recently been published in England, professedly compiled from manuscripts of madame de Lamballe.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

LAMBARDE (WILLIAM) an English lawyer of the sixteenth century, a native of the metropolis, born 1536. He was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn and rose to be master of the rolls and record-keeper in the Tower of London the first of which appointments he obtained in 1557 and the latter three years afterwards. Being possessed of considerable property at Greenwich in Kent, (for which county he was a magistrate) he founded several almshouses in that parish with a liberal endowment, and died in 1601. Besides a *Perambulation of the County of Kent*, in 4to, now scarce he wrote several professional works. Of these, the principal are a treatise on the ancient law of England called *Archonomia* another on the office and duties of a justice of the peace under the title of *Erenarchus* and *On the office of Constable*. After his decease appeared two other productions of his pen the one *A Topographical and Historical Dictionary* the other a treatise on English courts of justice entitled *Archon*.—*Lefroy by Nichols.*

LAMBECIUS (PARIS) a native of Hamburg born 1628 distinguished by his early and successful application to classical as well as general learning. Having prosecuted his studies with great perseverance in the Dutch and French capitals, he published, while resident in the latter metropolis a critical dissertation on the works of Antius Gellius, entitled

Prodromus Leucaniorum &c.; which gained him great credit especially when the age of the author who had but just attained his nineteenth year was taken into consideration. From Paris he proceeded through Italy and on his return home obtained the historical professorship in the university of his native city which he was soon after in 1659 called on to preside over in quality of rector. This honourable post however he filled little more than two years as ill sorted marriage, contracted on his part from mercenary motives drove him from Germany even before the expiration of the honeymoon. He left Hamburg for ever and repaired in the first instance to Rome where he became a member of the Romish church and subsequently to Vienna. In this capital his reputation as a man of letters procured him the countenance of the reigning emperor who made him his librarian and in this capacity he completed,

with considerate care and industry a catalogue of all the manuscripts and other valuable works in the imperial collection. This laborious compilation fills eight folio volumes, and is entitled *Commentarium de Augmentis Bibliotheca Caesaris Vndeobconis*, hoc vix. He was also the author of a work in two quarto volumes, called *Origines Hamborgenses*, containing the annals of his native city from the commencement of the ninth to the close of the thirteenth century. Lambecius died in 1680, of dropsy.—*Cheswynd Moore: Sart. Oeuvr.*

LAMBERT (ANNE THIRYSE marquise de) a literary lady of considerable talent, a native of the French metropolis, born 1647. She was married in her nineteenth year to Jean Lambert marquis de St Bris. In 1686 this union was dissolved by the death of her husband on which she employed the large fortune left her in patronizing learning and learned men to whom her mansion was constantly accessible. After her decease her own writings were collected and published in two duodecimo volumes they consist principally of *Avis d une mere a son fils et a sa fille*, *Traité de l Amitié*, *Nouvelles Reflexions sur les femmes*, *Sur la Vieillesse*, *La Femme Hermite &c.* These works are all marked by much taste sense and good feeling. Madame de Lambert reached the advanced age of eighty six and died at Paris in 1733.—*Moore: Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

LAMBERT (GEOFFREY) an English painter who obtained some celebrity towards the middle of the last century. His taste led him to imitate the style of Gaspar Poussin, in which he has composed some pictures of acknowledged merit. He also painted scenes from common nature and presented a picture of that description to the Foundling hospital which is much admired. The East India house in Leadenhall-street is also decorated with six large pictures painted by him of the Company's settlements in India. He died in 1765. According to Edwards this artist founded the celebrated beef-steak club.—*Edwards: Supplement to Walpole's Anecd. Recd. Cyclop.*

LAMBERT (JOHN) a distinguished parliamentarian general in the civil wars of Charles I was descended of a good family, and was a student of law at the commencement of the troubles. He acted as colonel of the battle of Marston Moor, and had a superior command at Naseby. He also gained several advantages against Langdale and Mgrave in the north, and became a great favourite with the independent party. He served under Cromwell in Scotland and when Charles II pushed into England, Lambert hung upon his rear with a body of cavalry. After the battle of Worcester Lambert was intrusted with the motion in the council of officers for creating a protector but opposed the design of making Cromwell king as contrary to his own ambitious views, on which account he was deprived by the Protector of his commission but allowed a pension of 3000l. per annum. On the death of Cromwell he returned to public life, and became the soul of the malcontents to the protectorate of

his son Richard. He was successfully employed by parliament to quell the insurrection of Sir George Booth in Cheshire, but a petition to parliament, which he instigated his officers to draw up, was deemed so dangerous by that body that they immediately cashiered him, but such was his temporary influence with the soldiery that he procured the appointment of a committee of public safety. He encountered however a successful rival in general Monk, who being at this time head of the army of Scotland, began to entertain the design of restoring the monarchy. As he incurred suspicion the committee deputed Lambert to advance northward with a body of troops to overawe him; but Monk crossing the Tweed in 1650 while at the same time the parliament reassumed its authority Lambert was deserted by his troops, and soon after arrested and committed to the tower. His sudden escape in April threw Monk into great alarm, but before he could assemble any considerable force from the soldiers, who were flocking to him from all quarters, he was retaken. At the Restoration he was brought to trial but behaved with so much submission that though condemned he was reprieved at the bar and banished for life to the island of Gurnsey, where he survived more than thirty years amusing his leisure with cultivating flowers, and copying them with his pencil an art which he had acquired from Baptist Gaspar. He is said to have died a Roman Catholic.—*Hume's Hist of Eng Granger*

LAMBERT (JOHN HENRY) an eminent mathematician and astronomer was born at Mulhausen in the Sundgau a town in alliance with the Swiss cantons on the 29th August 1728. His father was a tailor in humble circumstances who intended him for his own business but being sent to a public school he so distinguished himself by his abilities that an attempt was made to provide him with the means of studying theology which however proved unsuccessful and he was obliged to follow his father's employment. In this situation he spent the greatest part of the night in study and obtaining an old mathematical treatise discovered so much ardour and ingenuity that several learned men were benevolently induced to instruct him gratis and he successively became clerk to some iron works and armamentes to M Iselin of Basil who conducted him a newspaper, and became his sincere and constant friend. In 1748 this gentleman recommended him to baron Salis president of the Swiss convention, to become tutor to his children, and aided by the encou-
ragement of his new patron and the scientific intercourse which he met with in his circle he enlarged the sphere of his acquirements in an extraordinary degree. After living eight years at Coire during which period his talents as a philosopher and mechanician were rendered manifest by various scientific compositions and inventions he repaired in 1756 with his pupils to Gottingen and soon after published his first separate work entitled "De la Route de la Lumière par les Aurores."

In 1758 he visited Paris took his degree, and became acquainted with d'Alambert and Euler. In 1759 he published his celebrated work "On Perspective," and in the following year appeared his "Photometry" by which he added a new branch to the science of mixed mathematics. In the three or four following years he published "Letters on the Construction of the Universe" "A Treatise on the principal Qualities of the Orbits of the Comets" "New Organon." In 1766 he visited Berlin and was introduced to Frederic the Great, who admitted him a regular member of the academy of that capital an appointment which enabled him to devote himself wholly to his favorite studies. He enriched the transactions of various societies with his papers and treatises all of which bear the stamp of eminent and original genius. Most of his mathematical pieces have been collected in three volumes by himself. The king of Prussia made a considerable addition to his pension a short time before his death which took place the 25th September 1777 in his forty ninth year when he fell a victim to a disease produced by over application. Lambert forms one of the most conspicuous examples on record, of the mastery which great genius and energy will sometimes exert over untoward circumstances to the production of the most extraordinary result.—*Rae's Cyclop. Amer & G Big.*

LAMBERT (MICHAEL) a French musician born at Vivonne in 1610. He was celebrated for the art and taste with which he accompanied himself on the lute and he is regarded as the first in France who infused genuine grace and feeling into vocal music. He was appointed master of music to the king's chamber and persons of the first distinction assembled at his house to acquire taste in singing on which account a species of musical academy immensely arose. He composed some small motets and there still remains, by him a collection of airs in two three and four parts, with a continued bass.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT of Schaffhausen a celebrated Benedictine who in 1058 undertook a journey to Jerusalem. On his return he composed a chronicle of affairs from Adam to the year 1077 the last twenty years of which is a valuable history of Germany. This chronicle which was printed in 1669, is contained in the first volume of the Germania written by Pistorius. A monk of Erfurt supplied a continuation until 1473 which is to be found in the same collection.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERTI (LUVIN) a learned Hellene born at Reggio in Lombardy in 1758. Being designed for the profession of an advocate he was sent to Modena, to study jurisprudence, but he was more attracted by general literature and having made some proficiency he became secretary to the papal nuncio at Bologna. This situation he soon left, and went to Rome where he became acquainted with the learned antiquary Visconti who introduced him to the Borghezza family to whom he recommended himself by a work which he composed

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on the antiquities and sculptures of the villa Borgogna. When the effects of the French invasion were about to extend to Italy Lamberti returned to Reggio, whence he went to Milan, and in 1796 joined in the measures of Bonaparte for establishing a national republic of which he became a member of the grand legislative council. General Brune afterwards gave him a place in the executive directory of the Cisalpine republic. After the battle of Marengo had put the French in possession of the north of Italy Lamberti was made a member of the Italian Institute and he was subsequently made professor of the belles lettres at the college of Brescia and keeper of the public library. The most important work of Lamberti was the edition of Homer in Greek printed by Bodoni at Parma in folio. He went to Paris to present a copy of this magnificent production on vellum to Bonaparte who made him a present of 12 000 francs. Among his original works are Italian poems and a drama and he published a volume of translations from the Greek poets. He died in 1813.—*Bug Univ.*

LAMBIN (DIONYSIUS or DENYS) a French critic and grammarian of the sixteenth century born at Montreal in Picardy in 1516. His talents and industry raised him to a most respectable rank among the scholars of his day and he became from a lecturer on the Greek language at Amiens professor royal of philology and the belles lettres in the university of Paris. He was the author of a treatise on the excellence and utility of the Greek tongue, together with rules to be observed in rendering it into Latin a *Life of Cicero*, a *moral Epistles* &c besides two discourses, "De Philosophia cum Arte dicendi conjuncta" and "De Ratiocino principatu et recta Institutione". He also published translations into Latin of the *Ethics* and *Poetics* of Aristotle and of some of the Orations of Zelimus and Demosthenes together with annotations valuable for the information they contain on Cicero Horace Plautus and Lucretius. Lambin had been for some time in the service of cardinal Tournon his religious principles were however in conformity with those of the Huguenots, and soon after the massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572 in which his friend Peter Ramus perished grief for his loss, and a melancholy apprehension that a similar fate might be reserved for himself combined to hurry him to the grave in his fifty sixth year.—*Morari. Sacri Orationes.*

LAMBINET (Paris) a jesuit, eminent as a bibliographer. He was born in the department of Ardennes in France in 1745, and studied in the college of Charleville which he left to the jesuits. Entering into the order he confirmed a member of it till its suppression when he joined the Premonstratensian order. There he quitted after some years and became a scoldier, with the consent of the superior general of the congregation. He published in 1785, "Notes de quelques manuscrits qui accompagnent l'Histoire des Pays Bas," and in the "Recueil des Journaux," several

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listes on the *bible des pastores* and the *Ambrosian Missal*, but the most important work of the abbe Lambinet is his "Recherches historiques, littéraires, et critiques sur l'origine de l'imprimerie particulièrement sur les premières établissements au 15^e Siècle dans la Belgique" 1798 8vo the second edition of which, forming 3 vols 8vo was published in 1810. He died of palsy in 1813.—*Bug Univ. Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

LAMBLARDIE (JACQUES ELIX) a French engineer born at Loches in Touraine in 1747. He was intended for the church but he forsook theology for mathematics, and being admitted into a public school, under Perronet, he was, after five years study employed as a sub-engineer on the coast of Normandy. The scientific memoirs which he then composed and the professional skill which he manifested, occasioned the construction of sluices at Terport and Dieppe to be entrusted to him. In 1783 he was sent as engineer to the port of Havre and subsequently to the department of the Somme and also nominated member of the commission for the management of works at Cherbourg. In 1793 he became assistant to Perronet in the school of bridges and highways and on his death Lambardie succeeded him and he was also appointed first director of the Polytechnic school. He died in 1801. His works comprise a memoir on the coasts of Upper Normandy 1789 4to and others on the turning gates of locks, and on different kinds of moveable bridges.—*Bug Univ. Bug. Nouv des Contemp.*

LAMBTON (WILLIAM) an English officer distinguished for his labours in the cause of science. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army and was for more than twenty years employed in the East Indies where he conducted a grand trigonometrical survey of the country. He died January 20 1823 at Kimga Ghant, fifty miles south of Nagpur while proceeding in the execution of his duty towards that place. The Transactions of the Royal and Asiatic Society of which he was a member afford ample evidence of the extent and importance of the labours of colonel Lampton in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from cape Comorin to a new base line measured near the village of Takoorkeya fifteen miles south-east of Ellichpore.—*Anns Bug. vol. viii.*

LAMET (ADRIAN AUGUSTINE DE BUSSY DE) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne distinguished as a theological casuist. He was admitted to the college in 1646 and took his degree in 1650. Being related to cardinal de Retz he adhered to that statesman in his disgrace, and followed him in his retreats to England Holland and Italy. On his return to France he took up his residence at the Sorbonne. Though his birth and talents might have procured him high preferment in the church he held no benefice except a priory at Enve le Gaillard. He died in 1691 aged about seventy. After his death was published a work entitled "Résolutions de plusieurs cas de Conscience" 8vo of which a more

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complete edition was published by the abbé Goujet, with the title of " Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience, par De Lamet et Fromageau, &c. 1733 3 vols. folio.—*Bug Uss*

LAMEY (ANDREW) a learned writer on history and diplomatics who was a native of Minster in Germany. He was the pupil of Schnephin and afterwards became his co-advisor. With him he visited the archives and libraries of Alsace to collect materials for the history of that province in the middle ages. The elector Charles Theodore made him keeper of the Palatine library at Mannheim, and in 1763 he was appointed perpetual secretary of the academy newly founded in that capital. He was also made a privy councillor of the elector and died at Mannheim in 1802 aged seventy five. He published Codex principis obam Laurensianus Abbatis diplomaticus Mannheim 1768 3 vols 4to. The Diplomatic History of the ancient Counts of Ravensberg 1779 4to besides a number of dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Mannheim.—*Bug Uss*

LAMI There were three celebrated characters of that name in the eighteenth century, of these two were more immediately contemporary BEAURAND LAMI a native of Mâcon born 1610 was educated by the fathers of the oratory in his native city and in 1638 became a member of their society at Paris. In 1667 he received priest's orders and became professor of philosophy at Saumur and Angers, but becoming a convert to the opinions of Descartes his enemies at the latter place procured a royal order which deprived him of his church preferment, compelled him to abandon his scholars and return to Grenoble. There his friend cardinal le Camus the bishop received him made use of his advice and services in the regulation of his diocese and admitted him professor of divinity. His works scientific and theological are various and much esteemed they consist of The Elements of Geometry and Mathematics 2 vols 12mo. A Treatise on Perspective, The Harmony of the Gospels, 2 vols 4to, The Art of Speaking with Reflections on Poetry 12mo, Apparatus Biblicus, 4to a valuable work since translated into English.

Discourses on the Sciences De l'aberration du Fœtus folio and A Demonstration or Evidences of the Truth of Christianity His death took place in 1715 at Rouen in Normandy.—FRANCIS LAMI born in 1636 at Montereau in the diocese of Chartres served in early life in the army but quitted the profession of arms for the church and became a monk of the order of St Benedict. He distinguished himself by his writings against Spinoza and was considered one of the ablest polemics of the age in which he lived. His works which are written with much purity and elegance of style consist of a treatise entitled ' Nouvel Athéisme renversé,' ' Traité de la Connaissance de soi-même,' 12mo 6 vols. La Rhetorique du Collège," " L'Iscredule amand à la Religion des," " Les Gemmements de l'Amé sous la

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Tyrannie du Corps;" " Lettres Philologiques," " Les Premiers Elémens, &c.;" and Conjectures sur divers Effets de l'Antiquité."

He died in 1711 at St Denys.—GIOVANNI BATTISTA LAMI a native of Santa Croce in Tuscany was born in 1697. Having completed his studies at Pisa, he continued to reside for some time in that university of which he became vice rector. Afterwards he removed to Florence where he was appointed public librarian professor of ecclesiastical history and chaplain to the grand duke who was much amazed by his wit which equalled his learning. He published a valuable edition of the works of Meunius in twelve folio volumes. His own writings are De Recita Christianorum Fide in eo quod Mysterium Divinæ Trinitatis spectat, a work which gave great umbrage to the jesuits who formally attacked it. De Eruditioe Apostolorum ' Sancta Ecclesiae Florentinae Monumenta' folio, 3 vols. De Rebus Patrum Nicaniorum Fide Memorable Italorum Eruditioe præstantium, 2 vols., Lemoni d' Antichità Tosane 4to 2 vols., and Dialogi d' Anticeti Nemesis. His death took place in 1770 or as others say in 1774 at Florence.—*Fabroni Vita Italorum*.

LAMIA the name of an Athenian courtesan, the daughter of Cleonor equally celebrated for the charms of her person and the brilliancy of her wit. She was by profession a flute player and excelled most of her contemporaries in the art but hearing that her favourite instrument was carried to great perfection in Egypt she travelled into that country where she became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter. On the defeat of that prince by Demetrius Poliorcetes, about three centuries before the Christian era Lamia fell together with other captives into the hands of the conqueror over whom the handsomest man of the age she soon acquired a complete ascendancy although her personal attractions were then considered to be upon the wane. Her influence procured from Demetrius great concessions in favour of her countrymen the Athenians who in their gratitude went so far as to raise a temple to her honour under the denomination of Venus Lamia. Plutarch and Athenaeus both bear ample testimony to the qualities of her mind and if the antique engraving on an amethyst in the king of France's collection give a true portrait of her features, her beauty is still less questionable. The exact time of her decease is uncertain.—*Lamprive's Classical Diet*

LAMIRAL (DOMINIQUE HARCOUNT) a French navigator born at Lyons about 1730. He entered young into the army and while in garrison at Havre he was noticed by M. Eyries, a naval officer who made him his secretary. His patron being sent to Senegal as governor of that colony in 1779 took out Lamiral who was agent of the company of Guiana. The latter remained in Africa till the peace of 1783, and returned thither again in 1785. The company being dissatisfied with his conduct, recalled him in 1787. He was suppressed during the reign of terror, and on the

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liberation he obtained some civil employment. He died in 1795. Lamépi was the author of "L'Afrique et le peuple Africain comparés sous tous leurs rapports avec notre Commerce et nos Colonies," Paris, 1789 8vo, principally designed as a cimétière against the company from whose service he had been dismissed but comprising many curious facts and observations. He also published "Mémoire sur Stuttgart," 1791 4to.—*Bibl. Univ.* *Bibl. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMOIGNON (CHRISTIAN FRANCOIS de) marquis de Bayville born at Paris in 1644 was the son of Guillaume de Lamogna a president of the parliament of Paris, celebrated for the integrity and talent displayed in his

Remonstrances and Discourses." The elder Lamogna, who died in 1677 in his sixtieth year himself superintended the education of his son, and did much both by precept and example towards forming in him that solid taste and love of literature for which as well as for judicial ability he was afterwards so highly distinguished. These pursuits did not interfere with his close application to the study of jurisprudence as a profession he entered heartily and vigorously into it, and to his manly and unaffected style of eloquence may be attributed in a great measure the first reformation of French pleading from the bombast and pedantry whicli had till then disgraced it. In 1673 he was appointed advocate general to the king Louis XIV who honoured him with his personal notice and on the presidency of the parliament becoming vacant in 1698 conferred that post upon him. In the discharge of the duties of this responsible station he continued till 1707 when he was permitted to resign it in favour of his son. He survived his retirement from public life only two years. Of his literary works La Philadelphie and a letter on the death of Bourdaloue alone appeared.—*Moreri. Dict Hist.*

LA MOTTE (HOUARD DE) see MOTTE

LAMOURETTE (ADRIEN) a French ecclesiastic, who figured during the Revolution and was one of its victims. He entered into the congregation of the Lazarists and in 1789 he was grand vicar of Arras. He was one of those who wished to reconcile religion with philosophy, and his principles having connected him with Mirabeau he was employed to write the *Projet d'adresse aux François sur la Constitution civile du Clergé* which that statesman delivered at the tribune of the constituent assembly. In March 1791 Lamourette was nominated to the constitutional bishopric of the Rhône and Loire, and in the month of September following he was admitted into the legislative assembly. He there distinguished himself by his moderation. After the massacres in September 1792 he retired to Lyons; and being made a prisoner on the taking of that city by the republicans he was sent to Paris where he suffered under the guillotine, January 10, 1794, at the age of about 50. He published "Pensées sur la Philosophie," 1785, 8vo, "Pensées sur la Philosophie de la Vol. 1789,

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8vo, and several other works.—*Bibl. Univ.* *Bibl. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMGUROUX (J V F) professor of natural history in the university of Caen and corresponding member of the Institute was a native of Agen. He published "Dissertation sur plusieurs espèces de Fucus peu connues et nouvelles, avec leurs Descriptions tant en Latin qu'en Français," Agen, 1805, and he subsequently produced a more important work entitled *Histoire des polypes coralliens flexibles vulgairement nommés Zoophytes* 1816 8vo. He was engaged on a

Marus Flora, and other scientific works at the time of his decease which occurred March 26 1825. Mr Dawson Turner says M. Lamguroux was a man who perhaps deserved more than any other individual at the hands of every student of marine botany. His treatises upon the classification of the Submerged Algae have been honoured with admission into the Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, and have procured him the distinction of being elected into the National Institute. His subsequent publication on the Corallines, is an admirable manual in a very different difficult branch of natural history. In 1817 he published at Caen an account of a new variety of corn cultivated with advantage in several parts of the northern provinces of France.—*Bibl. Nouv. des Contemp.* *Turner's Tour in Normandy* vol II. *Dublin's Tour in Normandy &c*

LAMPLE (FREDERIC ADOLPHUS) a Westphalian ecclesiastic born in 1683 at Dethmold. He became minister to a Lutheran congregation at Bremen of the university belonging to which city he was afterwards chosen rector having resigned in order to fill that situation the professionals of divinity and ecclesiastical history to which he had been appointed at Utrecht in 1720 and 1726. He was a man of considerable learning and his treatise *De Cymbalis Veterum* printed in one volume 12mo has been highly spoken of. His other works are *A Commentary on the Gospel of St John* in three vols 4to, and a *Synopsis of Sacred and Ecclesiastical History*. His death took place at Bremen in 1729.—*Bibl. Germanica.*

LAMPILLAS (don FRANCIS XAVIER) a Spanish ex jesuit, born at Jaen in 1739. He occupied the chair of belles lettres in the college of Seville when his order was suppressed in 1767. He then retired to Italy and settled at Genoa where he devoted himself to the study of the Italian language and literature. He chiefly distinguished himself by his *Saggio historico o Apology for Spanish Literature*, Genoa, 1778-81 6 vols 8vo, the object of which was to vindicate the literary character of his countrymen against the criticisms of Bettinelli and Tiraboschi. The abbe Lampillas also wrote some Italian poetry. He died at Genoa in November 1798.—*Bibl. Univ.*

LAMPRIDIUS (ELIUS) the name of a Latin historian, who flourished in the early part of the fourth century, under Diocletian

and Constantine the Great. Of his works there are yet extant the lives of the emperors Antoninus, Commodus Didius Julianus, and His Mogulakes. The life of Alexander Severus, which, according to the Palatine manuscript, is the work of Spartian, has been by other authorities ascribed to him. The four lives first mentioned were printed at Milan and are to be found in the *Histories Augustae Scriptores*, 3 vols. 8vo 1671 — *Vest His. Lat.*

LAMPRIDIUS (BENEDICTUS) a Cremonee celebrated in the sixteenth century as an elegant Latin poet and an accomplished scholar. In 1521 he removed from Rome where he taught the classical languages with great reputation, to Padua and continued to reside in that university till Federico Gonzaga duke of Mantua, invited him to his capital in order to superintend the education of his son. Lampridius imitated the style of Pindar in some lyric effusions and that not unsuccessfully but he is principally known by his epigrams, written in the Greek and Latin languages. His compositions are to be found in the *Declaratio Poetarum Italorum*. His death took place about the year 1540.—*Tirbouchi.*

LANA (FRANCIS DE) an Italian mathematician born at Brescia in 1637. He was a jesuit and celebrated as a teacher of philosophy and mathematics. He published in 1670 a work a collection of inventions under the title of *Prodrromo all artis Maestra* a work of which another edition appeared in 1694 under the title of *Magisterium Nature et Artis*, 3 vols folio. In this production he first gave a hint of the principle of exploring the air by the aid of machines inflated with gas his treatment of which subject was printed separately at Naples in 1764. He died about 1700 — *Nouv Dict Hist.*

LANCASTER (JAMES) an early English navigator whose name is connected with the establishment of a commercial intercourse between this country and the East Indies. He made a voyage to America in 1591, and he afterwards sailed round the Cape of Good Hope and visited Ceylon and Fulo Penang when the mutinous conduct of his crew obliged him to return home. In 1594 he engaged in a predatory expedition to South America took several prizes and captured the town of Fernambuco in Brasil. In 1600 he went with a fleet to the East Indies formed a commercial treaty with the king of Achen and established a friendly correspondence with the state of Bantam in the island of Java. He returned to his native country in 1603. Lancaster in his last voyage procured some information relative to a north-west passage to the East Indies, which occasioned the subsequent expeditions of Hudson and others. Baffin gave the name of Lancaster's Sound to an inlet which he discovered in 74° of north latitude. This navigator, who is said to have received the honour of knighthood, died in 1620.—*Habicht. Purvex. Bag. Uss.*

LANCERLOT (CLAUDE) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1619 at Paris. The reputation which he early acquired by his progress in

signature obtained for him the appointment of tutor to the prince of Conde. He afterwards became a member of the monastery of Port Royal, where he lectured on the *bible*.—*Istoria.* His friend, De Barres, abbot of St Cyran, subsequently induced him to take the vows, as monk of the order of St Benedict, in his abbey but when this society was suppressed and its members dispersed on the death of their superior Lancelot was banished to Quemperlay in Lower Brittany where he died after three years of exile, in 1695. The *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la langue Latine* 8vo 1664 the *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre le Grec*, 1656, which are known in England as the Port Royal Grammars, were of his composition as was also "The Garden of Greek Roots," and a treatise *On the Hemina an ancient Measure*, which from having been published anonymously may have been usually considered the joint production of the members of the society. He also compiled a Spanish, an Italian and a General and Rational Grammar and was the author of a Dissertation on Sacred Chronology, a Life of M. de St Cyran, a Selection of Epigrams 3 vols 12mo and *Relation du Voyage d Alet*. — *Merson. Nouv Dict Hist.*

LANCELOT (ANTHONY) a learned Frenchman born in 1675. His father who was a Parisian tradesman intended him for the church gave him a classical education and obliged him to take the tonsure when young. But thinking his destined profession to twice ran away from home to avoid embracing it, and at length he was permitted to exchange it for the law. Having finished his studies he was made sub librarian at the Massary college where he applied himself to the examination of MSS. of the middle ages, and made extracts from the most curious. He then assisted Bourchenu de Valbonnes in his history of Dauphiny and passed five years in that province where he made inventories of the principal archives. He was afterwards employed to collect the titles of nobility of the family of Luynes which undertaking led to the composition of his *Memoires pour les Faits de France avec les Preuves* printed at Paris 1720 folio. He was made secretary to the king and in 1732 he obtained the place of inspector of the royal college. In 1737 he was sent to Nancy to make an inventory of the archives of the provinces of Lorraine and Bar then recently united to France. On his return to Paris he died of apoplexy November 8 1740. Lancelot was a member of the academy of Inscriptions, whose memoirs he published a great number of dissertations relating to the history and antiquities of the middle ages.—*Bag. Uss.*

LANCELOT or LANCILOTH (D SACORRO) an industrious and ingenious writer born at Perusia in Italy about 1575. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and entered into the congregation of mount Olivet; and having been made an abbot, he travelled through the principal cities of Italy and be-

came a member of several academies. At Rome he formed an acquaintance with the famous Gérard-Nodot, who persuaded him to go to Paris; where he died in 1648, owing to disease brought on by excessive application to study. He was the author of a history of the College of which he belonged, of three curious treatises designed to prove that man kind is not degenerate, and another on the impossibility of ancient history, and he left behind him a large quantity of manuscripts.—*Bibl. Univ.*

LANCISI (GRAMMIA) an Italian physician of eminence was born at Rome in 1654. He studied philosophy and divinity but at length chose the profession of medicine in which he obtained great celebrity and became professor of anatomy in the college della Sapienza. He was also appointed physician to three succeeding popes, and obtained at once honour, reputation and fortune. He died in January 1720 at the age of sixty-five and left a library of more than twenty thousand volumes to the hospital of the Holy Ghost for the use of the young physicians and surgeons who attended the patients therein. He published an edition of his works which are highly esteemed in 2 vols. 4to 1718 under the title "Mariae Lan- eni Archivum pontificum Opera"—*Fabroni Vita Italorum.*

LANCRE (Parva de) a famous demonologist of the seventeenth century who was a native of Bourdeau. He was descended of a respectable family and becoming a counsellor of parliament, he was sent in that capacity to the provinces of Labourd and Gascony to superintend the trials of persons accused of sorcery. Being deeply infested with the common errors of his time a belief in the frequency of demoniacal possessions and contracts with the devil he acted on that opinion and condemned to death multitudes who in the present age would be regarded as lunatics or impostors. De Lancre was made for his services a councillor of state, and died at Paris about 1630. Two curious works proceeded from his pen, entitled "Le Tableau de l'Inconstance des mauvais Anges et Demons" 1612, 4to, and "L'Incredulité et Méfiance du Sortilegio phénoménos curiosissimos, ou il est traité de la Fascination de l'Attouchement," etc. 1622, 4to.—*Bibl. Univ.*

LANCRINCK (PETER HENRY) an able artist, was born at Antwerp about 1626. He was designed by his mother the widow of an officer for the church; but in consequence of his predilection for painting she placed him with an artist of eminence at Antwerp, and he soon discovered great skill especially in landscape. His mother dying he became possessed of a small fortune, with which he was induced to try his fortune in England. He met with a reception suitable to his merit, and besides painting many pictures for sir William Williams and others, was much employed by sir Peter Lely in painting the ground, landscapes, flowers, ornaments, and other scenes the property of his principal pictures. Lely took his own performances in

landscape are much admired for invention, colouring, and warmth, and he was particularly successful in this class. He died in August 1697.—*Walpole's Anecd. Bibl. Brit.*

LANDAIS or LANDOIS (PARVAN) the son of a tailor at Vitre in Champagne, who being employed under the tailor of Francis II, duke of Brittany in 1475 insinuated himself into the good graces of that prince, who made him his grand treasurer. He became one of the most adroit politicians then in Europe, resourceful and secret in his schemes and indefatigable in carrying them into execution but vindictive and cruel to persons of all ranks who were so unfortunate as to give him offence. Having imprisoned the virtuous chancellor Chauvin who died in confinement, his conduct provoked such general indignation, that the duke thought it necessary to order a judicial examination of the proceedings of his unworthy favourite. The commissioners of justice hastened his trial and having condemned him to be hanged the sentence was executed without waiting for the sanction of the duke who without doubt intended to pardon him. His execution took place July 19 1485.—*Moreri.*

LANDEV (JOHN) an eminent English mathematician was born at Peakirk near Peterborough in the year 1719. He became an early contributor to the Lady's Diary and in 1754 communicated to the Philosophical Transactions, "An Investigation of some Theorems which suggest several remarkable properties of the circle" which paper excited considerable attention. In 1755 he published a volume of Mathematical Lectures and soon after became agent to earl Fitzwilliam an employment which he held until within two years of his death. In 1764 appeared his "Residual Analysis" which he never completed, and in 1766 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In addition to many other able papers he gave in the sixtieth volume of the Philosophical Transactions "A new Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies, affected by forces disturbing such motion." This paper may be seen among many others equally curious in a volume of "Memoirs" which he published in 1780. This subject in respect to which he was led to a different result from the celebrated mathematicians, D'Alembert and Euler, employed him more or less until his death just living long enough to complete a second volume of his "Memoirs" which contains his last labour on the solution of the general problem concerning rotatory motion. His death took place January 15 1790 in the seventy first year of his age. Mr Landen was as much esteemed for benevolence and integrity as for his scientific abilities.—*Hutton's Math. Diet.* Gen. Mag. 1790

LANDINUS (CAMPORASA) an Italian scholar, philosopher and poet, was born in Florence in 1446. After pursuing his studies at Volterra he was constrained by his father to apply to jurisprudence but by the favour of Cosimo and Pietro de Medici, he was enabled to devote himself to polite literature, and he

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was also appointed by the latter tutor to his son, who afterwards celebrated Lorenzo, with whom an attachment, highly honourable to both parties, took place. Landino in his old age, became secretary to the signory of Florence and died in 1504. He left several Latin poems, and has notes on Virgil, Horace and Dante which are much esteemed. His philosophical opinions appear in his *Disputationes Camaldulenses*, 1480 folio, and Strasburgh, 1506.—Trabocchi, *Boscos's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*.

LANFRANC, an eminent prelate of the eleventh century distinguished by his learning and abilities, as well as by the firm though temperate opposition, which he made against the encroachments of the see of Rome. He was by birth an Italian born in 1005 at Pavia, and after having been for some time a professor of jurisprudence at Avranches, assumed the cowl and was elected prior of the abbey of Bec in 1044. In 1059 he entered into a dispute with Berengarius of Tours, at Rome respecting the doctrine of transubstantiation and maintained the controversy against him not only personally before the general council held in that city but continued it subsequently in his writings. Three years after he exchanged his priory for the abbey of St Stephen at Caen in Normandy, and on William the sovereign of that dutifully succeeding to the English throne by conquest, the interest of that prince procured his election in 1070 to the archbishopric of Canterbury then become vacant by the deposition of Stigand. In his superintendance of this diocese he was early involved, not only in a contest with Thomas archbishop of York respecting the primacy which was decided in his favour but even with the pope himself, whose citation to appear personally before him he positively refused to obey. Lanfranc was an able politician as well as a most magnificent prelate. In his latter capacity, he founded the hospitals of St John, and of Harbledown both in the immediate vicinity of Canterbury and liberally endowed them, superintending their progress himself with great interest till his death in 1089. His writings were printed in one volume folio 1647.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

LANFRANC or LANFRANCO (Giovanni) There were two of this name the first was a Milanese who lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. He practised physic in his native city with great success but exciting envy by some innovations in the profession a persecution was raised against him which forced him to take refuge in France. He was the author of a valuable treatise on surgery entitled *Chirurgia Magna et Parva*. This work first appeared at Venice in 1490 and went through another edition in folio at Lyons in 1553. His death took place in 1300.—The second and by far the more celebrated of the two, was an artist of Parma born in 1381. He was originally a domestic in the service of count Horatio Schotte, who discovering his talent for design, placed him first under Agostino Caccia, and on his de-

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cease under his brother Arnolfo. His progress with the latter was so great, that in some of the designs which adorn the Farnese palace at Rome the difference between the master and the scholar is scarcely perceptible. Lanfranco was employed in painting the churches of St James and of St Peter in the same capital, in the latter edifice, at the express command of Urban VIII he executed the picture of Christ walking on the water with such success, that the pope his patron raised him to the rank of knighthood in reward for his services. The great excellencies of this artist are manifested in composition and foreshortening; his deficiencies consist in want of correctness and expression. In fresco painting on a large scale especially in domes &c. he has seldom been surpassed. He was also respectable as an engraver and died in 1647.—*Mauri. D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

LANG (CHARLES NICHOLAS) a Swiss naturalist, who was born in 1670. After studying in Germany and Italy he went to Rome, and obtained the degree of MD. He afterwards went to France and in 1713 he was chosen a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He settled at Lucerne, his native place as town physician, in 1709 and died in 1741, aged seventy. Among his works are *Idea Historiae naturalis Lapidum figurorum Helvetiorum*; *De Mire quodam Achatis qui Coloribus sua Imaginem Christi in cruce Monstrans representat*, a tract which shows that the author directed his researches rather to objects of curiosity than to the more solid and useful departments of the science which he cultivated. Many of his writings are preserved unpublished in the libraries of Lucerne and St Urban.—*Bog Univ.*

LANGALLERIE (FÉMIER DE GRINTEL marquis de) was born of a noble family in Saintonge. He much distinguished himself in the military service of his country in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant general in 1704. His great talents as an officer were however much obscured by the fickleness and eccentricity of his conduct, and having embroiled himself with the French ministry without waiting for the result of the good offices of his friends he entered the service of the emperor and was made general of cavalry. He soon disgusted the court of Vienna and after having quarrelled with prince Eugene he was employed by the king of Poland. He soon after suddenly turned religious, and formally renouncing the Roman Catholicism, wrote a book on the occasion, which he defied the Serboeans to answer. He finally repaired to the Hague and joined with another French adventurer who passed himself off for a German prince in a negociation with the Turkish ambassador to raise Christian troops for the Porte. The emperor being apprised of these negotiations, caused him to be arrested in 1716, and he died at Vienna the following year. A book of memoirs is extant bearing his name, but no credit is attached to them.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANGBAINE (GRASSEND) an English dr.

wise and classical schools of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Westmoreland, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he received his degrees DD in 1646. He first distinguished himself by an edition of Longinus on the Sublime in Greek and Latin, with notes, after which he produced several works in history, theology, and criticism. He corresponded with Seldis, Usher, and other learned men, and Bishop Nicolson describes him as a person well acquainted with the laws and antiquities of England. He was made keeper of the archives to the university in 1644, and protonotary of his college in the following year. Though he obtained these places while Oxford was held by the royalists, he continued to retain them under the government of the opposite party. He died in 1656.—GERARD LANGHANS his son, was a commoner of University college and esquire beadle of law, who published a list of Oxford graduates and a catalogue of English plays the latter of which formed the basis of a work entitled

Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets, and an exact account of all the Plays that were ever yet printed in the English Tongue, published about 1698, 8vo. Langhans died in 1693.—*Wood's Athene Oxon Edit.*

LANGDALE (or MARMADUKE) an English gentleman who distinguished himself as a royalist officer in the civil war between Charles I and the parliament. At the commencement of hostilities he raised a body of troops, with which he defeated the Scots at Corbridge in Northumberland. He subsequently repulsed general Fairfax, and obliged him to raise the siege of Pontefract castle. When the king had surrendered himself to the Scottish army Sir Marmaduke Langdale made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle, but, on the return of the royal cause, he withdrew to Fleet Street. Charles II, in 1658, created him a baron in reward of his services. He died in 1661.—*Clarendon. Cotton's Peerage.*

LANG, or LANG (JOHN MICHAEL), a learned Protestant divine and Oriental scholar, born in Germany in 1664. He studied under Wagenseil at Alton and after having procured MA in 1687 he removed to Jena, where he devoted himself to medicine and botany, and in 1690 became adjunct professor of philosophy. In 1692 he was appointed pastor of the church of Vohenstrauß, but not finding his situation convenient for study he went to Alton and having taken the degree of DB in 1697, he obtained the theological visit, with the rectory of the principal church. Having experienced some persecution on account of the supposed heterodoxy of his opinions, he resigned his offices, and went to Freiburg in Breisgau, where he was appointed inspector in 1710. He died in 1751, having been particularly skilled as a linguist, and especially acquainted with the Greek and Hebrew languages. A list of his works, relating to Biblical and Miscellaneous literature may be found in Jucker's German Biographical Dictionary, &c. See *Urie.*

LANGE (LAWRENCE) a捷克of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Stockholm. He became a lieutenant of engineers in the service of Russia, and was employed by Peter the Great in 1715 to superintend the erection of the palace of Peterhof, when Kang-hi, emperor of China, requested, through the governor of Siberia, to have a physician sent him from Russia. An English physician at Moscow having offered to go to Peter, Lange accompanied him by order of the czar to bring back cures from China. He returned to St Petersburg in 1717, and having executed his commission much to the satisfaction of his master, he was three times subsequently employed on embassies to China, for commercial purposes. On his return from his last mission in 1737 he was made governor of Irkutsk in Siberia. He wrote a journal of his first expedition to China, published in the second volume of the "New Memoirs of Russia," and accounts of his subsequent journeys are also extant, all which afford some curious information relative to the countries he visited.—*New Mem. of Lit v Beg Univ.*

LANGEBECK (JAMES) a learned and instructed Danish writer born in 1710. He studied theology under his father, who was Lutheran minister and also made great proficiency in other branches of literature displaying a particular taste for the northern languages. For some time he was employed as a schoolmaster till Gram the royal librarian procured him the means of indulging his inclination for study. He published a Danish magazine of history and archaeology and afterwards a Latin history of the Royal Society of Denmark. Frederic V employed him to travel in Sweden and the neighbouring countries to make collections illustrative of Danish history and antiquities. During his journey he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden, and on his return a member of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen and of that of Gottingen. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice and lastly, councillor of state. He died in 1774. The most important of Langebeck's literary undertakings is the historical collection entitled "Scriptores Rerum Dano-carum mediæ aevi, partim hactenus inediti, partim emendati editi" of which the first three volumes only were published before his death.—*Bio. Uni.*

LANGFORD (AKRAMAN) a celebrated auctioneer who succeeded the equally famous Mr. Cooch whom Foote in one of his farces describes as one, who "had as much to lay upon a ribbon as a Raphael." Langford however was not content with the fame which attended his professional labour, as he exercised his pen in dramatic composition and produced an entertainment called "The Judgment of Paris" 1730, and "The Lover his own Rival" a ballad opera, acted at Goodman's-fields in 1736. His success as writer for the stage was by no means lasting. He died September 15, 1774.—*Thesp. Dict. Rivers.*

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LANGHANS (CHARLES GOTTHARD) an architect of great eminence, born in 1733, at Lippstädten in Silesia. He travelled for improvement through various parts of Europe and after having given proofs of his professional talents at Breslau and other places, he was called to Berlin to fill the office of principal director of public buildings. He adorned the Prussian capital with many new structures, among which may be particularised the Brandenburg gate and the Salle de Spectacle Langhans, who was a member of the academy of fine arts at Berlin, of that of arts and sciences at Bologna and of the patriotic society of Silesia also distinguished himself as the author of several memoirs on architecture. He died in 1808 while on a journey in Silesia.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LANGHORNE (DANIEL) an English historian and antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London, and was educated at Trinity college Cambridge where he proceeded MA in 1657. He obtained a fellowship in the college of Corpus Christi not long after the Restoration and in 1664 he took the degree of BD. In 1670 he was presented to the living of Layton in Hertfordshire which he held till his death in 1681. Langhorne published a treatise, entitled *Eleschus Antiquitatis Albionensis* relating to the remote history of Britain, which was followed by his *Chronicon Regum Anglorum*, a sequel to the former.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LANGHORNE (JOHN) an English divine poet, and critic of the last century. He was born in 1735 at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and was the son of a clergyman who held a living in Lincolnshire. His father dying while he was young, his early education devolved upon his mother, and he completed his studies at a grammar school at Appleby not having had the benefit of collegiate instruction. At the age of eighteen, he became domestic tutor in a family residing near Ripon in Yorkshire and while there, he wrote a poem to celebrate the beauties of Audley park in that neighbourhood. He next was assistant at a free-school at Wakefield and having taken orders in the established church he acquired some popularity as a preacher. In 1759 he engaged himself as tutor to the sons of Robert Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorpe in Lincolnshire. He then published a volume of poems, and in 1760 he entered his name at Clare-hall Cambridge, with a view to the degree of BD. He left Hackthorpe in consequence of being disappointed in an attachment to the daughter of his patron, to whom however he was subsequently married. In 1761 he officiated as a curate at Dagenham in Essex and he now began to be known in the literary world, by the publication of an Eastern tale called "Selimah and Almene," and other productions; and about this time he became a writer in the *Monthly Review*. In 1765 he published his most popular work "Letters suggested to have passed between Thiodorus and Constantia," founded on story related in

the *Spectator*. The next year he removed to London and obtained the curacy and lectureship of St John's, Clerkenwell, and his position after made assistant preacher at Langhorne's man by Dr Hurd. He also employed his pen in defence of the ministry of lord Bute, and published a poem, entitled "Gangs and Valour," designed to vindicate the Scots against the scatious abuse of Churchill and other party writers. For this piece of service the university of Edinburgh bestowed on him the diploma of DD in 1766. He married Miss Cracroft the following year, and went to reside at Blagdon in Somersetshire, where the rectory had been procured for him by her relations. She dying in childbed soon after, he went to pass some time at Folkestone in Kent, with his brother who was a clergyman at that place in conjunction with whom he executed a new translation of *Plutarch's Lives*, which made its appearance in 1770. In 1771 he published *Fables of Flora*, another poetical work entitled *The Origin of the Veil*. Having taken a second wife, he returned to his living of Blagdon, where he added to his clerical duties those of a magistrate. That office suggested the subject of a poem called *The Country Justice*, the first part of which was published in 1774 and two more were subsequently added. He was made a prebend of Wells in 1777 and died at Blagdon in April 1779. Besides the works noticed he published *Sermons*, *Letters*, &c. His poetical pieces, which are more distinguished by ease and elegance of style than by wit or gaiety, were edited by his son in 1804, and they have been admitted into Dr Anderson's and Chalmers's collections of British poets.—*Adins's G. Eng.*

LANGIUS (CHARLES) a learned scholar and critic of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ghent and after his education was finished he adopted the profession of jurisprudence. Political disturbances induced him to remove to Liège where he obtained a canonry in the church and died there in 1573. Langius was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, eminent as a poet and was one of the most judicious critics of his age. Scropius bestows high praise on his commentary on *The Offices* of Cato, and on his critical remarks on *Plautus*. He left an excellent library and many MSS. which were dispersed after his death. To his literary pursuits he added a taste for the culture of curious plants, of which he had a collection procured from the East Indies and from America, and he may be considered as one of the earliest practical botanists of modern times.—*Taurier Eleges des Savans*.

LANGHUS (JOHN) a learned physician who was a native of Loewenberg in Silesia, born in 1485. He studied in Germany and afterwards at Bologna and Pisa, where he became MD. He then settled at Heidelberg and was physician to four of the electors palatine, one of whom he accompanied in his travels through various parts of Europe. He wrote several works on professional subjects,

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of which the most valuable is his "Miscellanea Hydrocarum Medicamentorum," containing many curious observations on natural history as well as medicine, and displaying to advantage the profound erudition of the author.—*Traité Elégant des H.S. Eleg. Dict. H. de la Med.*

LANGIUS (*Honorius*) canon of Münster in Germany in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was carefully educated by his uncle Herman Langius, who was dean of the same church of Münster. Having travelled in Italy at the period of the revival of Greek and Latin literature, he contributed much on his return to excite a taste for study in Germany. He wrote a poem on the taking of Jerusalem which he dedicated to his uncle and others on sacred subjects. He died in 1519, aged eighty-one.—*Melchior Adam. Moreri*.

LANGLES (*Lewis Matthew*) a celebrated Oriental scholar born at Peronne, in the department of the Somme in France, in 1763. His father who was a knight of the order of St Lewis, destined him for his own profession, that of arms, but being partial to literature, he requested permission to study the Eastern languages that he might be qualified for service in India. His education was commenced at Montluçon, and finished at Paris, whither he was brought by his parents after having studied Arabic and Persian under M. Silvestre de Sacy and attended the lectures of MM. Buffon and Cauvain de Perceval, by the advice of the muniment Bertin and de Breze, engaged in the study of Manchu and published an alphabet of that language in 1787 with a dedication to the Academy of Inscriptions. This work was followed in 1788 by a "Dictionnaire Manchu Français," after which he printed various pieces translated from the Arabic and Persian. He had formed a design to go to the French transmarine settlements, but the political commotions at home induced him rather to remain at Paris, and devote himself to the cultivation of the living Oriental languages. In 1790 he presented to the Constituent assembly an address, developing the numerous advantages which would result from the protection and encouragement of the species of literature which he cultivated. The same year he published Indian Fables and Tales, newly translated, with a prehistoric discourse and notes on the religion, manners, and literature of the Hindoo, and also the second volume of his Manchu Dictionary. He was in 1792 nominated keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the royal library, and in 1793 he belonged to a temporary commission of arts, attached to the committee of public instruction. After the Revolution in July 1794, he became keeper of the Library itself, established in the old convent of the Capuchins, Rue St Honoré. To his zeal and influence was owing the creation and organization of a post-office school for the Oriental living languages, in which he was professor of Persian. He wrote notes for a new edition of the *Travels of Pallas*, translated by Lapeyrère, which

he published in 1795 8 vols. 8vo, with an atlas. He was also the author of valuable additions to the *Travels of Thunberg* *Nordens* &c. After the executive directory had suppressed the temporary commission of arts and dissolved, in various establishments, the objects which had been collected at the Capuchin convent, M. Langles devoted himself entirely to the duties of his professorship and to those which devolved on him as conservator of the Oriental MSS. in the national library. On the formation of the Institute he became a member and belonged to the commission of literature to which he presented many memoirs and notices of manuscripts. He also assisted in many periodical works. In 1796 in conjunction with M.M. Dauou and Baudin des Ardentes, he made an abortive attempt to re-establish the "Journal des Savans" and the *Magasin Encyclopédique* contains a great number of notices and dissertations from the pen of M. Langles. His death took place in January 1824. He had formed a most valuable collection of books, manuscripts, engravings &c. and his house was the general resort of travellers, cognoscenti, and students to whom he dispensed information from the stores of learning and intelligence which he had accumulated.—*Biog. Nœve. des Contemp. Lit. Gen. No. 368*

ANGLEY (BATTY) an English architect or rather builder who wrote some useful books on the mechanical departments of his art and on the expenses of masonry &c. But Angley is principally known at present as the author of an absurd attempt to re-model the Gothic style of architecture, and in imitation of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders of Grecian architecture he invented different orders of the Gothic on principles wholly incompatible with that species of construction. He died in 1751.—*L'Empereur. Usse Bug*

LANGTOFT (PERCY) so named from his birth place in the county of York an Augustinian friar of the time of the first Edward who held a canonry belonging to his order in the priory of Bridlington. He is known as the author of a Chronicle of England in verse and as the translator of Boëcian's life of St Thomas of Canterbury from the Latin original. Thomas Hoccleve the antiquary published an edition of his works in two octavo volumes in 1725. The death of this historian took place soon after the commencement of the fourteenth century.—*Preface to Works* by T. Hersey.

LANGTON (STEVENS) a cardinal of the Romish church, and archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of John whose disputes with the papal see originated in his steady rejection of this prelate's appointment. By birth Langton was an Englishman being born in Lincolnshire or as some aver, in Devonshire but he received his education in the French metropolis. In the university belonging to that city he had risen gradually through various subordinate offices to the chancellorship when on going to Rome, the learning and abilities which had hitherto facilitated his advancement raised him so high in the favour of Innocent III, that

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the position, in 1207 not only elevated him to the purple but presented him to the vacant primacy of England, respecting the disposal of which the king was then at variance with the monks of Canterbury. John refused to confirm the nomination, seized on the temporalities of the see and ordered the monks to depart the kingdom. A sentence of excommunication not only upon himself but upon his whole realm was the consequence nor was it removed till the weak monarch alarmed by the warlike preparations of France and the general disaffection of his subjects gave up that, and every other point in dispute and reconciled himself to the church. Langton now took undisputed possession of his diocese in 1213, but he does not appear to have acted towards the Romish court with that degree of subserviency which was in all probability expected from him. On the contrary he exhibited himself as a strenuous defender of the privileges of the English church and much annoyed his antagonists by the ability with which he carried on the contest. His death took place in 1228. Many of his works of which Bale and Tanner supply a list have been printed.—*Prince's Worthies. Caus War-ton's Hist of Eng Poetry*

LANGUET (HUNXER) the name of two eminent French ecclesiastics, brothers. Of these JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH LANGUET the elder and by far the more celebrated of the two though inferior to the other in rank and dignities, was born in June 1675 at Dijon and at the age of twenty three was received into the Sorbonne of which he became a doctor. De la Chetardie vicar of St Sulpice in Paris appointed him his curate, which subordinate situation he filled for nearly ten years, till on the death of the incumbent he succeeded to the benefice. The whole life of this pious and excellent divine was, from this moment, devoted entirely to deeds of benevolence and charity. Besides rebuilding his parochial church (which he effected by subscription) at an enormous expense and on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, he also founded an institution, which does his memory still greater honour, thus was the "Maison de l'Enfant Jesus," an hospital consisting of two parts, one providing for the support of thirty five decayed gentlewomen, the other for more than four hundred women and children of inferior degree. The success with which this establishment was carried on procured him the marked esteem and approbation of cardinal Fleury who offered to place all the charitable foundations in France under his superintendance an honour which he thought it advisable to decline. In 1730 he not only disposed of all his own pecuniary resources to alleviate the distress occasioned by the general dearth but even sold his furniture for the same purpose, and during the ravages of the plague at Marseilles, sent all the money he could raise to the relief of the inhabitants. Although the highest dignities in the church were repeatedly offered to his acceptance M Languet refused them all, and in 1751 even resigned the em-

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plements of his benefice although he still resided to perform his clerical duties and to superintend his charitable institutions till his death which happened in 1750. At this period his foundation, which had been considerably increased by benefactions is said to have contained fourteen hundred poor persons. In his disposition and address he was lively and facetious, and though thus devoted to pious acts had nothing about him of the ascetic. His brother, JEAN JOSEPH also a person of great benevolence was the author of a translation of the Psalms of David. He obtained the bishopric of Senlis, and was afterwards made archbishop of Sens where he died in 1753.—*New Hist Hist*

LANGUET (HUNXER) an able diplomatist and accomplished scholar of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1518 at Viseaux in Burgundy and received his education at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. Becoming known to Melancthon he renounced the Roman Catholic faith and embraced the tenets of his new friend at Wittenberg. He was afterwards for a short time in the service of the king of Sweden which he quitted for that of Augustus elector of Saxony. This prince held his talents in high estimation, and despatched him on various missions to several of the petty German states, as well as to the court of France. While engaged in this latter embassy he narrowly missed perishing in the massacre of St Bartholomew from which catastrophe however he not only escaped himself, but was fortunate enough to preserve his friends, De Mornay and Wechelius, the learned printer in whose house he was residing at the time. He was subsequently in 1574 sent ambassador to the empire but on his return lost the favour of his prince by the part he took in the controversy respecting the Eucharist then carried on in Saxony between the Lutherans and the disciples of Zwingli. On that occasion he was strongly suspected of assisting Gaspar Peucer in the publication of his "Exposition" &c and his retirement from the court followed. After a short time spent in the service of the count palatine he went to Antwerp, where he was well received by the prince of Orange in whose service he died in 1581. He was the friend of the two Camerarii, father and son, and of sir Philip Sidney, his correspondence with the latter in Latin appeared at Frankfurt in 1589 as did also that with the two former in the same language in 1646 and was reprinted, with a panegyrical preface in honour of the author in 1685. Besides the writings already alluded to, he was the author of "An Account of the Siege of Gotin" "Letters to the Elector of Saxony" Halle 4to, 1699 "Descriptio Suscepta a Casarea Majestate Executio Augusto Saxonico Duce contra Sancti Romanii Imperii Rebeller." The celebrated "Vindictio contra Tyrannos" is also generally ascribed to his pen. De Mornay is speaking of his good qualities, says, that "He was what most men wished to appear, and lived as good men would desire to do." His

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rounding was honored with a public funeral at Avignon, the prince of Orange attending it in person.—*New's Diet. Hist.*

LANIER, or LANIERRE (NICHOLAS) the name of an Italian artist, born about the year 1568. He entered Montefeltro at an early age, and was much noticed for his talents by Charles I who employed him in collecting pictures for the royal gallery. In the execution of this commission he was in the habit of affixing a pencil mark to the paintings he procured which still distinguish them to the eye of the connoisseur. Lanier was also a good musician, as well as a painter and composed two masques one of which was performed at the lord Hay's the other at the marriage of the earl of Somerest. The time of his decease is unknown, but a portrait of him painted by his own hand is yet in existence in the music school at Oxford.—*Rev's Cyclop.*

LANGUINAIS (JOUES de) a native of Brittany who entered into the order of St. Benedict, and became professor of theology. Some disputes in his convent arising from his communion with D'Alembert and Diderot, and his supposed attachment to their philosophy induced him to relinquish his profession and leave his native country. He went to Languedoc in Switzerland where he embraced the reformed religion and became principal of the college of Moudon. He published several works which attracted much attention among which are, *Le Monarque accompli*, 1774, 3 vols. 8vo, prosecuted in France as a seditious publication; *Supplement à l'Expion Anglais, ou Lettres intérressantes sur le Rattachement de M. Necker &c.* 1781 8vo and *Essai du Pape Clement XIV*. He died about 1806.—*Bug. Ura.*

LANNES (Jean) duke of Montebello numbered under the French empire grand-cordon of the legion of honour, &c. &c. was born at Loches, in the department of Indre, in 1769. He studied at the college of his native place but the misfortunes of his father having interrupted his education, he was apprenticed to a dyer. In 1793 he entered into the army and served first as a sergeant-major. His zeal, intelligence, and bravery soon gained him promotion and in 1795 he had obtained the rank of chief of brigade. Having been displaced, with other officers, on the charge of incapacity by the conventional agent Aubry, Lannes attached himself to the army of Italy, as a volunteer. For his behaviour at the battle of Millesimo, in April 1796 he was made colonel of the 55th regiment, immediately after the engagement. He distinguished himself at the passage of the Po, at the bridge of Lodi, and especially at the battle of Bassano. After the signing of Paris, he was promoted to be a general of brigade, and the composed secretary of the French having obliged the Pope to make peace, Lannes was sent to Rome to receive and sign the conditions. He returned to Paris, after the treaty of Campo Formio, in October 1797; and he subsequently accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions.

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Returning to France with his commander he rendered important services to him in the course of the events which raised him to sovereign power. He served again in Italy and was rewarded with a sabre of honour for his conduct at the battle of Marengo. In 1803 he was sent plenipotentiary to Lisbon, but he was soon after recalled. In May 1804 he was made a marshal of the empire and subsequently duke of Montebello. He maintained his reputation in the campaign against the Austrians in 1805, and contributed much to the victory of Austerlitz, on which occasion he commanded the right wing of the army. In the Prussian campaign in 1807 he was again in the field and signified himself particularly at the battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He then served in Spain, and was at the battle of Tudela, and the siege of Saragossa. He at length lost his life in consequence of a wound which he received at the battle of Eslida, dying March 31, 1809 nine days after that engagement took place. The eldest son of the marshal was created a peer of France, August 17, 1815 under the title of duke of Montebello.—*Bug. Nouv des Contemp.*

LANSBERGHE, or LANSGERIUS (PHILIP) a mathematician and astronomer of the seventeenth century who was a native of Ghent in Flanders. He was for some time a Protestant minister at Antwerp, and as the taking of that city by the Spaniards in August 1621, he sought an asylum in the United Provinces. He became minister of Ter Geest in Zealand, and towards the close of his life removed to Middlebury where he died in 1652 aged 71. He published a work on sacred chronology and several astronomical treatises, among which are his *Commentationes in Motum Duruum et Anuum Terrae*, designed as a vindication of the Copernican system of the world, *Libertas Promotus* of Louvain having published a book against Lansbergh entitled *Anti-Aristarchus, sive Orbis terreni immobulus*. JAMES LANGRISH son of the author wrote a vindication of his father's opinions.—*Mores.* —*Martin's Blog Philos. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

LANZI (LOUIS) an able Italian antiquary was born in 1732 at Monte del Cielo near Macerata, and was educated in the schools of the jesuits, into which order he himself entered. He taught rhetoric at several of the Italian universities with great success, and when the jesuits were suppressed he was appointed sub-director of the gallery of Florence, which noble collection was much improved by his care. His first work was "A Guide" to this gallery which is very superior to the usual performances of the kind. He followed with an "Essay on the Tuscan Language," 1769 3 vols. 8vo a work that extended his reputation throughout Europe. His other works are a "History of Painting in Italy" the best edition of which is that of Bassano, 1809 6 vols. 8vo, "Dissertations on the Vases commonly called Etruscan," and a much-examined translation of Herodotus. He died at Florence in 1810.—*New's Diet. Hist.*

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LAO-TSEU, one of the most eminent philosophers of the ancient parts of Asia, "born about 400 years BC. in the province of Chin, housing in China." The contemporary of Pythagoras, his history bears some resemblance to that of the Greek sage. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, and professed to recollect the different bodies through which he soul had migrated. He was the founder, or rather the reformer of the sect of Thao-tsee who divide with the Buddhists or followers of Fo, the spiritual dominions of China, and the ministers of these two religious sects are by Europeans called Bonzes. Lao-tsee must have lived to a great age, as he was visited by Confucius in 417 BC. But little is known concerning his personal history, and of the books attributed to him by the Chinese only a few fragments had appeared in Europe, till the publication of one of them in a French translation by M Abel Remusat, under the title of *Laure des récompenses et des peines* Paris 1816 8vo.—*Biblio. Univ.*

LAPO (JAMES or JACOPO) a famous Italian architect, who in 1218 built the church of the Virgin Mary at Assisi which brother Heiss, a disciple of St Francis had founded during the life of that ascetic. This undertaking procured for Lapo great reputation especially at Florence where he passed the greater part of his life, and died about 1262.—ARNOLFO LAPO his son became the most celebrated architect and sculptor of his time. He was one of the great restorers of a taste for a correct style of architecture in Italy and his works display genius and skill in his profession. He died in 1300 after having finished the church of St Maria della Fiore at Florence and other public buildings.—*Felizian Vies des Artistes*

LARCHER (PETER HENRY) an eminent French scholar and translator was born at Dieux October 12 1726. His family was related to that of Bosuet, and it was the intention of his father who was a counsellor of finance to bring him up to the magistracy. He was, however, decidedly attached to the belles lettres and having finished his studies, with an income of only five hundred livres a year, he became an intense student of Greek literature, and an assiduous collector of early editions. His first translation was the "Electra of Euripides," which attracted little attention, but he became a contributor to several literary journals and translated from the English the "Martinius Scriblerus from Pope's Miscellanies, and sur John Pringle's "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," he also wrote notes to the French version of Hudibras. He followed with a translation of the Greek romance of "Cheresa and Callirhoe" which was reprinted in the Bibliothèque des Romans. In 1767 a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose "Philosophy of History" he published remarks, under the title of a "Supplement;" to which the latter replied in his well known "Defense de mon Oeuvre." Larcher rejoined in a "Reponce à la Defense de mon Oeuvre," with which

the controversy ceased on his part. After the insurrection of his opponents he fled after midnight a translation of "Xenophon's sun Venus," to which the Academy of Inscriptions awarded their prize. He followed with a translation of Xenophon which woned to his being elected into the savannah academy. His *Historia* was published in 1786 of which, a new and very improved edition appeared in 1802. During the revolutionary crisis he lived in privacy and was only slightly molested, by being called once before the revolutionary committee. He was subsequently decreed a sum of three thousand livres, and received into the Institute. He was finally appointed professor of Greek in the imperial university but was too aged for active services. He died December 22 1812 and was regretted as an accomplished scholar and amiable man. His fine library was sold by auction in 1814 —*Life prefixed to Catalogue of Library*

LARDNER (NATHANIEL) a learned non conformist divine of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Hawkhurst in Kent, and became a student at a dissenting academy in London, whence in 1699 at the age of sixteen he removed to the university of Utrecht and afterwards to that of Leyden. He returned to England in 1703 and probably spent some years in study at home, previously to entering on the ministry as he commenced a preacher about the age of twenty five. In 1713 he went to reside in the family of lady Treby the widow of lord chief justice Treby as domestic chaplain and tutor to her son, whom he afterwards accompanied on a tour through part of France and the Netherlands. His connexion with the Treby family appears to have continued till the death of his pupil in 1723 an event which deeply affected his mind. About this time he was engaged in conjunction with other ministers, in carrying on a course of lectures at a chapel in the Old Jewry London. Here he delivered three sermons on the credibility of the gospel history which formed the basis of his great work on the evidences of Christianity the principal occupation of his life. The commencement of his literary undertaking was in 1727 when he published, in 2 vols. 8vo, the first part of "The Credibility of the Gospel History," or the Facts occasionally mentioned in the New Testament, confirmed by passages of ancient Authors who were contemporaries with our Saviour or his Apostles or lived near their time. The work was continued at intervals till the appearance of the twelfth and last part in 1755 which however was followed by three supplementary volumes, comprising a history of the Apostles and Evangelists, with observations on the books of the New Testament. In 1759 he was chosen assistant preacher to Dr W Harris minister of Crotched Friars London, which office he held till 1751 when he resigned it. The university of Aberdeen, in 1745, conferred on him the degree of DD. In the latter part of his life he retired to Hawkhurst his native place where he had a small

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state, and there he died July 24, 1766 at the age of eighty-four. "Bible," his principal work, was the author of—A large collection of Jewish and Christian Testaments in the English of the Christian Religion," 1764-67, 4 vols. 8vo; "The History of the Heretics of the two last Centuries after Christ," etc published posthumously in 1786. A Vindication of three of our Saviour's Miracles," against Winkton; "A Letter written in the year 1738, concerning the Question, whether the Logos assumed the place of a Human Soul in the person of Jesus Christ;" together with sermons and various other theological compositions. A collective edition of his works, with his life by Dr. Klipps, was published in 1788.—*Athenaeum*: G. Sieg.

LARIVÉY (PARIS DE) an old French dramatic poet of considerable merit. He was a native of Troyes in Champagne and is supposed to have died about 1612. He has the credit of having been the first among his countrymen who considered comedy as a representation of the manners of real life and the correction of vice and folly by ridicule as its legitimate object. Larivéy was acquainted with the Greek Latin and Italian dramatists whose works he freely imitated, and his own scenes have in turn been copied by Molière and others. His plays were printed at Paris in 1579 and at Troyes in 1611 2 vols 12mo. The second volume of the latter edition is extremely rare containing pieces not included in any other impression. Larivéy also translated from the Italian the Tales of Straparola and other works.—*Biblio. Univ.*

LA ROMANA (MARQUIS DE) a Spanish general, born of an illustrious family in the island of Majorca. He received a good education, and was acquainted with several languages. Under his uncle general Ventura Carrillo he made a campaign against the French in 1793; and in 1795 he assisted in the defense of Catalonia. On the occurrence of peace, he visited France and afterwards other parts of Europe. In 1807 the emperor Napoleon having obtained from the king of Spain a body of 15,000 men to second his ambitious projects in the north of Europe, the marquis La Romana commanded them, and they acted with great bravery on different occasions. The marquis was stationed with his forces in the island of Pioria, when he learnt what had taken place at Madrid in June 1808 and the designs of Napoleon against the liberties of Spain became sufficiently manifest. The Spanish commander resolved to return to his own country, and join the standard of independence. He entered into a secret treaty with the English who then had a fleet in the Baltic, through the means of which the Spanish army was conveyed home. La Romana displayed his talents and courage against the French invader on many occasions, particularly during the retreat of the English under Sir John Moore, previously to the battle of Corunna, and in the defense of the lines of Torres Vedras against Massena. The marquis La Romana died January 18, 1811.—*Biblio. Univ. de Chambéry*.

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LARREY (ISAAC) a minor French historian was born in 1638, of noble Provencal parents, at Montpellier. After pursuing studies as an attorney in his native country, he went to Holland where he was appointed historiographer to the states-general. He settled afterwards at Berlin, where he received a pension from the elector of Brandenburg. He died in 1719 aged eighty. His principal works are a "History of Augustus," 1690 12mo, "History of Eleanor, Queen of France, and afterwards of England" 1691, 8vo, "A History of England" 1697 to 1713 4 vols. folio, which is still much valued on account of the portraits. He was author also of the romance of the "Seven Sages" 2 vols 8vo, and was concerned in a "History of France under Louis XIV" which is not much esteemed.—*Bibl. Germanique Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

LARRIVEE (HENRY) a distinguished French actor and opera singer born at Lyons in 1733. He was originally a hair dresser but having been patronised by Rebel director of the opera at Paris he was introduced on the stage in 1755. Assisted by the counsels of Gluck, the musician he acquired the art of giving to recitative all the energy and expression of tragic declamation and speedily arrived at the highest eminence in his peculiar department of art. He retired from the metropolitan stage with a pension in 1779, but he afterwards travelled through the provinces giving concerts with the assistance of his wife and daughters, who possessed considerable musical talents. He died at Vincennes in 1802.—*Biblio. Univ.*

LARROQUE (MATTHEW DE) an eminent French Protestant minister was born near Agen in 1619. He lost his parents who were persons of rank and character in his youth but was enabled to study for the ministry and became one of the most eminent of the pastors of the reformed church in his native country. He died in charge of a congregation at Rouen in 1684. His principal works are a "History of the Eucharist," and various controversial treatises one of which in opposition to Beveridge and Pearson is to support the opinion that the spistles of St Ignatius are spurious, "Conformity of the Reformed Churches of France with the Ancients," "A Dissertation on the Thundering Legion," etc.—**DANIEL DE LARROQUE**, son of the above, was born at Vitry and retired in 1681, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to London, but returned to Paris and was imprisoned for five years in consequence of having written a preface to a satirical piece against Louis XIV. He was however ultimately released and employed in the office of the secretary of state. He left several works, the principal of which are "La Vie de l'Imposteur Mahomet," 12mo, translated from the English of Prud'homme, a satirical work, entitled "Les véritables Motifs de la Conversion de l'Abbé de la Trappe" 1683 12mo, "Nouvelles Accusations contre Varilhes," 8vo; a satirical romance, entitled "La Vie de François Endes de Matera." He also assisted in

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the "Motivées de la République des Lettres," and the celebrated satire, entitled "Avis aux Belges," has been attributed to Larquey, instead of Bayle, but with very little probability.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

LASCARIS. The name of two noble Greeks of the fifteenth century descendants of the imperial family and both natives of Constantinople who on the taking of that capital by the Turks in 1453 fled from the ruin and destruction which menaced them in the subversion of the eastern empire and took refuge in Italy.—CONSTANTINE the elder settled first at Milan, where he was received into the grand duke's household in the capacity of tutor to his daughter. He afterwards visited Rome and Naples, in which latter city he opened a school of eloquence, and finally took up his abode at Messina whither the fame of his literary attainments, especially in the cultivation of the Greek language attracted many distinguished disciples, and among others the celebrated Pietro Bembo afterwards known as the cardinal of that name. He was the author of a Greek grammar and of some other tracts written in that language and in Latin, which were first printed at Milan in 1476 and again at Venice in 1495 at the Aldine press. He also published a treatise on the eminent scholars who had formerly flourished in Sicily and died about the close of the century bequeathing his valuable collection of books to the senate of Messina.—JOSEPH the younger of the two surnamed Rhinocerotes took up his residence at Padua, under the protection of Lorenzo de Medicis, who not only distinguished him by his favour but despatched him on a literary mission into Greece the object of which was the purchase of valuable manuscripts. Thus, by the permission of the sultan whose orders gained him access to the libraries, he accomplished much to the satisfaction of his employer and enriched the Florentine collection with the fruits of his researches. In 1494 he quitted Italy and entered the service of Louis XII of France who employed him as his envoy to the Venetian senate, but on the elevation of John de Medicis to the papacy, by the title of Leo X Lascaris went to Rome at the invitation of that pontiff, and on the foundation of his Greek college there on the Mons Quirinalis, Lascaris was appointed by him its first principal, and superintendent of the Greek press. In order to promote the ends proposed by this institution of which the ascertaining and preserving the true pronunciation of the language was one of the chief Lascaris made a second journey into Greece and brought back with him some youths of good families who were at once to communicate, and to receive instruction. The remainder of his life was divided between Paris where he assisted Francis I in forming the Royal Library and Rome, in which latter city he at length died of the gout at the age of ninety in 1555. Notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, the natural infirmities of his disposition prevented his benefiting the world by the productions of his

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pen, so much as his taste for literature induced his contemporaries to expect. He published however a translation of "Polybius," and of the "Argonautics" of Apollonius, together with a Greek Anthology 1494, folio Annotations on the works of Sophocles and Homeric fables of the plays of Euripides, and a collection of epigrams and apophthegmes in Greek and Latin. Paris, 4to 1557.—*Histoire de Grecs Illyriques. Nous. Dict. Hist.*

LASCY (count Peter de) a military officer, born in the county of Limousin in Ireland, in 1676. After the capture of that place by William III he went abroad with his uncle, who was in the French service, and was with the army commanded by Catinat in Italy. The regiment of Athlone, to which he belonged, having been disbanded after the peace of Hyswick he entered into the Austrian army and served against the Turks. He was next employed by the king of Poland and then by Peter the Great of Russia. In 1709 he was wounded at Pultowa, and he afterwards assisted in the taking of Riga, of which place he was made governor. For his various services he was made a lieutenant general in 1720. Catharine I appointed him governor of Livonia and on his estate in that province he died in 1751 having attained the rank of field marshal. The prince de Ligny published a collection of the works and a journal of the campaigns of Marshal Lascy.—*Bug. Univ.*

LASCY (JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE count de) son of the foregoing was born at Petersburgh in 1725. Having adopted the profession of arms, in 1744 he entered into the Austrian service and made a campaign in Italy. He gradually rose to the rank of general after having displayed his military talents at the battles of Lobositz Breslau and Hochkirchen, and in 1760 he penetrated to Berlin at the head of 15,000 men for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1763 he received the baton of marshal. Under Joseph II he was a member of the council of war at Vienna and was the author of the military regulations adopted by that prince. He was employed against the Turks in 1788 and again after the death of Laudon. His death took place at Vienna November 30 1801—*Bug. Univ. Bug. Ann. des Camps.*

LASERNA SANTANDER (CHARLES ANTHONY) a native of Biscay distinguished in the last century as a bibliographer. He studied among the jesuits at Villagarcia, and afterwards entered into the order on the suppression of which he went to Valladolid to study philosophy. He was about to settle in that city when he was invited to Brussels by his uncle who resided there as secretary to the king of Spain. Going thither he collected a noble library, which he opened to the public and having been obliged to dispose of it, he was in 1795 appointed keeper of the library of Brussels. He died in 1813. Among his works the most important is his "Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du quinzième Siècle, dédié à un Essai historique sur l'origine de

L'Institution, "—Mémoires, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.—
Par Mme. de Staél " Mémoires, Mémoires sur la
Bibliothèque de la Bibliothèque," Paris, 1809
2 vols.—*See Note on Voltaire*

LADELLA (Milanese) an ecclesiastic of
Volterra in Tuscany, born in 1759. He entered
into the order of Scolastics, and was the author
of several works of merit. The principal of
these are his " Account of the Poets of Ca-
tania;" a translation of the works of Lekham,
the celebrated Oriental Fabius, into the He-
brew language, an " Essay on General His-
tory," a poem on the Homo, and some dramatic
compositions, written in Italian. He died in
1798 at Bolgiano.—*Neue Diet. Hist.*

LASSO (— si) the name of three emi-
nent musicians, father and sons. ORLANDO
the elder was born at Mons in Hainault, in
1530 and according to De Thoy, who ranks
him among the illustrious characters of the
age was forcibly taken from his parents in his
childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga on account
of the excellence of his voice, and carried by
him to Milan Naples and Sicily. He sub-
sequently taught music at Rome Antwerp
&c till he at length settled at Munich on an
invitation from the Bavarian court, and re-
mained there till his death in 1593. His
reputation as a composer and performer was
so considerable that it was said of him by a
contemporary *Hic ille Orlandus Lassum qui
recreat orbem* " a pun upon his name which
will not bear translation.—His eldest son
RUDOLPH born at Munich, succeeded his
father as organist and composer to Maximilian
of Bavaria, in whose service FREDERICK the
youngest also appears to have continued till
his death. The two brothers besides a great
number of their own musical compositions
published in conjunction the Latin works of
their father under the title *Magnus Opus
Musicanum Orlandi de Lasso &c.* Munich
1604.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Res's Cyclop.*

LASSUS (Paris) a celebrated surgeon
professor of pathology at the school of medi-
cine and surgery at Paris, and member of the
French Institute. He was born at Paris in
1741 and studied under his father who was a
medical practitioner of eminence. He was
admitted a master of surgery in 1765, and in
1771 he obtained the office of surgeon in
ordinary to the daughters of Lewis XV. He
went to Italy with those princesses when they
fled from France at the commencement of the
Revolution. On his return to Paris he ob-
tained the erasure of his name from the list
of emigrants and on the re-organisation of
the academic institutions, he became suc-
cessively professor of the history of medicine
and of external pathology which offices he
held till his death in 1807. Among a number
of valuable professional works published by
M. Lassus, may be mentioned *Essai sur
l'Influence histologique et critique sur les dé-
couvertes faites en anatomie par les anciens et
modernes*, "Paris 1783, 8vo," *Traité élé-
mentaire de la médecine opératoire*, "1793, 8vo,"
"Pathologie chirurgicale," 1805, 1806, 2 vols.
8vo.—*See Notes on Lassus*

*by Curzon, in the Minutes of the Inter-
esting Asia.*

LATILLA (GATTANO) an eminent Neapolitan
composer, the friend of Pergolesi and
uncle of Piccini born in 1710. His first
opera, the "Orfeo," which he wrote almost
immediately on quitting the conservatory was
a serious one, but it was the great success of
his second, a comic opera, brought out by him
in competition with Galuppi, that stamped his
reputation as a first-rate composer in that
style. This piece was entitled "Madama
Ciana," to which succeeded nine others, the
last and best of which is his Buona Fig
Ercica. The time of his decease is uncertain
—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

LATIMER (Hussey) an eminent English
prelate and reformer in the sixteenth century
He was the son of a respectable yeoman at
Thurcaston in Leicestershire where he was
born about the year 1470. He received his
early education at a country school whence
he was removed to Cambridge in his fourteenth
year. He was brought up a zealous romanist,
but becoming acquainted with Thomas Bilney
at Cambridge, he gradually changed his opin-
ions and being of an ardent and sincere tem-
per became equally zealous in promulgating
the doctrines of the reformation. He first
came openly obnoxious to the enemies of in-
novation by a series of discourses in which
he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition
the vanity of works of supererogation, and the
pride and usurpation of the Romish hierarchy.
These sermons were warmly attacked by
Buckingham, prior of the Black Friars at Cam-
bridge whose reasoning was assailed with
great humour and acuteness by Latimer who
much advanced the Protestant party at Cam-
bridge of which himself and Bilney became
the leaders. At length the bishop of Ely in
derelict his preaching within the jurisdiction
of the university which order was defeated by
the good offices of Dr Barnes, prior of the Au-
gustines who being friendly to the reformation
boldly licensed Latimer to preach in his
chapel which was exempt from episcopal in-
terference. At length the progress of the new
opinions was represented to cardinal Wolsey who at the importunity of archbishop
Warham created a court of bishops and decan-
tors to put the laws in execution against her-
etics. Before this court Bilney and Latimer
were summoned, and the former who was
accused the principal being induced to re-
pent, the whole were set at liberty, and such
was the favour extended to Latimer that he
was licensed, by the bishop of London, to
preach throughout England. The remorse of
Bilney is well known and the manner in
which he disclaimed his abjuration and sought
the stake which martyrdom he finally endured
at Norwich. The fate of his friend by no
means intimidated Latimer who had with the
courage to write a letter of remonstrance to
Henry VIII, on the evil of prohibiting the use
of the Bible in English. Although this epistle
produced no effect, Henry, who loved genera-
tions, took it in good part, and preserved the

thence by the Privy-Council West-Kingsland's Will-saint. The secretary of Anne Boleyn and son of Thomas Cromwell, proved still unfeigned favorable to Latimer, and after encountering much unpopularity from the opposing party of divines, headed by Warham, St. Albans, and others, from which he was delivered by the king himself he was in 1535 appointed bishop of Worcester. Of the plain dealing of Latimer the following circumstance is a proof. It was then the custom for bishops to make presents on new-year's-day to the king, and among the rest Latimer walked at court with his gift, which instead of a purse of gold was a New Testament, having the leaf turned down to this passage "Wheremangers and adulterers God will judge." Henry was not however offended, and when the sturdy prelates was some time after called before him to answer for some passages in a sermon which he had preached at court, he defended himself so honestly that he was dismissed with a smile. The fall of Anne Boleyn and Cromwell prepared the way for great reverses, and the six articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric rather than hold any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion and retired into the country. Here he remained in privacy until obliged to repair to London for medical advice in consequence of a hurt received from the falling of a tree. There he was discovered by the emissaries of Gardiner and imprisoned for the remainder of Henry's reign. On the accession of Edward he was released and became highly popular at court by his preaching during the whole of that short reign; but never could be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Having got rid of all anxiety on this subject he took up his abode with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth where his chief employment was to hear complaints and procure redress for the poor. Soon after Mary ascended the throne and in pursuance of the measures taken to re-establish the opinions of the church of Rome Latimer was cited to appear before the council; in doing which an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He however prepared himself with sincerity to obey the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield the courageous old man exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." About the same time Cranmer and bishop Ridley were also committed to the Tower which became so crowded, that the three prelates were confined in the same room. From the Tower they were conveyed to Oxford and confined in the common prison with every circumstance of degradation preparatory to a mock disputation in which Latimer behaved with his usual straightforwardness and simplicity, refusing to deliver any thing more than a free confession of his opinions. The three prelates although fully condemned, remained in prison sixteen months chiefly because the statutes under which they had been tried had been formally repealed in 1535; however, new and more stringent laws having been enacted in support of the Reformed religion a commission was issued by

cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to Sir John Legh and Ridley for home. Much greater pains taken during this second trial to prove Latimer to be a schismatic, which they immediately wished, and were in consequence delivered over to the secular arm, April 1555, doomed to the flames. This sentence was put in execution about a fortnight after their condemnation, on the 16th October 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the purpose, and with his fellow-sufferer was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A faggot, ready kindled, was then placed at Latimer's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort master Ridley and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out." He then recommended his soul to God and with firmness and composure expired amidst the flames. The character of bishop Latimer is sufficiently obvious from the tenor of his whole life. His talents as a preacher although adapted for popularity in his own times, in which his simplicity frankness and glibbing drollery were highly estimated, will not bear a critical examination in the present day. His manner of preaching says Gilpin was, however, highly affecting as he spoke immediately from the heart and no man was less influenced by sinister motives or durst with more freedom reprove vice however dignified by worldly distinctions. A collection of the sermons of bishop Latimer was first printed in 1570 and they have since been frequently republished. Several of his letters appear in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.—*Gilpin's Life of Latimer* *Bug. Brit.*

LATIMER (WILLIAM) one of the revivers of classical learning in England was educated at Oxford and became fellow of All Souls college in 1489. After travelling in Italy and studying Greek at Padus, he returned to England and was graduated MA at Oxford in 1513. He subsequently became tutor to Reginald afterwards cardinal Pole, by whose interest he obtained two rectories in Gloucester shire and a prebend of Sabbury. He was also one who taught Erasmus Greek which great man he also assisted in his second edition of the New Testament. He died at a very advanced age in 1545. Latimer, in conjunction with Lily Colet, and Grocyn contributed much to establish a taste for the Greek language in England, and was one of the greatest scholars of the era in which he lived. Nothing remains of his writings, except a few letters to Erasmus.—*Athen. Oxon. Journals Life of Erasmus.*

LATINI (BAUSSERIO) an eminent grammarian of Florence in the thirteenth century. He was of a noble family in that city and of the party of the Guelphs, which obliged him to retreat into France when it was overpowered by that of the Ghibellines. He ultimately however returned and was appointed to some honourable offices. His greatest

homely and plain sort of Dostie, but he also cultivated, especially by a work, written in the French language, entitled "Tremor," which is a kind of exhortation of the Bible, of Flavy the ascetic, Solanus, and other writers, and may be found in the *encyclopedia* of the time. On his return to France he likewise published a collection of moral proverbs in verse under the title of "Tremotis," which proves him to have been very little of a poet. He died in 1294.—*Thibault. Cossatot.*

LATIMUS (*Lariscus*) a learned critic of the sixteenth century was born at Viterbo about 1515. He was chosen, in conjunction with other learned men to correct "Graeca's Decretal," he also left notes on Tertullian and was author of a very learned book, entitled "Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana, sive Observations Correctiones Conjecturae et variae Lecturees, 1567 folio." He died in 1593.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAUD (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I. He was the son of a clothier at Reading in Berkshire, where he was born in the year 1573. He received his early education at the free-school of his native town, whence he was removed to St John's college Oxford of which he became a fellow in 1593. He graduated M.A. in 1596, and took priest's orders in 1601 and the following year preached a divinity lecture in which he maintained the perpetual visibility of the church of Rome until the reformation, which doctrine being disapproved by Dr Abbot, at that time master of University college, the foundation of that university was laid which ever after subsisted between them. He obtained the vicarage of Stanfold in Northamptonshire his first preferment in 1607 and in 1608 obtained the advowson of North Kilworth in Leicestershire. The same year he commenced DD and was made chaplain to Sir Neile bishop of Rochester who gave him the rectory of Cuckstone in Kent, and he soon after preached his first sermon before James I. In 1611 he became president of his college, and one of the king's chaplains, in which situation owing to the influence of archbishop Abbot, he attracted so little attention that he was about to retire from court until persuaded to remain a year longer by bishop Neile, who to keep up his spirits, gave him a pretend in the church of Lincoln and the archdeaconry of Huntington. His patience was at length rewarded, the king presenting him in 1616 to the deanery of Gloucester in the cathedral of which, he signalled himself by his scrupulous attention to the strictest letter of the ceremonial. In 1617 he accompanied James I to Scotland, to aid him in his abortive attempt to bring the church of Scotland to a uniformity with that of England. In 1620 he was installed a prebend of Westminster and the next year nominated to the see of St David's, chiefly through the friendly offices of Buckingham and the lordkeeper Williams. About this time James took upon himself his intended restoration in the people of the doctrine of predestination; election, the irresistibility

of free grace, or of any matter relating to the power, prerogative, and sovereignty of foreign princes. These measures being attributed to the council of bishop Laud the Calvinistic or puritan party were much annoyed at his conduct. He had now become closely connected with Buckingham who, on his foolish journey to Madrid with prince Charles, left him as his agent at court. On the accession of Charles I, his influence by the countenance of Buckingham, became very great, and it is recorded, that he was ordered to furnish the king with a list of all the divines in his kingdom, against whose names he marked O or P, to signify orthodox or puritan. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to that of London. On the sequestration of archbishop Abbot, in consequence of having accidentally shot a game-keeper Laud was appointed one of the commissioners for exercising the archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and being a zealous supporter of the hated administration of Buckingham, he became in the highest degree unpopular. On the assassination of that presumptuous favourite by Falton bishop Laud suspecting that some members of parliament might be privy to the deed prevailed on the king to send to the judges for their opinion, whether by law Falton might not be racked! to which inhuman query the crown lawyers returned their opinion That, according to the laws of England, Falton could not be racked. Bishop Laud was also the most active member of the high commission court, the arbitrary and severe proceedings of which were so justly odious to the nation. The treatment of Alexander Leighton (see article, *Leighton*.) a Scottish divine for the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Zion's Plea against Prelacy," in particular created great disgust. On the delivery of the merciless sentence against that enthusiast, bishop Laud pulled off his cap and gave God thanks for it an action which is recorded in all the histories of the time, and which was very punctually remembered upon his own downfall. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of MSS. in a great number of languages ancient modern and oriental. In 1631 he displayed great zeal and activity in repairing and beautifying St Paul's cathedral, the expense of which however it is said was supported by many oppressive and unscrupulous methods of raising money by exorbitant fines in the courts of high commission and star-chamber. In 1633 he attended Charles into Scotland who went there to be crowned, and on his return he was promoted to the see of Canterbury become vacant by the death of archbishop Abbot. On the same day an agent from the court of Rome came to him privately and offered him a cardinal's hat, a fact which shows how strongly he was suspected of a predilection for the church of Rome. He however despised the proposal feeling, as he expresses himself in his diary, That suspi-

more devout within him which would not suffer that, till there were other than it is." In 1634 he commenced a metropolitan visitation in which the rigour of his proceedings, to procure an impossible conformity was exceedingly unpopular and impopular. In 1635 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury in which situation he remained a year and then procured the treasurer a staff for bishop Juxon (see article JUXON), a step much censured by Clarendon. The well known prosecution of Pryme Burton, and Bestwick, for libel took place in 1639; the odium of which and the severe sentences that followed rested principally upon him and being like that of Leighton cruel, illegal and tyrannical the feelings excited against him were proportionably embittered. He also proved an active prosecutor of his former friend Williams, bishop of Lincoln for a charge very insufficiently supported, of tampering with the king's witnesses for which the latter was fined 11 000*l.* and imprisoned in the Tower. Nor was that all, on that bishop's library being seized to pay the fine two or three letters, written to him by Osbaldeston master of Westminster school simply for containing some obscure expression which the archbishop interpreted against himself were made the foundation of a new bill by which the unfortunate bishop was condemned to a fine of 5000*l.* more and no compayment kept a close prisoner in the Tower. In his remarks on these proceedings bishop Warburton strongly observes, that "This prosecution must needs give every one a bad idea of Laud's heart and temper." A statesman of the temperament of this prelate could scarcely be a friend to the liberty of the press and in 1637 he procured a decree of the star chamber limiting the number of printers and forbidding the printing of any book not licensed by the bishop of London or archbishop of Canterbury for the time being or by the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the universities. Catalogues of all books from abroad were also to be furnished to the same authorities, and so arbitrary was the conduct of Charles's ministers at this period that numbers both of clergy and laity unanimously sought to quit the country. A proclamation to restrain them, unless certificated to be conformable to the order and discipline of the church carried this policy as far as it would go and exceeded even the tyranny of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The measures advised and supported by archbishop Laud in respect to Scotland were equally arbitrary the result of which belongs rather to the province of history than of biography. When at length the bad consequences of these proceedings rendered a parliament necessary after a lapse of twelve years, one was convened in April 1640. The indignant resentment of the nation having again found an organ the Commons commenced by appointing committees of religion and grievances, on which it was once more suddenly dissolved after sitting only three weeks. "All sorts of means," says lord Clarendon, "some ridiculous, and others semi-

dangerous" were then put in force to split, separate, by law, benevolence, ship-money, and duodent-money for those who refused payment being fined and suspended, by the star-chamber or council-table, where accusations laid out as infamously, that a compass of popular indignation was again excited and a body of five hundred people were attacked his palace. On the strength of a single precedent, a clerical convention was also authorized by the king to sit, independent of the parliament. This body besides granting subsidies, prepared a collection of constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, which being approved by the privy council was made public, and gave such general disgust to the moderate of all parties and produced so great a number of petitions to the privy council that Charles was obliged to suspend them. On the calling of the celebrated long parliament, the new canons were very summarily disposed of as subversive both of the rights of parliament and of the liberties and property of the subject and the long gathering storm immediately burst over the head of the archbishop. The very next day, articles presented against him by the Scottish commissioners were read in the house of lords, which when referred to the Commons a motion was put and carried that he had been guilty of high treason. The celebrated Denys Holles was immediately sent to the house of lords, to impeach him in the name of all the Commons of England and he was forthwith delivered into the custody of the black rod. On the 26th of February 1641 fourteen articles of impeachment were brought up from the Commons and he was committed to the Tower. Soon after his commitment, the house of Commons ordered him jointly with those who had passed sentence against Pryme Bestwick and Burton to make them satisfaction for the damages which they had sustained by their sentence and imprisonment. He was also fined 20 000*l.* for his proceedings in the imposition of the canons and was otherwise treated with extreme and undignified severity especially in the seizure of his goods and books at Lambeth which were sold for less than a third of their value a proceeding which must have not very pleasantly reminded him of the late treatment of bishop Williams. He remained in prison three years before he was brought to trial, which at length on the production of ten additional articles, took place on the 19th March, 1643-4 and lasted twenty days. Many of the charges against him were insignificant and poorly supported, but it sufficiently appeared that he had unconstitutionally endeavoured to extend the prerogative and was guilty of many arbitrary, illegal, and cruel actions. His own defence of himself was exceedingly acute and able and his argument that he could not be justly made responsible for the actions of the whole council, if not absolutely a legal was a strong moral defence. The lords were still more staggered by his counsel showing that if even guilty of these acts, they amounted not to high treason. A case was made for the judges, who very much

questioned. If they were so, and the peers deferred giving judgment. On this day the house of Commons passed a bill of attainder, on the 4th January, 1646-8, in a very thin house, in which the archbishop was declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to suffer death, — an unjustifiable step in a constitutional point of view, no any of which he was accused. To stop this attainder he produced the king's pardon, under the great seal, but it was overruled by both houses, and all he could obtain by petitioning was to have his sentence altered from hanging to beheading. He accordingly met his death with great firmness on the 10th January 1648-9 on a scaffold erected on Tower-hill, being then in the seventy second year of his age. The policy and proceedings of archbishop Laud both as a prelate and statesman are given up by writers of all parties unless we except a few scat- lots of the passive obedient school whose theoretical notions of uniformity were like his own. His warmest admirers, including his biographer Heylin admit his extreme rashness and little is left which can be fairly pleaded for his severity and violence except the probability that he acted on principles which he deemed correct. This virtue un- happily too often renders a short sighted and narrow minded man additionally dangerous more especially if like archbishop Laud he be a warm vindictive and passionate. What judg- ment indeed can be formed of the understand- ing of a politician who formed the airy project of uniting three kingdoms in a uniformity of religion whose history was that of England, Ireland, and Scotland? Much praise has been bestowed upon his piety but his diary shows it to have been mingled with much puerility and superstition, his dreams being regularly recorded as well as the hopes and fears which they excited. Speaking of his learning and morals, Hume observes that he was virtuous, if severity of manners alone and abstinence from pleasure could deserve that name. He was learned if polemical knowledge could entitle him to that praise. His manhood to the university of Oxford has already been recorded, and it must be added that he founded therein an Arabic pro- fessorship, and it likewise owed to his ini- tiative a charter enlarging its privileges. He also founded a hospital in Reading, with a revenue of 200*l.* per annum. He was doubtless learned, and an encouager of scholastic learning, but he was occupied too much in active life to display much of it in his produc- tions, which are "Seven Sermons," preached and printed on several occasions; "Short Annotations upon the Life and Death of King James"; "Answer to the Remonstrance made by the House of Commons," his "Diary, edited by Wharton"; "The second Volume of the Remonstrance of Archbishop Laud, written by himself"; "Officium Quotidianum or a Manual of Daily Devotion"; and a "Summary of Devotion." Several of his letters are to be found in the *Vetus Epistles*, in Usher's biography by Dr. Paxt, and in Dr. Twiss's life of Po-

cock.—*Wharton's Troubles and Trials of Laud, Prynne's and Heylin's Lives. Hume's Hist. of England.*

LAUDER (WILLIAM) a literary impostor, who ruined his reputation by an attempt to prove Milton a plagiary. He was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he afterwards acted as a private tutor. Being disappointed in his expectations of obtaining a professorship he removed to London and commenced author. In 1747 he published in the Gentle- man's Magazine an "Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns" the object of which was to prove that the great epic bard had made free with the works of certain Latin poets of modern date, in the composition of his *Paradise Lost*. Answers appeared in the magazine but they failed in vindicating the originality of Milton, whose calumniator flushed with success proceeded to republish his *Essay* with additions in a separate form. At length Mr. Douglas afterwards bishop of Salisbury produced ample proofs of the dupli- city of Lauder in a published letter to the earl of Bath entitled *Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism* brought against him by Mr. Lander. In this pamphlet the learned critic showed that the passages which had been cited by Lauder professedly from Massenus, Staphontius, Teubmannus and others, had been interpolated by Lauder him self who had foisted into his quotations entire lines from Alexander Hog's Latin translation of the *Paradise Lost*. This detection proved so injurious to the reputation of Lauder that his booksellers waited on him confessing the fraud unless he could as he asserted, fairly exculpate himself by producing the individual editions of the works from which he had taken his garbled quotations. The latter alternative was impossible and he was therefore forced to submit to the former. He consequently signed a letter acknowledging his fault, assign- ing the motives which prompted it, and expressing his contrition which was laid before the public and Lauder soon after quitted England for the West Indies, where he died in 1771.—*Nichol's Lat. Anecd. Month. Mag. vol. xxi.*

LAUDOHN OR LAUDON (GIDEON EX-EXER) a military officer of distinction in the Austrian service. He was descended from a Scotch family and was born at Totzen in Livonia, in 1716. After having received a good education he entered into the Russian army as a cadet, at the age of fifteen. He served against the Poles, and afterwards against the Turks but not meeting with the promotion he expected, he went to Vienna and was employed under baron Trenck in the war between Austria and Prussia in 1744. A quarrel which he had with Trenck induced him to give up his commission, and he resided subsequently for some years in retirement, on the frontiers of Croatia, where he had a military command. At the commencement of the seven years' war in 1756, he again entered on active service, during which he sig-

difficult himself on many occasions. He greatly contributed to the victory of Hochkirchen, for which he was made a baron of the empire, and received the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa. In 1759 he beat the Prussians at Kummerendorff in 1760 he took the fortress of Glatz, and afterwards made himself master of Schwedtitz. On peace being concluded in 1763 baron Laudon returned to his estates in Bohemia. In 1766 he was made a member of the aulic council of war, and on the occurrence of the successor war of Bavaria in 1778 he was raised to the rank of field-marshals. He was again employed against the Turks in 1788, and in the following year he took Belgrade. After the death of Joseph II he was confirmed in all his appointments by the succeeding emperor Leopold. He died at Neu Tirschen, in June 1790 leaving the reputation of having been one of the most skilful generals of modern times.—*Akaz's G. Bug. Bug Units.*

LAUNOY (JOHN DE) a learned and voluminous French writer was born at Valdeus in Normandy in 1603. He studied with great diligence at the university of Paris and being ordained a priest, was admitted a doctor of divinity at the college of Navarre. He particularly distinguished himself in defending the rights of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the court of Rome and in exposing legendary fables and pretended concussions. The mission of St Dionysius the Areopagite into France the travels of St Lazarus and Mary Magdalene into Provence, and similar stories were all duly exposed by him, and it was humorously observed that he materially thinned the ranks of sanctitude by his merciless investigation. He suspected the whole martyrology says a lively French writer and examined all the saints as they do the nobility of France. Voltaire also quotes a curate of St Eustathius as saying

I always make a bow to M. Launoy lest he should deprive me of my Eustathius. This learned man, who was peculiarly benevolent disinterested, and kind hearted died in 1678, aged seventy-four. His works, the principal of which are, *De Vana Aristoteles fortuna*, and *'Histoire du Collège de Navarre* were published in 1731, in 10 vols. folio.—*Niceron. Sacra Oeconomia.*

LAURENT (FERD. JOSER.) an able French mechanist born in 1713. His ingenuity began to display itself at a very early age, and he is said to have even constructed the model of an apparatus for raising water when only in his ninth year. In 1736 his reputation was already matured, and several public works in the Pays Bas were committed to his management. Many of the canals, especially those by Valenciennes Liege &c. owe either their origin or improvement to his genius—but his great work was the junction of the canals of the Sambre and Escaut, by means of a tunnel about nine miles in extent. The king of France conferred on him the cross of St Michael for his services. His death took place in 1775.—*Note. Diet. Hist.*

LAUBI (Francois) the son of Mathurin Lauti, a Flemish artist, born himself at Bruges in 1655. He was instructed in the rudiments of painting by his father who encouraged a passion for the art, which developed itself in his son at a very early age. He afterwards studied under Angelo Caronchio, who was connected with his family by marriage, and soon made so considerable a progress as to excel his master as well in taste and colouring, as in composition and the general execution of his pictures. Several grand altar pieces of his painting are much esteemed, but his smaller historical pieces, with beautiful and highly finished landscapes introduced into the back ground, are considered his best performances and fetch a great price. His death took place in 1694.—*D'Argenville Vie des Peint.*

LAURIERE (EUSTAHIUS JACQUES DE) a French advocate eminent for his thorough acquaintance with the civil law of his country born in 1659 at Paris. He was the author of a great variety of professional writings, the principal of which are a treatise on Royal Ordinances a commentary on *Louïs's Institut des Coutumiers*, 2 vols., *De l'Origine du Droit d'Amortissement*, "Texts des Coutumes de la Prevôté et Vicomté de Paris, *Bibliothèque des Coutumes*, and "Le Glossaire du Droit Français." He died in 1728.—*Note. Diet. Hist.*

LAVALLEE (JOHN MARQUISE DE) a French dramatist, and miscellaneous writer born near Dieppe in 1747. He became a member of several literary societies and ancient chief of a division of the grand chancery of the legion of honour. He assisted in conducting various journals and periodical works and wrote many comic pieces, and three tragedies. Among his miscellaneous works may be noticed, *La Negre comme il y a peu des Blancs* 1789, and *Lettres d'un Mameluc* 1803 both which have been translated into English. He died a short time after the restoration of the royal family.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAVATER (JOHN CASPAR) the celebrated physiognomist, was born at Zurich Nov 15, 1741. He exhibited something of a singular but gentle and amiable character at school and having gone through the usual studies was admitted into orders in May 1761. In 1763 he accompanied Henry Fuseli afterwards the painter, and two brothers of the name of Hess, into Prussia and after staying there some time returned, and became a much admired preacher at Zurich and minister of the church of St Peter. Here he remained intent on the duties of his profession and his medical studies, until the storming of Zurich in 1797 on which occasion he was wounded in the head by a Swiss soldier from the effects of which wound he never recovered, although he lived in the full possession of his faculties until January 2 1801 when he died in his ninetieth year. Lavater was the author of several works, but his enthusiastic treatise on physiognomy has procured him the most attention. He published the first part of his studies on

the subject in 1776, in a quarto volume entitled, "Fragments," in which work he took a wide range of literature, and clarified his ideas of physiognomy beyond the observation of those parts of the countenance which exhibit the impressions of mental qualities and affections to the common eye and maintained as a leading position "that the powers and faculties of the mind have representative signs in the solid parts of the countenance." Two more volumes appeared in succession which exhibited a curious mixture of shrewd observation refined feeling, plios sentiment, and mystic extravagance. The whole is illustrated with a variety of engravings, some of which possess great merit. His other works are "Swiss Lays" three collections of Spiritual Hymns "and two of 'Odes,' as blank verse. "Jesus Messias," a poetical history of Jesus Christ, 4 vols. "A Look into Eternity" and "The Secret History of a Self Observer" a very singular production. Lavater was so enthusiastic as to believe in the continuance of miracles and the power of casting out spirits which opinions he maintains with his characteristic ascertainty and enthusiasm.—Rees's Cyclop. Series Onom.

LAVICOMTERIE de St SAMPSON (Lewis) a French political writer and violent partisan of the Revolution. He published in 1791 a work entitled "Crimes des Rois de France" which from the circumstances of the times occasioned an extraordinary sensation. In 1792 he produced another called "République sans Impôts." He became a member of the Convention in September 1792 where he voted for the death of the king, and in September 1793 he entered into the Committee of Public Safety. In January 1794 he was ordered by the Jacobin club to draw up the "Act of Accusation against King." The fall of the terrorists put an end to his influence and he was prosecuted for being concerned in the insurrection of May 1793 but he escaped punishment and afterwards obtained some trifling offices. He died in 1809. Besides the pieces already mentioned he was the author of "Les Crimes des Empereurs" and "Les Crimes des Papes." —Dier des H M du 25me S. Big. Nouve des Contemp.

LAVINGHAM (RICHARD) prior of a Carmelite convent at Bristol towards the close of the fourteenth century. He produced numerous works relating to divinity and philosophy which procured him much reputation among his contemporaries. His abridgment of Bede's Ecclesiastical History was particularly celebrated. Among his philosophical productions are several which indicate a taste for speculative inquiry, comprising the abstract subjects of personal identity and the infinite divisibility of matter. Trittbach says that he flourished in the university of Oxford and that he wrote against the Lollards.—Tribute, de Script. Eccles. Brit. Beaus's Hist. of Bristol.

LAWINGTON (GEOFFREY) bishop of Exeter a prelate of great piety and learning. His birth has been stated to have taken place at the village of Heanton in Devonshire, but another and more probable opinion is, that

the place of his nativity was Mildenhall, Wiltshire, a parish of which his grandfather was the incumbent. Both accounts agree in fixing the time of this event in the year 1483. From Winchester school he removed on a scholarship to New college, Oxford, where he graduated in civil law in 1513. Four years afterwards he obtained the living of Hayford, Warwickshire, and subsequently a stall at Worcester which in 1533 he resigned for a residence at St Paul's. Soon after he was presented by the chapter of that cathedral to the livings of St Michael Bassishaw and St Mary Aldermanbury but vacated all his benefices in 1547 on being advanced to the see of Exeter. Over this diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1562. Bishop Lawington was the author of an able and well known treatise entitled, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared" in two volumes, besides a tract against the Moravians and a variety of miscellaneous sermons.—Pollock's Description.

LAVOIRIER (ANTONY LAWRENCE) a celebrated French chemist, whose name has been connected with the encephalitic theory of chemistry to the reception of which he contributed by his writings and discoveries. He was born at Paris August 13 1743 and was the son of opulent parents, who gave him a good education. He acquired an intimate knowledge of the physical sciences and first distinguished himself by a prize memoir on the best method of lighting the streets for which he received a gold medal from the academy of Sciences. Two years after in 1765 he was chosen a member of the academy. About that time he published several tracts in periodical works, on the analysis of gypsum the crystallization of salt, the congelation of water on thunder the aurora borealis, &c. Journeys which he made to different parts of France with M Gestard furnished him with materials for a lithological and mineralogical chart of the kingdom, intended as the basis of a work on the revolutions of the globe and the formation of the strata of the earth outlines of which appeared in the memoirs of the academy for 1771 and 1787. The discoveries of Black Cavendish, Macbrida, and Priestley relative to the nature of elastic fluids or gases attracted the particular notice of Lavoisier who struck with the importance of their researches, entered on the same field of inquiry with all his characteristic ardour in the cause of science and possessing the advantage of a considerable fortune, he conducted his experiments on a large scale, and obtained highly interesting results. In 1774 appeared his

"Opuscules Chimiques," comprising a general view of what was then known relative to gaseous bodies, with several new experiments, remarkable for their ingenuity and accuracy. Dr Priestley's discovery of what he called dephlogisticated air, afterwards generally termed oxygen gas, furnished Lavoisier with a fresh subject of research, and in 1775 he published an essay on this substance, and its influence in the production of acids, develop-

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over the grand principle of a new chemical theory. This was further illustrated by his experiments of the composition of water by fusing together the oxygen and hydrogen gases, and by its analysis affording the same principles, and the system was completed by his theories of combustion and oxidation the decomposition of atmospheric air his doctrine of caloric and its influence in causing the solid, liquid and gaseous states of bodies, and the whole theory was laid before the public in his *Elements of Chemistry* which appeared in 1789 and was speedily translated into English and other languages. M. Lavoisier rendered many services to the arts and sciences, both in a public and private capacity. He was appointed treasurer to the academy of Sciences and was a member of the board of consultation. When the new system of weights and measures was brought forward he contributed to its improvement by some novel experiments on the expansion of metals. He was consulted by the National Convention as to the best method of manufacturing armaments and securing them from being forged. Agriculture engaged much of his attention and he devoted a part of his estate in the Vendômois to the purpose of experimental farming. In 1791 the committee of the Constituent assembly applied to him for information preparatory to the adoption of an improved system of taxation in consequence of which he drew up a work which was published under the title of *Récherches territoriales de la France*, and which may be considered as one of the most valuable memoirs relating to the products and consumption of the country. About this time he was appointed one of the commissioners of the national treasury an office which afforded him an opportunity of exercising that spirit of systematic arrangement which was conspicuous in all his undertakings. A great part of his fortune was expended in the advancement of science and the improvement of chemistry in particular. His house became a vast laboratory the most skilful artists were employed to construct the necessary instruments and apparatus for his philosophical researches. He had conversations at his house twice a week frequented by the most eminent votaries of science and literature in France as well as by illustrious foreigners and at these meetings were discussed the theories opinions and discoveries of learned contemporaries new experiments were proposed and nothing was omitted that might tend to augment the stores of philosophical information. His services in the cause of science and of his country valuable as they were could not protect him against the destructive tyranny which dominated France under the government of Robespierre and his co-adjutors. Lavoisier had expected to be stripped of his wealth and he consoled himself with the idea that he could support himself by the practice of pharmacy, but a more rigorous fate than he had anticipated awaited him. In company with other fermans-general, he was condemned to death.

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by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the charge of being a spy, and of having adulterated the tobacco with water and with ingredients dangerous to the health of the citizens; and on this ridiculous pretence protest was that illustrious individual beheaded by the guillotine, May 5 1794. It is said that when he found his fate was inevitable he petitioned for a few day's respite in order that he might make some peculiarity interesting and important experiments which he had in view but this favour was denied him. M. Lavoisier married in 1771 the daughter of a farmer-general a lady of agreeable manners and considerable talents, who not only participated in her husband's philosophical researches but also cultivated the arts with great success and engraved with her own hand the plates for one of his publications. She subsequently became the wife of count Rumford.—distr. G. Bigg. Dict. des H. M. des 18me. S. Hist. des Sci. Phys. Med. Phys. Univ.

LAW (EDMUND) a learned English prelate of the last century. He was born in 1703 at Cartmel in Lancashire where his father was a clergyman of the established church. He studied at St John's college Cambridge where he was admitted BA in 1723, and he was afterwards elected a fellow of Christ's college in the same university. He took the degree of MA in 1727 and in 1733 he made himself known by an English translation of archbishop King's "Essay upon the Origin of Evil with notes and observations." During the controversy occasioned by Dr Samuel Clarke's Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God Law published a very ingenious "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time &c in which he combats the opinions of Dr Clarke. While at college he also assisted in editing Stephens's *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* 1733, 4 vols folio. In 1737 he was presented to the living of Graystock in Cumberland. In 1743 he obtained the archdeaconry of Carlisle with the annexed rectory of Saltield, where he took up his residence in 1746. There he wrote his Considerations on the Theory of Religion with "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ," which may be considered as the most valuable production of his pen and have been frequently reprinted. In 1746 he proceeded DD and in his inaugural thesis he defended the doctrine of the natural mortality of the soul. In 1754 he was elected master of Peterhouse college, Cambridge when he resigned his archdeaconry and about 1760 he was appointed librarian to the university and in 1764 casuistical professor. He held several other benefices previously to his elevation to the bishopric of Carlisle which took place in 1769 through the influence of the duke of Grafton chancellor of the university. In 1774 he published a tract, entitled "Considerations on the propriety of requiring Subscription to Articles of Faith;" and he afterwards edited the works of Locke with a preface and life of the author 4 vols. &c. He died at the

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principal seat of Rose Castle in Cumberland, August 14, 1787. Besides the works mentioned already, he was the author of several controversial treatises relating to metaphysics and divinity and "Observations occasioned by the Contest about Literary Property" 1776, 8vo.—*Athenae G. Bigg.*

LAW (EDWARD) lord Ellenborough, fourth son of the subject of the preceding article. He was born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland in 1749 and was educated at the university of Cambridge. He obtained a prize medal given by the chancellor in 1771 and after taking his first degree, became a student of the law at Lincoln's Inn. Having been called to the bar he travelled the northern circuit, but he established his reputation as a barrister at the trial of Mr Hastings for whom he was leading counsel. He was raised to the office of attorney-general in 1801 and the following year he succeeded to the station of chief justice on the death of lord Kenyon when he was made a baron. In 1806 he became not without much constitutional objection a member of the short lived cabinet of Mr Fox and lord Grenville. He held his post of chief justice till 1818 when he resigned it and died shortly after December 13th that year leaving a high character for legal abilities somewhat blemished by warmth of temper.—*Anns. Eng.*

LAW (JOHN) a celebrated financial projector was the son of a goldsmith of Edinburgh, in which city he was born in 1681. He was bred to no particular profession but became versed in accounts and was employed in those of the revenue which were in great disorder before the union of the two kingdoms. For the purpose of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, he projected the establishment of a bank with paper issues to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom. This bold scheme was wisely rejected, but it seems to have formed the base of all his after projects. On the death of his father he succeeded to a small estate and commenced gamester and fine gentleman. In consequence of a duel, in which he killed his antagonist he fled from his country and as it is said with another person's wife. He visited Venice and Genoa from both which cities he was banished as a designing adventurer. At Turin he proposed his financial scheme to the duke of Savoy who was too wise to attend to it, but at length he secured the patronage of the regent duke of Orleans and established his bank in 1716 by royal authority. It was at first composed of 1200 shares of 3000 livres each which soon bore a premium. This bank became the office for all public receipts, and there was annexed to it a Mississippi company which had grants of land in Louisiana, and was expected to realize immense sums by planting and commerce. In 1720 it was declared a royal bank and such was the extent of its business and funds, that the shares rose to twenty times their original value. All France was seized with a rage for gambling and happy were they who could

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acquire this enormous wealth by entirely stripping themselves of all their real property. In 1730 Law who underwent the fate of conversion to the Romish religion was made comptroller-general of the finances, and regarded as the *Picard of France*, saw counts of all ranks at his levees which rendered him proud and insolent in proportion. At length the baseless fabric of this prosperity began to give way and the shares sank in value as rapidly as they had risen. Law therefore, was obliged to resign his post after he had held it only five months, and to retire first to a seat in the country and then, for personal safety to quit the kingdom. He carried with him a small portion only of the vast fortune he at one time possessed and lived afterwards in great obscurity. After visiting England Holland Germany and other countries, he finally settled at Venice, where he died in 1729, still occupied in vast schemes and fully convinced of the solidity of his system, the failure of which he attributed entirely to envy and panic. Various opinions have been entertained of the merit of his project and by some it has been thought to have possessed feasibility had it been carried more moderately into practice. His small family estate of Lauriston is still in possession of his descendants one of whom, general Lauriston is known as the bearer of the ratification of the preliminaries of the short lived peace between Great Britain and France in 1802.—*Life of Law Duclos Mem du Regence Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAW (WILLIAM) a learned divine of the church of England was born at Kingcliffe in Northamptonshire in 1686. He received his academical education at Emmanuel college Cambridge where he took the degree of M.A in 1712 having previously entered into orders and been elected a fellow. On the accession of George I refusing to take the oaths he vacated his fellowship and left the university. It appears that he for some time officiated as a curate in London but afterwards as tutor to Edward Gibbon esq. of Putney father to the historian. He subsequently became the spiritual director to Mrs Hester Gibbon aunt to the same eminent individual and to Mrs Elizabeth Hutchinson which ladies formed a joint establishment of which he became a member at his native village of Kingcliffe and where after a secluded residence of twenty years in the society of the same pious and charitable ladies, he died on the 9th April 1761. The writings of Mr Law although in many respects excellent partake of a gloominess and severity which is seldom to be found in this age not untinged with a portion of mysticism and enthusiasm that a close study of the writings of Jacob Behmen (for which purpose he learned the German language) did not fail to increase. Some of his later productions are so injured by this tendency as to resemble effusions of a disordered intellect, but these salices of frenzy as Mr Gibbon observed, must not extinguish the praise which is due to Mr Law as a wit and a

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writer, his pretensions in which character were of a very high order. He distinguished himself in the Bongeism controversy against Dr Hoadley with great skill and acumen in support of high church principles, and on the appearance of "The Fable of the Bees," drew his pen against that dangerous production with equal ability and spirit. "The Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life" is deserved both by Dr Johnson and Mr Gibbon to be one of the most powerful works of devotion in the English language as is also his Practical Treatise on Christianity which production abounds with satire, spirit, and a striking knowledge of life. Besides these works, he wrote *The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments*, *The Case of Reason*, *Answer to Dr Trapp on being righteous over much*, *On Regeneration*, *Answer to Headley on the Sacrament*, *The Spirit of Prayer*, *The Spurts of Love*. He also published some translations of his favourite Behmen.—*Lays by Thomas Gibbon's Manuscr.*

LAWES The name of two brothers natives of Salisbury both musicians in the service of Charles I and both pupils of Coperario. Of these WILLIAM the elder was educated at the expense of the earl of Hereford, and was brought up in the choir of Chichester cathedral till 1602 when he obtained a situation in the chapel royal. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he took up arms in the royal cause and was killed at the siege of Chester in 1645. The king is said to have been much affected by his death and even to have worn mourning for him.—His brother HENRY born in 1600 was made a gentleman of the king's chapel in his twenty sixth year and afterwards obtained the appointments of clerk of the cheque and private musician. He is said to have been the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England on the authority of a composition entitled *The Complaint of Ariadne* published among his Ayres and Dialogues for one two and three Voices London 1653. He also set tunes to Sandys's Paraphrase on the Psalms, 1658 and 1676, for a single voice with a bass and composed the original music to Milton's *Comus*, in the first representation of which Masque at Ludlow castle in 1634. Lawes was himself the representative of one of the attendant spirits. This composition has never been printed. Nearly all the songs of Waller to be found in the *Treasury of Music*, 1669 were also set by him, and the poet has acknowledged the obligation in some lines addressed to him. He does not appear to have taken any active part in the troubles, but to have continued practising his profession of a singing master till his death in 1662.—*Hawkins's and Burney's Histories of Music*.

LAWRENCE, LL.D (FRANCIS) a learned civilian born at Bristol in the grammar-school of which he received the early part of his education. He was thence removed to Winchester and ultimately to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship.

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In 1751 he graduated M.A. and in 1767 LL.D. and soon rose to eminence as a civilian. In 1757 he was appointed regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford, and through the friendship of Mr Burke and patronage of earl Fitzwilliam, he became a member of the house of Commons. He was also one of the executors of Mr Burke and joint-editor of his works. He had a concern in the protectionary codes for the laureateship, and wrote a volume of *Remarks on the Apocalypse*. He was also concerned in the Annual Register. He died of a decline in 1807.—*Gent Mag*

LAWRENCE (STRINGER) a military officer distinguished for his services in the East Indies. He was employed during a period of twenty years as commander of the forces of the East India company on the coast of Coromandel, and he was one of those who contributed to the extension of the British empire in that part of the world. He died at an advanced age in 1775. His statue has been placed in an apartment at the India house and a fine monument is erected for him in Westminster abbey.—*Orig*

LAWRENCE (THOMAS) an eminent physician who was a native of Westminster and studied at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MD in 1740, and was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the university. He subsequently removed to the metropolis and in 1745 became a fellow of the royal college of Physicians of which he was chosen president in 1767 and held that office during the ensuing seven years. At length he returned to Canterbury where he died June 6 1783 aged seventy two. He wrote a life of Harvey for an edition of his works, published by the college which as well as his dissertation *De Hydrope* and other productions (all in Latin) are deservedly admired for the elegance of style which they exhibit, but like those of his master Dr Frank Nichols, they are too much tinged with the obsolete medical philosophy of Stahl. Dr Lawrence was an intimate friend of the celebrated Dr Johnson who entertained a high respect for his talents and character.—*Gent Mag Lond. Med. Journ*

LAYARD (CHARLES PETRE) an eminent English divine who was a native of Greenwich where his father was a physician. He was educated at Westminster school and St John's college Cambridge where he gained poetical prizes in 1773 and 1776. Having taken orders in the church of England, he became minister of Oxenden chapel in London, and keeper of archbishop Tenison's library, in the parish of St Martin in the Fields. In 1800 he obtained the deanship of Bristol which he held till his death in 1805. He was the author of a poem on duelling and another, entitled *Charity a poetical Essay*, and a volume of sermons. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.—**DANIEL PETRE LAYARD**, MD FRS, of London and Gottingen, father of the preceding published in 1783, "An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog," two, which went through three edi-

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bons; 'Directions to prevent the Contagion of the Jaill Distemper,' 1775, &c. besides other tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Bibl. Nauv. des Comptes.* Ed.

LAZIUS, or LATEZ (WOLFGANG) a German writer on history and antiquities in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Vienna, where his father was a physician. He adopted the same profession, and obtained the medical chair in the university of the Austrian metropolis. The emperor Ferdinand I appointed him an auctor counsellor and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He died in 1565. The principal works of Lazarus are: *Commentaries on the Grecian and Roman Histories*; a treatise *De Gestibus Migrationibus Chorographia Pannonica*; *Alvernum Antiquitatis*, and *Commentaria in Genealogiam Auctriacum*. A collection of his letters was published at Frankfort, 2 vols folio 1698.—*Teissier's Mœurs.*

LEAKE (STEPHEN MARTIN) a writer on heraldry and numismatics, who was the nephew of sir John Leake a distinguished naval officer. He was appointed one of the esquires of the deputy earl marshal at the revival of the order of the Bath. In 1727 he was made Lancaster herald and successively Norroy Clarenceux and at length in 1754 garter king at arms. In 1750 he printed a life of his uncle admiral sir John Leake 8vo but the work was never published and the impression having been restricted to fifty copies the book is rarely to be procured. His other productions are: *Reasons for granting Commissions to the provincial Kings-at-Arms to visit their Provinces*; *A Historical Account of English Money*, and *The Statutes of the Order of the Garter*. He died in 1773.—*Noble's Hist. of the Coll. of Arms.*

LEAKE (JOHN) a physician and obstetrical practitioner of eminence in London in the latter part of the last century. He was born in the parish of Alnwick in Cumberland of which his father was the curate. After being educated at a grammar school at Bishop's Auckland he went to London with a view to a commission in the army. Being disappointed in his expectations he turned his attention to medicine became a student at the hospitals, and having visited Portugal, Italy and other parts of the south of Europe he returned home and settled as a surgeon and accoucheur in the metropolis. He now published *A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink*, which he administered with success in scrofula, scurvy &c. Becoming a licentiate of the college of physicians, he removed to the neighbourhood of the Strand, and commenced a series of lectures on midwifery and published his introductory discourse which passed through several editions. In 1763 he purchased a piece of ground for the Westmunters lying in hospital, which he presented to the governors of that institution. He died August 8, 1792. He wrote observations on child-bed fever, on the disease of women and on complaints of the viscera. His works are characterised

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by good sense and practical utility, but they display no novelties of theory nor any extraordinary depth of research.—*Hatchinson's Bibl. Med.*

LEAPOR (MARY) the name of an ingenious poetess in humble life the daughter of a gardener in the employ of judge Blencowe at Marston Northants, where she was born in 1732. Her diffidence prevented her talents from being known till upon her death bed, she is said to have presented her poems to her father. These consisting of "The Unhappy Father" a tragedy, "The Temple of Love" and other miscellaneous pieces, were afterwards printed by subscription in two octavo volumes. The measles proved fatal to her at Brackley in the November of 1746 a few days after the decease of her mother.—*Chandler's Bibl. Dict.*

LE BEUF (JEAN) the name of a French antiquary and Lutistman who flourished in the last century. He was a native of Auxerre born 1687 and became a member of the academy of Inscriptions. He published histories of the city of Paris and of his native place, the first in fifteen volumes 12mo, the second in two volumes 4to. He was also the author of a Dissertation on the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Paris, 3 vols 12mo.

Traité Historique et pratique sur le Chant Chalcographique, and *Recueil de divers Ecrits servant à l'Éclaircissement de l'Histoire de France* 2 vols 12mo. His death took place in 1760.—*Arnot's Dict. Hist.*

LE BLANC (JOHN BERNARD) an able man of letters, was born at Dijon in 1707 of poor parents. He went early to Paris, where his abilities procured him notice and subsequently visited London where he met with the same attention. He died in 1781. The work by which he is best known consists of a collection of Letters on the English Nation 1753 3 vols. 12mo the merit of which is by no means very conspicuous. He also wrote a tragedy called *Abenside* which was well received.—*Newell's Dict. Hist.*

LEBLOND (abbé GASPARD MICHEL), surnamed, a learned antiquary born at Caen in 1738. After completing his studies he adopted the ecclesiastical profession and devoted his leisure to the study of antiquities and numismatics. He became librarian to the college of Mazarin and in 1773 a member of the academy of inscriptions. The Revolution having subverted the old literary institutions, Leblond was nominated a member of the commission of arts, and specially charged with the collection of what was valuable from the archives and libraries of religious houses. By his exertions, the Mazarin library was enriched with more than fifty thousand volumes, and in 1791 he was appointed librarian. He was afterwards made a member of the national institute. On the establishment of the imperial government some unknown motive induced him to quit Paris, and he retired to Langis where he died June 17 1809. In the delusion of a fever, a few days before his decease, he threw into the

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for all his MSS. many of which are supposed to have been very valuable. Among his published works are "Observations sur quelques médailles de M. Puffens" 1774, 4to; "Description des principales pierres gravées du cabinet de M. le Duc d'Orléans" 1780-84, 2 vols. folio; and "Observations présentées au comité des Monnaies" 1790 2vo. He also assisted in other publications.—*Bug Urie.*

LEBRUN (PONCE D'KRIS ECOUCHEARD) a celebrated poet, who during his life received the appellation of the French Pindar. He was born in 1739 and while studying at college he manifested a talent for poetry. He became secretary to the prince of Conti (the grand prior) and preserved that place till the death of his protector. At the age of twenty six he had taken his place in the first rank of lyric poets and an ode which he addressed to Voltaire was the means of interesting him in the support of the cause of Corneille whom Voltaire adopted and portioned out of the profits of his edition of the works of the great dramatist. At the Revolution he became the poet of liberty and celebrated the birth of freedom in odes and epigrams but as the prospect darkened he changed his note and in 1793 he deplored, in harmonious verses, the fate of his country oppressed by tyrants and anarchists. On the restoration of order when the academical establishments were reorganized, Lebrun became a member of the Institute. He received from Buonaparte when consul a pension of six thousand francs which with other sources of revenue which he had acquired placed him in comparative affluence. He died September 2 1807.—*Bug Uri.* *Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

J ECCHEI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO) an Italian Jesuit born in 1705 at Milan where he was afterwards professor of mathematics, having previously taught that science at Pavia. In 1759 he went to Vienna, where he experienced a very favourable reception from the emperor who employed him in the mensuration of the bed of the Rhine a work in which he displayed great talent, as appears from the account he afterwards published of the operations need in the process. He was also the author of a variety of treatises on conic sections navigable canals geometry trigonometry hydrostatics, &c. An illustration of our Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetic. The Theory of Light and a memoir entitled

Relazione della visita alle Terre danneggiate delle acque di Bologna, Ferrara e Ravenna, in 4to. His death took place in 1776.—*Nouv Diet. Hist.*

LE CLERC (NICHOLAS GABRIEL) a physician and man of letters who was born in France the Comte in 1726. Having adopted the medical profession he was in 1757 appointed first physician to the forces of the emperor of Germany. In 1759 he was invited to Russia by the empress Elizabeth, and returning to France in 1762 he became physician to the Duke of Orléans. He went again to Russia in 1769, with the title of first physician to the grand duke and director of the schools of the

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imperial corps of cadets, and he was also made director of a hospital founded by the grand duke at Moscow. He resided in Russia till 1777, and during his residence there he collected charts medals documents and other materials of various kinds for a work which he subsequently published under the title of

"Histoire physique morale civile et politique de la Russie" 6 vols. 4to. He had been employed by the French government in this undertaking and was disappointed at his remuneration though he obtained the cordon of the order of St Michael a patent of nobility and a pension of six thousand livres. At this time he assumed the name of Le Clerc A commission being appointed to inspect the royal and military hospitals he was placed at the head of it. The Revolution deprived him of his pension and he died in retirement in 1798. His History of Russia, in preparing which for the press he was assisted by his son gave great offence to the empress Catherine II who ordered one of her officers general Bothin, to write animadversions on it. Le Clerc published many other works medical and historical among which was an "Atlas du Commerce" Paris 1786 4to.—*Bug Uri.*

LECOMTE (FÉLIX) an eminent French sculptor who was a native of Paris and became the pupil of Falconet and Vassé. He obtained a prize for his bas-relief of the massacre of the Innocents and was then sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French school of arts. On his return home he presented to the academy of painting and sculpture a model for a statue of Phorbas preserving G dupus which he afterwards executed in marble and which procured him admission into the academy in 1773. In 1789 and 1791 he made by order of the government statues of Rohan and Kerebon the latter of which ornamenting the hall of the National Institute is considered as his chef d'œuvre. During the Revolution he lived in retirement but in 1810 he was appointed by the emperor a member of the fourth class of the Institute and on the reform of that body under the regal government Lecomte was nominated professor in the academy of sculpture. He died in 1817 at the age of eighty.—*Bug Nouv des Contemp.*

LEDERLIN (JOHN HENRY) a learned critic of the last century. He was a native of Strasburgh at the university of which place he became professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He assisted Hemsterheys in his edition of the Onomasticon of Julius Pollux and published editions of Homer, Virgil, Ethan's various History &c. Lederlin died in 1737 aged sixty four.—*Histoire de l'Acad. Philolog. Zeph His. Univ.*

LEDRAIN (HENRY FRANCIS) a French surgeon, particularly eminent as a lithotomist. He was the son of Henry Ledrain a skilled surgical operator who had improved his knowledge of his art, by service as a surgeon in the army. The son became also distinguished for his manual dexterity as an operator. He was surgeon-major and anatomical demonstrator at

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the hospital of La Charité at Paris member of the Royal Academy of Surgery and consulting surgeon of the royal army. He died at Paris, October 27th, 1770 aged eighty-five. His works, which were very popular, relate to the extraction of the stone from the bladder to surgical operations in general to anatomy &c.—*Bog Uri.*

LEDWICH LL.D FSA &c (EDWARD) a learned antiquary and topographer a native of Ireland born in 1739 and educated at Trinity college Dublin of which society he became a fellow and taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Aghaboe in Queen's county. The study of antiquities and more especially of those of his native country was his favourite pursuit in which he maintained the Scandinavian origin of the Irish in opposition to their national prejudices in favor of Partholoman and Milesian and called in question the legendary history of St Patrick which he pronounced a comparatively modern fiction. This latter assertion drew upon him some severe attacks from several antiquaries of the Roman Catholic church Dr Ledwich officiated for many years as secretary to the committee of antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy and was also a member of a small society the object of which was the investigation of Irish antiquities and which had the right hon W B Conyngham teller of the Irish exchequer for its president. His death took place in York street Dublin in his eighty fourth year towards the close of the autumn of 1823. His works are a luminous essay On the Government of Ireland, from the earliest Times to the latest Revolution in it inserted in Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia 1789 A valuable volume on the Antiquities of Ireland published in numbers the next year which he followed up by two quarto volumes under the same title in 1794 and 1796 in continuation of his friend captain Grose's work illustrative of the antiquities of England Scotland and Wales. He also wrote a statistical account of the parish of Aghaboe 1796 and contributed various papers to the Archaeological Society.—*An Bog*

LEDYARD (JOHN) the name of an adventurous and persevering traveller of the last century born at Groton in the United States. He came to England, having previously acquired the rudiments of a useful education at Dartmouth, in the province of New Hampshire and embarked as a private manumit with Cook in the second expedition of that enterprising navigator. On the return of the discovery ships to Europe Ledyard set out with the view of reaching the polar regions alone and on foot, and arduous as the undertaking may be deemed succeeded in traversing great part of Russia and penetrated into Siberia. The jealousy of the government, however interfered with his project he was seized at Yekaterinburg, and conducted to the frontiers of Poland with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner should he again be found in the Russian territories. On reaching England he soon after entered into an engagement with

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the African Society and set out, under their auspices, on a mission which has since proved so fatal to many others having for its object the discovery of the source of the river Niger. His attempt however to penetrate into the interior of Africa failed almost in the outset, as he got no farther than Grand Garo, where he was carried off by a short but severe illness in the summer of 1788.—*Proceedings of the African Society*

LEE (CHARLES) a military officer distinguished during the American war. He was a native of Cheshire and entering into the army may be served in America, and afterwards in Portugal. Having offended the English ministry by his writings and prevented his promotion at home he engaged in the service of the insurgent English colonies in North America, and was the first who suggested the idea of a declaration of independence. He aspired to the post of commander in chief and finding himself superseded by Washington he conceived a jealousy of that officer which he manifested by his conduct at the battle of Monmouth and on other occasions. He was tried by a court-martial and suspended for a year from all his functions in 1778. He then retired from the service and died at Philadelphia October 2 1782 having directed in his will that his body should not be interred in any church church yard or near any place of worship. He wrote Essays political and military which with his letters were published at the end of Memoirs of his Life by Edward Langworthy London 1792 8vo—*Bog Uri.*

LEE (NATHANIEL) a dramatic poet, was the son of Dr Lee rector of Hatfield Hertfordshire. He was educated at Westminster school under Dr Busby whence he was removed to Trinity College Cambridge in 1668 and took the degree of BA the same year but not succeeding to a fellowship, he quitted the university and came to London musing it as said by the promises of Villiers duke of Buckingham. In the metropolis neglected by his patron he turned his attention to the drama, and in 1673 produced his tragedy of

Nero and from that time to 1681 produced a tragedy yearly. He also tried his abilities as an actor but although a most pathetic and impressive reader of his own compositions he failed in the other requisites of a performer and gave up the attempt. The warmth of his feelings, added probably to an hereditary taint of insanity fostered by dissipated and irregular habits produced in 1684 a crisis of that malady which rendered his confinement necessary and he was taken into Bethlem hospital. He remained in that receptacle of misery until 1688, when he was discharged, sufficiently cured to write two more tragedies, the Princess of Cleves, and the Massacre of Paris, which appeared in 1689 and 1690. He was still, however liable to fits of frenzy and was so reduced in circumstances, as to depend for subsistence on a weekly allowance of ten shillings from the theatre. He died in 1691

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or 1692 in consequence of some injury received in a drunken night frolic, and was buried at St Clement Danes. He is the author of eleven plays, all of which were acted with applause and dedicated to the leading noble patrons of the day. Addison regards the genius of Lee as peculiarly adapted for tragedy but his natural fire and pathos was buried in a torrent of words, and clouded by a tendency to turgid and bombastic eloquence. He nevertheless possessed a high vein of poetry and is thought to have represented the passion of love with peculiar force and tenderness. Two of his pieces, *Theodosius or the Force of Love* and the *Rival Queens* have kept possession of the stage. Besides his own eleven tragedies he wrote *Oedipus* and the *Duke of Guise* in conjunction with Dryden.—*Biggs Drury Spence's Ante.*

LEE (SAMUEL) a nonconformist divine and learned antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was the only son of a London tradesman but is supposed by Wood to have been a descendant of the ancient Cheshire family of Lee or Leigh. Having entered as a commoner of Magdalen hall Oxford in 1647 in expectation of a fellowship from the favour of the parliamentarian visitors then about to sit at Oxford he was created B.A. in April 1648 and though disappointed as to his immediate object he was appointed fellow of Wadham college and proctor of the university in 1651. Under the protectorate he became successively minister of St Botolph's Bishopsgate street and lecturer of Great St Helen's London and after the Restoration he retired to an estate of his own near Bicester where says Wood he sometimes kept conventicles. He removed to Newington-green in 1678, and thence to New England 1686. After remaining there about five years he was invited to return to his native country, but in his passage hither with his family and property he was captured by a French privateer in November 1691 and conveyed to St Malo where he died shortly after. He was the author of numerous works on divinity and some historical ones, including a treatise on the antiquity of Oxford university, besides which he wrote the *Chronicon Cestrense* published in King's Vale Royal in 1656.—*Athen. Oxon. Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire* vol. II.

LEE (SOPHIA). This able and ingenuous lady was born in the metropolis in the year 1750. Her father originally bred to the law was an actor of merit, whose conduct gained him admission into the best circles and who gave his children an excellent education. At an early age the subject of this article exercised her pen in composition and in 1780 produced the diverting comedy entitled *The Chapter of Accidents*, which met with considerable success. With the profits of this play on the death of her father which took place the following year she was enabled to open a school at Bath which aided by her talents, she conducted for several years with great reputation. Her next performance published in 1784 was the well known novel, entitled *'The Recess,*

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or a Tale of other Times," the story of which is founded on the fate of two supposed daughters of Mary Queen of Scots, by a secret marriage with the Duke of Norfolk. It is ingeniously and pathetically wrought up but some severe casuists have condemned the unfair liberty which it takes with historical characters. This romance, which became very popular was followed in 1787 by a ballad called

A Hermit's Tale found in his Cell. In 1796 Miss Lee produced a tragedy called *Almeida, Queen of Grenada* but although aided by the great talents of Mrs Siddons, it did not realize the expectations which her power of moving the passions in *The Recess* had created. In the succeeding year Miss Harriet Lee published the first five volumes of her *Canterbury Tales*, three stories in which were from the pen of her sister and one of these three called *Krutzer* was selected for the subject of a tragedy by Lord Byron. In 1803 having secured a handsome competence she retired from teaching soon after which appeared her *Life of a Lover*, a novel written in early life. In 1807 a comedy by Miss Lee termed *The Assignation* was unsuccessfully produced at Drury lane which drama terminated her literary career. She died at Clifton near Bristol March 13 1824.—*Ann. Bur.*

LEE LEWES (HARLES) an eminent comic actor who was the son of a hosier in Bond street and was employed as a letter-carrier by the post office. He at length joined a company of strolling players, and after the usual vicissitudes of an itinerant life he obtained an engagement at Covent-garden. He first appeared as a harlequin but afterwards attempted higher characters and on the death of Woodward in 1776 he became one of the principal comedians of the company. In 1783 he left Covent-garden for Drury lane where however his stay was of short duration. He then travelled and delivered G. A. Stevens's lecture on heads after which he went to the East Indies and on his return visited Scotland and in 1792 and 1793 was at Dublin where he was a favourite performer. The latter part of his life was spent in embarrassed circumstances, and it was terminated on the 24th of June 1803, on the morning of which day he was found dead in his bed. He was buried at Pentonville near London. In 1805 was published an amusing miscellany entitled *Memoirs of C. Lee Lewes*, 4 vols. 12mo, written by himself.—*Thesp. Dict.* *Biggs Univ.*

LEECHMAN (WILLIAM) a learned Scotch divine, peculiarly celebrated for his lectures on theology. He was born at Dolphinstown in Lanarkshire in 1706, and received his academic education at the university of Edinburgh. He was licensed as a preacher in 1731 and was ordained minister of Breth in 1736. In 1746 he was elected moderator of the synod of Glasgow which he opened with a sermon "On the temper character and duty of a Minister of the Gospel," and in 1763 a much larger one "On the nature reasonableness,

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and advantages of prayer both which became very popular. He was soon after elected professor of theology at the university of Glasgow but not without considerable opposition, owing to a suspicion of his orthodoxy founded on his sermon on Prayer in which he was thought to lay but little stress on the Atonement. A prosecution for heresy was the consequence, which terminated entirely in his favour, and he obtained the degree of DD and held his professorship for seventeen years, during which time he signified himself by his able exhortations against the reasonings of Hume, Bolingbroke and Voltaire. In 1761 he was raised to the office of principal of the university of Glasgow by a presentation from the king. He died in 1785 having committed nothing to the press himself except nine sermons which were republished after his death in two octavo volumes, with an account of the author by Dr Wodrow.—*Life as above*

LEEM or LEEMS (CANUTE) a native of Norway born in 1697. He studied at the university of Copenhagen and returning home in 1715 became a schoolmaster and afterwards a missionary. He was then pastor in the diocese of Christiansand and in 1738 was placed at the head of an institution of the Danish government at Drontheim, for the cultivation of the Lappo language. He died in 1774. Leem was the author of a description of the Laplanders of Finmark their manners and their ancient nobility, a Lappo Grammar &c &c —*Bug Usen.*

LEFEBVRE (FRANCIS JOSEPH) duke of Dantec was born at Ruisack in the department of the Upper Rhine October 25 1755. When young he entered into the French guards, and was first sergeant at the beginning of the Revolution. From being a captain he passed to the rank of adjutant-general in September 1795, and in the beginning of 1796 he was made general of a division. He then served under Jourdan and established his military reputation at the battle of Fleurus, in June 1794. He subsequently distinguished himself at Friedberg and on other occasions, and after the death of Hohenlohe he had the provisional command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He was badly wounded at the battle of Stockach in 1799 and was obliged for a while to retire to Paris. The directory gave him a military command which enabled him to afford important assistance to Buona parts in his contest for power. The latter when first consul, procured Lefebvre admission into the Conservative Senate, and he was afterwards made pretor of that body which office he held till the end of the imperial government. In 1804 he was created a marshal of the empire. At the battle of Jena he commanded the imperial guard but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantec May 24th 1805 in recompence for which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain, and in Germany and he contributed greatly to the victories of the French at Eckmühl and Wagram. After the restoration of royalty he was made a peer of

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France and confirmed in his office of marshal. He died at Paris, September 14th 1830.—*Bug Nous des Contemp.*

LEIBNITZ (GODFREY WILLIAM de) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, was born at Leipzig in the year 1646. In his sixth year he lost his father who was secretary to the university of that city but he was educated by his mother with great care and assiduity. At fifteen he became a student in the university of Leipzig and distinguished himself as much by his classical acquirements, and taste for Latin poetry as by his attention to history law and mathematics. In 1663 on his return to Leipzig after visiting the university of Jena he graduated MA and began to pay particular attention to the writings of Plato and Aristotle. He however principally devoted himself to the study of law in which faculty he became a bachelor in 1665. Being refused the degree of doctor on the plea of youth although his disregard of Aristotle seems to have been the real reason he took offence and proceeding to Altdorf maintained a *Thesis de Cantibus perplexis*, in a public disputation with so much ability that the degree of doctor was instantly granted him. In the same year he published a work on universal arithmetic entitled *Arts Combinatoria* which he accompanied with *A Mathematical Demonstration of the Existence of God*. He soon after removed to Frankfort and in 1668 published his *Nova Alethodüs docendae consequæ Jurisprudentiae*, and by the interest of baron de Bourbouy obtained the office of counsellor of the chamber of review in the chancery of Meaux. Finding the vanity of all his attempts to reconcile the themes of different philosophers, he resolved to frame an hypothesis of his own and in 1671 produced a work entitled *Theoria Motus Concreti* which he dedicated to the royal society of London and he further explained his doctrine in a treatise called *Theoria Motus Abstracti* addressed to the French academy of Sciences. In 1673 he visited Paris, and was offered a pension and a seat in that academy if he would become a Catholic which he firmly declined. In 1673 he visited England where he became acquainted with Mr Collins, a distinguished member of the Royal Society from whom he received some hints of the method of fluxions which led him to the invention of the Calculus differentialis, being the same method of analysis under another name as that which had been invented in 1664 by Newton under the name of fluxions. The claim of these two great men to the priority of discovery has after much dispute been settled in favour of Newton, although it is still presumed that Leibnitz was no plagiarist. While in England the latter lost his patron the elector of Ments, and was invited into the service of the duke of Brunswick Lauenberg. He soon after made many discoveries in mechanics and chemistry most of which are recorded in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, a work in which he had himself a considerable share. Having undertaken to write a history of the house of

Brockwick he travelled over Germany and Italy to collect materials, and on his return to Hanover pursued with extraordinary energy several studies of a different kind among the fruits of which was his treatise "De ipsa Natura, sive vi natura," written with a view of improving the philosophical notion of substance. He moreover conceived the idea of a new science of forces which he called Dynamics, and inserted a specimen of it in the "Acta Eruditorum." In the year 1693 he broached his celebrated theory of a pre-established harmony between the body and soul of man, and about the same time wrote his "Thoughts on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding" in which he controverts that philosopher's opinion on innate ideas, substance and vacuum and other subjects. In 1700 he was admitted a member of the French academy of Sciences and under the auspices of the elector of Brandenburg completed the establishment of the academy of Sciences at Berlin of which institution he was appointed perpetual president. In the year 1707 he published the first volume of his collections for a history of the house of Brunswick of which a second and third volume followed in 1710 and 1711. His occupation by this work did not prevent him from publishing in the former year his *Theodicea* or a Dissertation on the Goodness of God the Liberty of Man and the Origin of Evil" 2 vols. 8vo in which the principles of his new system were now fully unfolded. The diversified writings of Leibnitz had by this time rendered him famous in every part of Europe and he had honours and rewards bestowed on him by various other princes besides of the electors of Hanover and Brandenburg. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor and invited to establish an academy of sciences at Vienna which was prevented it is said by the breaking out of the plague. He was however rewarded with a pension and invited to settle at Vienna but in the meantime the elector of Hanover having become king of Great Britain invited Leibnitz to England where he frequently appeared at court and at the instance of the princess of Wales afterwards queen Caroline engaged in a friendly controversy with the celebrated Dr Samuel Clarke on various metaphysical and philosophical topics. This controversy was continued after his return to Hanover where he died in November 1716 of a violent attack of the gout. The historian Gibbon has drawn the character of Leibnitz in a masterly manner as a man whose genius and powers of mind have ranked his name with those of the first philosophers of his age and country. He doubts, however, if his reputation would not have been more pure and permanent, had he not ambitiously grasped the whole circle of science. Such an example, he shrewdly adds, "may display the extent and powers of the human understanding, but even the powers of Leibnitz were disputed by the multitude of his pursuits. He attempted more than he could finish, and designed more than he could execute, as he

may be compared to those heroes whose amanuensis has been lost in the ambition of universal conquest." The theological philosophy of Leibnitz is principally distinguished by his doctrine of optimism, deeming the world the best that could possibly have been made a notion very prominently indicated by Voltaire, and by his theory of pre-established harmony which carries the power of mechanism as far as it could be carried since it presumes that the soul does not act upon the body nor the body on the soul but that both move by a pre-established system of machinery independently of each other. His various deductions from these and other assumptions, it is impossible to detail in a work of this nature nor can we find room for a complete list of his numerous productions in history jurisprudence physical science and philosophy all which however are enumerated in the first of our authorities. Of his collected works the best edition is that of Geneva, 6 vols. 4to 1768. This eminent man died unmarried and amassed property rather by economy than by interested accumulation as the chief of his fortune was found in his apartments at his death. So uneventful was his genius that he even left behind him poems epigrams and love letters. Leibnitz lived and died a Lutheran, and successively contended says Gibbon, with the sceptics who believed too little with the papists who believed too much, and with the heretics who believe otherwise than is inculcated by the confession of Augsburgh. He however ad vocated toleration and happily acted in the spirit of his profession.—Gen. Dict. *Eloge de Fontenelle* Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works* Brucker *Samn. Onom.*

LEICESTER or LEYCESTER (Sir Peter) a learned antiquary and provincial topographer descended from the ancient family of Leycester of Tabley in Cheshire and born March 3d 1613. He was educated at Brasenose college Oxford and in 1647 he succeeded to his paternal estate. Being a royalist he was committed to prison by the agents of the protectoral government in 1655 and ultimately forced to pay a considerable sum as a composition for his landed property. Excluded by his principles from obtaining any civil employment he devoted his time to the investigation of the history antiquities and baronial genealogy of his native county. He was thus occupied till the Restoration shortly after which he was raised to a baronetcy. His literary pursuits were somewhat interrupted about this period, and were resumed in 1664 and about ten years after he published his "Historical Antiquities," the second part of which contains a variety of particulars relating to the early history of Cheshire and the last part, the parochial topography of the hundred of Beeklow. An opinion expressed in this work relative to the illegitimacy of an ancestor of sir Thomas Molyneux, occasioned a long controversy between sir Peter Leycester and that gentleman and the publication of a number of tracts by both parties. Sir P. Leycester died October 11th 1678. His ch-

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racter is that of a most industrious and accurate investigator of our provincial history and antiquities.—*Oxenford's Hist. of Cheshire.*

LEIGH (John HENRY) a learned and industrious philological writer, born at Leipzig in 1720. He devoted himself with ardour to literary researches, and passed a great part of his time in the public library collecting ancient manuscripts, and collecting their various readings. In 1748 he was appointed professor extraordinary of philosophy and he was destined for the chair of Greek literature at the time of his death in 1750. He carried on an extensive correspondence with the literati of Italy and Germany and he had formed a valuable collection of paintings and engraved gems. Among his works are *Lab. mag. de Origine et incrementis Typographiae Lipsiensis*, 1740 4to and *Distributio de Duplicibus Veterum* 1743 4to and he edited the *Thesaurus of Basil Faber*.—*Bibl. Univ.*

LEIGH (CHARLES) a physician and writer on natural history in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Grange in Lancashire and studied at Brasenose college Oxford where he took his first degree and then removed to Cambridge. He subsequently pursued as a physician in London and in 1685 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He is principally distinguished as the author of

The Natural History of Lancashire Cheshire and the Peak in Derbyshire with an Account of British Phenician Armenian Greek and Roman Antiquities in those parts Oxford 1700 folio. How long Dr Leigh lived after the publication of this work is uncertain. His other works relate to medical subjects and are of little importance—*Gough's Brit. Topog.* *Aikin's G. Bibl.*

LEIGH (Sir EDWARD) a learned writer on history and divinity in the seventeenth century. He was born at Shawell in Leicestershire in 1602 and became a commoner of Magdalen hall Oxford in 1616 and after proceeding to the degree of MA he removed to the Middle Temple as a student of law. On the occurrence of the plague in London in 1625 he went to France whence returning after a short stay he devoted several years to professional and literary researches. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was chosen MP for the borough of Stafford and he was one of the commons who were delegates to the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also colonel of a regiment in the service of parliament but in 1648 he was, with other presbyterian members expelled from the house of Commons, and for some time after he was kept in confinement. After the Restoration he occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits publishing various works which display profound erudition and an intimate knowledge of the learned languages. He died at his seat, called Rosshall hall in Staffordshire, in 1671. Most of his works relate to biblical literature and of these the most important is entitled *Critica Sacra* consisting of critical and philological observa-

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tions on the words of the Old and New Testaments, arranged alphabetically.—*Wood. Aikin's G. Bibl.*

LEIGHTON (ALEXANDER) a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1568 and educated in the university of that city. In 1603 he took the degree of MA and was appointed professor of moral philosophy in his own college. This appointment he enjoyed until 1613 when he came to London, and obtained a lectureship, which he held until 1629 when he wrote two books the one entitled *Zion's Plea*, and the other *The Looking Glass or History of the Holy War*. In the former of these he scattered much indecent invective against bishops whom he called 'men of blood' and styled the queen (Hearietta Maria) a daughter of hell. This brought upon him the vengeance of the star chamber and a more cruel sentence was probably never either pronounced or executed. Historians have recorded the manner of this shocking punishment, on the delivery of which bishop Laud openly exulted (see article *Laud*) in the following words—'He was severely whipped before he was put in the pillory being set in the pillory he had one of his ears cut off and one side of his nose slit. He was then branded on the cheek with a red hot iron Sb as a sover of sedition. On that day week the sores on his back ears nose and face not being cured he was whipped again at the pillory in Cheapside and had the remainder of his sentence executed by cutting off his other ear slitting the other side of his nose and branding his other cheek!!! This happened in 1630. Perpetual imprisonment was to follow all this endurance and he accordingly remained in the Fleet prison eleven years until released by the parliament in 1640 when he was appointed keeper of Lambeth palace then used as a state prison. Here he remained until 1644 when he became rather insane of mind from the effect of past suffering, in which state he died in 1644.—*Granger. Rushlow and Nelson's Collections House's Hist. of England.*

LEIGHTON (ROBERT) a pious and much beloved Scotch prelate was son to the subject of the preceding article. He was born in London in 1615 and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was subsequently sent to France and on his return obtained presbyterian ordination and was settled at Newbottle near Edinburgh. Disapproved of by his presbyterian brethren as not sufficiently polemical in his discourses, he resigned his living and was soon after chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. When Charles II resolved to re-establish episcopacy in Scotland Dr Leighton was induced to accept a bishopric, but chose the humblest of the whole Dumblane, and would not join in the pompous entry of his brethren into Edinburgh. He nevertheless became archbishop of Glasgow chiefly impelled it is believed, by a hope of furthering a scheme of reconciliation between the presbyterians and episcopalians. Disappointed in this hope as also in his wishes to moderate the acrimonious feelings of both parties, he

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went to London and requested leave to resign his see but his resignation was not accepted. He never however returned to Scotland and died in London February 1684 in the seventy first year of his age. Archbishop Leighton was celebrated for his gentleness, moderation and disinterestedness, for although his bishopric produced only £200^l per annum he founded exhibitions both in the colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow. As a preacher he was admired beyond all his contemporaries, and his works have not yet lost their popularity a complete edition of them being published in 1808 6 vols. 8vo with a life of the author from which this account is taken.—*Life as above Burnet's Own Times*

LELAND (John) a noted English antiquary born in London about the end of the reign of Henry VII. He was educated at St Paul's school and Christ's college Cambridge whence he removed to Oxford and then to Paris for further improvement. Returning home he took holy orders and obtained a rectory in the marches of Calais Henry VIII made him his chaplain and librarian and gave him the singular title of royal antiquary. In 1533 he was empowered by a commission under the great seal to search for objects of antiquity in the archives and libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys priories &c in consequence of which he spent six years in traveling over the kingdom visiting the remains of ancient buildings and monuments and collecting materials for the illustration of the history and archaeology of England and Wales. At the dissolution of monasteries he endeavoured to prevent the destruction of MSS by proposing them being conveyed to the king's library but his recommendation was neglected. Several benefices were conferred on him among which were a canonry at King's college now Christ-church Oxford, and a prebend at Salisbury. He retired to his house in London to arrange and methodise the stores of intelligence which he had collected, but the fatigue arising from intense study or some other cause rendered him insane and he died about two years after in 1552. Leland published several elegant Latin poems and some archaeological tracts and he composed a work entitled "Commentaria de Scropibus Britannicus," published at Oxford in 2 vols 8vo in 1709 but the great bulk of his collections after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian library in an indigested state. Camden Burton Dugdale and other antiquaries availed themselves of his labours, and at length Hearne printed a considerable part of his papers forming "The Itinerary of John Leland" 9 vols, 8vo, and "Leiani Antiquae de Rebus Britannicus Commentaria," 6 vols, 8vo—*Bug Ent. Berksloue, Adres*

LELAND (John) a learned English dissenting divine was born at Wigton in Lancashire in 1691. When very young his family removed to Dublin, where he was privately educated for the ministry and in 1716 he became joint pastor of a dissenting congregation

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in that capital with Mr Weld. In 1723 he first countenanced author by publishing an answer to Christianity as old as the Creation, and he engaged in a controversy with Dr Morgan against whom he wrote "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted." To this work he subsequently added a second volume. These publications produced him much attention, both from the friends of the establishment and the dissenters and in 1739 he was favoured with the degree of DD by the university of Aberdeen. In 1742 he published a reply to the celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument" and in 1753 appeared his "Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History." He next engaged in a summary review of the most noted books which had been published against revealed religion which in 1754 he committed to the press under the title of "A View of the principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century" 8vo. To this work he also added a second volume in which a more particular attention is paid to the works of Hume and Bolingbroke, and as his reflections on lord Bolingbroke's letters bore a close affinity to his labours in his view he was induced to include it with other matter in a third volume in a new edition of the whole. He next completed in two volumes 4to a work entitled "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Religion" which has since been reprinted in two volumes 8vo. Dr Leland died in his seventy fifth year on the 16th January 1760 highly respected for his learning and abilities. After his death his sermons were published in 4 vols. 8vo. Dr Leland's "View of the Deistical Writers" was republished in 1798 by Dr W L Brown of the Marshal college Aberdeen who added thereto "A View of the present Times in relation to Religion and Morals and other important Subjects"—*Weld's Preface to Funeral Sermon British Bug vol x.*

LELAND (Thomas) a learned divine and historian was the son of a citizen of Dublin in which metropolis he was born in 1722. He received his early education from the celebrated Dr Sheridan and in 1737 became a pensioner in Trinity college of which he became a fellow in 1746. In 1748 he entered into orders and was soon after in conjunction with Dr Stokes, induced to undertake an edition of the "Orations of Demosthenes" with a Latin version and notes, which appeared in 1754 in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1756 he published the first volume of his English translation of Demosthenes 4to with notes critical and historical the second volume of which appeared in 1761 and the third in 1770. His reputation being much extended by this publication he was induced to write the life of Philip of Macedon, which appeared in 1758 in 2 vols. 4to. He followed with a translation of Zeschane, and is supposed, although he never avowed it, to have written the historical romance of "Longsword, Earl

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of *Salisbury*” In 1763 he was appointed professor of oratory at Trinity college, and the following year combated some arguments of Bishop Warburton in his *Doctrine of Grace* relative to the language of the inspired writers, in a publication entitled ‘*A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence with particular regard to the Style and Composition of the New Testament, &c.*’ This work produced a rejoinder by Dr Hard without his name, composed in the usual turbulent style of the Warburtonian school. Dr Leland noticed these strictures with the calmness and dignity besetting literary disputation and the victory both in temper and argument, was decidedly his own. In 1766 he was appointed chaplain to the lord lieutenant, lord Townshend, but never obtained any other preferment than the prebend of Rathmichael in the cathedral of St Patrick’s and the vicarage of Bray, both of small value. In 1773 he gave to the press his *History of Ireland from the Invasion by Henry II*, which is but the more than an able sketch but very serviceable to the general reader. He died in 1785 and after his death there appeared a collection of his sermons in 3 vols. The fame of Dr Leland rests principally upon his *Life of Philip of Macedon* his *Demosthenes* and his “*Dissertation upon Eloquence* and the *Defence of it* which exhibits great solidity of judgment, accuracy of learning and perspicuity of style.—*L. s. prefixed to Sermons.* *Nichols’s Lit. Anec.* *Boswell’s Life of Johnson.*

LELLI (*Hieraculus*) an Italian painter and modeller in wax. He was born at Bologna about 1700 and studied drawing under Zanotti. He executed a great number of works in plaster wax, stucco, wood, marble &c but he chiefly distinguished himself by the anatomical figures in wax which he made for the institute of Bologna. For the instruction of his pupils Lelli wrote a small treatise entitled “*Compendio Anatomoico per uso de Pritoni e Scultori*” published after his death which happened in 1766.—*Elmag’s Dict. of the Fine Arts.* *Biog. Univ.*

LELY (Sir Peter) a celebrated portrait painter was born at Soest in Westphalia, in 1617. His father whose family name was Vander Vaas, a native of Holland was a captain in the garrison of that town but having acquired the nick name of captain la Lys or Lely his son obtained it as a proper name. He was first instructed by Peter Gribber at Haerlem and having attained considerable skill attracted by the encouragement afforded to the arts by Charles I he came over to England in 1641 and commenced portrait painter. He finished portraits both of that monarch and of Cromwell but it was not until the Restoration that he rose to the height of his fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it, and by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favourite lady’s painter. He has transmitted the features of most of the beauties of the court of Charles II, and is

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particularly admired for the grace and air of his heads, and the elegant disposal of his fancy drapery, but fell short of his model, Vanderveen in taste and expression. He was in great favour with Charles II who made him his principal painter and honoured him with knighthood. He married an English lady of beauty and family and acquired considerable wealth part of which he expended in collecting a gallery of pictures which sold at his death for £6 000. He was seized in 1680 with an apoplectic fit, while painting the duchess of Somerset and died at the age of sixty-three. The Beauties at Windsor castle by the pencil of Lely, are much admired.—*Walpole’s Anec Biog Brit Bryson’s Dict of Paint and Eng.*

LEMAIRE (JAMES) a Dutch navigator noted on account of the discovery of the straits which bear his name. He was the son of a merchant of Egmont, who formed an association for the discovery of a new passage to the South Sea, in consequence of the states general having interdicted the transit through the strait of Magellan to any vessels but those of the Dutch East India company. James Lemaire embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten in June 1615 as director general of the association. The straits, which were the object of research were discovered in January 1616 and passing through them the adventurers arrived at Batavia where their vessel was seized and they returned to Holland on board a Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral Spilberg. Lemaire did not long survive his return dying December 31 1616.—*Biog Univ.*

LEMERY (Nicholas) an eminent French chemist who was a native of the city of Rouen. He was instructed in the profession of pharmacy at home and in 1666 went to Paris for improvement. After studying under Glaser he spent some time at Montpellier and in 1672 returned to the metropolis where he commenced giving chemical lectures at the hotel of the prince of Condé. In 1675 he published his “*Cours de Chymie*” a practical manual of the art, which acquired an almost unprecedented degree of popularity. Being a protestant, Lemery was restricted in 1681 from continuing his lectures, in consequence of the weak and liberal law of policy then pursued by the French government. In 1683 he went to England and was patronised by Charles II, but he soon returned to Paris having procured the diploma of MD from the university of Caen. His academic honours did not however afford him the protection he anticipated and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he thought proper to become a professed of the Catholic faith. He then readily obtained permission to continue his lectures and on the re-establishment of the academy of Sciences in 1699 he was appointed associate chemist, and soon after a pensioner. He died in 1715. Besides his chemistry he published a pharmacopoeia, a dictionary of drugs and a treatise on antimony.—*Lemire (Louviers)* son of Nicholas, was one of the phys-

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sitions to the Hotel Dieu, and gave lectures on chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. He was admitted an associate of the academy of Sciences in 1712 and became a pensioner on the death of his father. He obtained by purchase the post of physician to the king and in 1731 he succeeded the elder Geoffroy as professor of chemistry. He died in 1743. Among his works are a treatise on aliments, a dissertation on the nourishment of the bodies and various academical memoirs.—*Elog. Diet. Hist. de la Med. Akin & G. Bag. Hutchinson.*

LEMIERRE (ANTOINE MARIN) a French dramatist born in 1733 at Paris, where his father was a cleric in a government office. He received a good education but being deprived of his parent while young he became assistant sacristan to the church of St Paul. At his leisure he composed sermons for sale in manuscript a circumstance which made him known to the abbé d'Olivet, who employed him to correct the proofs of his edition of Cicero. He then was made an under master of rhetoric at the college of Harcourt in which situation he wrote a tragedy rejected at the theatre. He afterwards gained six poetical prizes, offered by provincial academies. His tragedy of Hypermaestra was acted with success in 1756. He subsequently obtained a place in the office of a farmer general who perceiving that he was better qualified to make plays, than to keep financial accounts generously bestowed on him a pension that he might be enabled to devote himself to literature. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the French academy and he died in 1792. He produced several tragedies, among which the best and most successful was his Widow of Malabac and he published Les Fastes or les Usages de l'Année a poem in sixteen cantos and a collection entitled Pièces Fugitives, 1782 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEMONNIER (PATER CHARLES) a celebrated astronomer born at Paris November 23 1715. His father PATER LEMONNIER was professor of philosophy at the college of Harcourt, a member of the academy of Sciences and the author of some estimable works. He died in 1757. The son displayed an early taste for the study of astronomy and having been admitted a member of the academy of Sciences he was sent by that learned body in 1736 together with Clairaut and Maupertuis towards the north pole to measure a degree of the meridian. On his return to France he employed himself in making solar tables and tables of the positions of the fixed stars. In 1748 he visited England and went thence to Scotland to observe a remarkable eclipse of the sun on the 25th of July that year. He was for a long period professor of natural philosophy at the college of France and he had for a pupil the celebrated Lalande. His life was entirely dedicated to the cultivation of science, till his labours were interrupted by an attack of palsy in November 1791. He died in consequence of a second seizure, April 2 1799. He was the author of 'Histoire Comptée, ou Recueil de toutes les Observations

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Astronomiques faites par Ordre du Roi, 1741, 4to, and other valuable works relating to natural mathematics.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEMONNIER (LEWIS WILLIAM) younger brother of the preceding became a student of medicine, and having obtained the degree of doctor was in 1756 attached to the infirmary of St German on Laye. On the death of Dr Jusson the elder he succeeded to the professorship of botany at the Jardin du Roi and afterwards became physician in chief to the army during the Hanoverian war, and at length first physician to the king. After having narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution he returned to Meauxvill near Paris, where he died September 7 1799. Lemonnier was the author of Observations d'Histoire Naturelle 1744, 4to, Lettre sur la Culture du Café 1773 12mo, besides several memoirs in the collection of the academy of Sciences and articles in the Encyclopédie.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Diet. des H. M. du 18me S.*

LEMOYNE (JEAN BAPTISTE) a French musician born at Lymet in 1751. He was sent to Berlin in his youth, for education in the science for which he early displayed a taste and studied there under Graun and Kirnberger. The prince royal of Prussia being much pleased with a chorus of his composition placed him at the head of the musical department in his private theatre in which situation he continued for a considerable period, giving lessons occasionally to Frederic the Great. He afterwards returned to Paris and was the only French composer of his time whose works could at all make head against the two rivals, between whom the musical world was then divided Gluck and Piccini. He produced eleven successful operas and was the first composer ever summoned on to the stage by a French audience, to receive their plaudits at the conclusion of his piece. This circumstance which has since grown into a custom took place at the first representation of his Néphéle, an opera in three acts 1789. His death took place at Paris in 1796.—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

LEMPRIERE DD (John) a native of Jersey educated at Winchester grammar-school whence he removed to Pembroke college Oxford and graduated in that university as AM. in 1792 BD 1801, DD. 1803. His reputation for scholastic and general learning procured him in 1792 the head mastership of Abingdon grammar-school which he conducted several years with great credit. On the death of the rev Robert Bartholomew he was chosen to succeed that gentleman as master of the free grammar school at Exeter where he remained, till in consequence of some disputes with the trustees of the school Dr Lempriere after petitioning parliament on the subject, was in the end obliged to resign. In the year 1811 he was presented by the rev L. Gunnaford to the rectory of Meeth, Devonshire, which having, together with that of Newton Petrock in the same county, he held till his death. Dr L. was an excellent classical scholar and his "Bibliotheca Chancera,"

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originally published in octavo, 1788, and afterwards enlarged to a quarto is one of the most useful assistance in the study of the heathen mythology now extant. It is written on the same plan as the great work, the "Ædes Payens" of the abbé Balaïez de Castro, and is fraught with a great knowledge of his subject, illustrated by much sound and judicious criticism. The year following he published a sermon preached on the 12th of August in that summer at the parish church of St Hélier in his native island, the great object of which seems to be his own vindication from the aspersions thrown upon him by his antagonists. His other writings are the first volume of a translation of Herodotus, with notes, which appeared in 1792 and was intended to have been followed by two others but an entire and elegant translation of that historian being given to the world in the mean time by Mr Beloe Dr L. desisted from prosecuting his design. A compilation of "Universal Biography" first printed in quarto with an abridgment of the same in octavo both in 1806, was his last work. He died of apoplexy in South Hampton street, Strand February 1 1824.—*Dan. Biog.*

L ENCLOS (Anne or Nixon de) rendered remarkable at once by her beauty wit and accomplishments, and by the pleasurable system which she openly adopted was born at Paris in 1616. Her father the sieur L Enclou was a gentleman of Touraine who served in the army and was esteemed a man of wit her mother was a devotee. She lost both her parents at the age of fifteen and being left mistress of a good fortune with no one to control her she determined to adopt a mode of life which should strictly accord with her own inclinations. Nature had given her beauty and being amorous by inclination she sought to render the first more attractive by accomplishments and the graces and gave a free indulgence to her amatory passions, without suffering herself to be shackled by any serious engagement. She was not mortally but seems to have been prompted partly by personal attractions, and partly by vanity as her fugitive attachments chiefly included men qualified either for rank gallantry or striking qualities. Such was the ascendancy she acquired, that she was complimented and courted by some of the most eminent writers of that day and what was still more remarkable, her friendship was sought by some of the most respectable of her own sex. It is even said, that Madame Maintenon, whom she had visited when the wife and widow of Fouquet walked to engage Ninon to reform, and live with her at court, with a view of compelling the dreadful empress which formed the price of her elevation. The latter however consistently enough preferred her liberty to the splendid prison of Versailles, and resisted all the efforts of devotes and directives to bring her to refection. As her charms continued to a late period, she seemed to form more than one generation of young Parisian men of fashion. The power of her natural beauty

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was indeed tragically illustrated by the often told adventure of one of her own sons, who, being brought up an ignoramus of his birth, fell desperately in love with his mother and when informed of the fact committed suicide—an adventure introduced by Le Sage in his celebrated *Gil Blas*. Ninon died at the age of eighty and it is instructive to remark that she was herself so conscious of having mistaken the road to genuine satisfaction, that she thus expresses herself in a letter to St Evremond

Every one tells me that I have less reason to complain of time than any one. However that be if such a life were again proposed to me I would rather have myself! Some letters have been published in her name addressed to Madame Sevigne which are for genes Her own to St Evremond are much superior to these inventions—*Mowat. New Doc. Hist.*

LENFANT (James) a French ecclesiastic of the reformed church born in 1661 at Bayeux Having distinguished himself by the progress he made in his studies, both classical and theological at Saumur and Geneva he was ordained in 1684 at Heidelberg, where he superintended the spiritual concerns of a protestant congregation of his countrymen and was made chaplain to the dowager electress palatine. In 1688 the invasion of the country by the French forced her to take refuge at Berlin, where the elector afterwards king of Prussia, gave him an honourable asylum, which he enjoyed nearly forty years as chaplain to the queen, Charlotte Sophie, and after her decease to the court. From 1707 to 1715 his time was much occupied in traveling through great part of Europe for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and rare publications and while in England preaching before Queen Anne that sovereign offered to make him one of her chaplains, if he would be persuaded to take up his abode in London. This however he declined and after visiting Helmstadt Leipzig Breslau, &c returned to Berlin, where he died of a paralytic attack in the autumn of 1728. The "Bibliothèque Germanique" was compiled by a literary society who used to assemble at his house and the original plan of the work has been attributed to him. This elaborate publication was first commenced in 1720. His other works consist of a

Life of Poggio, a *History of Pope Jean*, a *History of the Council of Pisa* 2 vols. 4to, another *Of the Council of Basel* 2 vols. 4to, and a third *Of the Council of Constance* 2 vols. 4to. He also in conjunction with Beaujouze, translated the New Testament into the French language with annotations, in two quarto volumes. His last production was a "History of the Wars with the Hussites"—*Bibl. Germanique. Novae*, vol. ix and x.

LENGLET DU FRESNAY (Nicholas) a French ecclesiastic and man of letters, born at Beauvais in 1674. He studied theology at Paris, but the freedom of his opinions having attracted the censure of the Sorbonne, he relinquished divinity for politics. In 1705 he was sent to the court of the elector of Cologne

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at Lille, with the title of Latin secretary to the French embassy. After the peace of Utrecht, he returned to Paris, and employed himself in various literary undertakings. For some services, in developing an intrigue of cardinal Alberoni, he was afterwards rewarded by his government with a pension for life. In 1731 he went to Vienna and became librarian to prince Eugene; but he did not long retain that situation having neglected the duties of his post. He passed the remainder of his days in a state of literary independence and exercised a degree of freedom in his writings closely bordering on licentiousness, the consequence of which he was ten or twelve times committed to the Bastile and other places of confinement. His end was very unfortunate as he was burnt to death in consequence of falling asleep near the fire as he was reading. This accident happened in 1755. A list of his numerous publications may be seen in the first work referred to below. They include "Méthode pour étudier l' Histoire avec une Catalogue des Historiens," "Méthode pour étudier la Géographie," "Traité historique et dogmatique du Secret inviolable de la Confession," and "Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique."—*Bug Unr Akten*: G. Bug.

LEGNICH (GODFREY), a learned Prussian writer on history and diplomacy. He was a native of Danzig and applied himself when young to the study of jurisprudence which he prosecuted at some of the German universities. He was at length nominated professor of history in the gymnasium of Danzig and ultimately arrived at the dignity of syndic of that city. He died at an advanced age in 1774. Among the works of Lengnich are a History of Polish Prussia from 1526 to the reign of Augustus II; the History of Poland from the origin of the monarchy; "Jus publicum Regni Poloniae"; besides editions of Kadlubko and other historians.—*Bug Unr Akten*

LEGNICH (CHARLES BENJAMIN), an antiquary and writer on numismatics of the same family with the foregoing, born in 1742. After finishing his studies he entered the church and obtained an archdeaconry. He was one of the conductors of the Literary Gazette of Jena, after its establishment in 1785, and he inserted in it a great number of excellent articles. He died November 5, 1791. He was the author of several esteemed works on numismatics, anecdotes of the astronomer Hevelius, and an account of his own life.—*Id.*

LENNEP (JOHN DANIEL VAN), an erudit critic and classical scholar who was a native of Leidenwarden in Friesland. In 1747 he commenced his literary career, by an edition of the Greek poem of Coluthus on the Rape of Helen. He became professor of Greek and Latin literature at Groningen about 1759, and in 1768 he succeeded Gisbert Koen as professor at Franeker. He died February 6, 1771 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he had gone on account of ill-health. He was the author of two treatises, "De Analogia Lingua Graeca," and "Etymologica Lingua Graeca," republished with the Notes of Boëtius, at

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Leyden 1805, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Bug Unr.*

LENNOX (CHARLOTTE), a lady distinguished by a considerable portion of literary ingenuity, who was highly respected by Dr Johnson and Samuel Richardson. She was born in 1729 at New York of which her father colonel James Ramsey was governor, who sent her over to England to an opulent aunt for education. Her father died soon after leaving scarcely any provision for his family and little is known of the subsequent history of the subject of this article, except that she married a Mr Lennox and supported herself with her pen. She published in 1751 the *Memoirs of Harriet Stuart* and in 1752 *The Female Quixote*, a well known and very ingenious production to which a dedication was written by Dr Johnson. In the following year appeared two volumes of her *Shakspeare Illustrated* to which she afterwards added a third. In 1756 she published the *Countess de Berri* from the French and translated Sully's *Momona* with no small ability. Her next productions were

Philander, dramatic pastoral, and the pleasant novel of Henrietta, in two vols. in 1760 with the assistance of the earl of Cork and Dr Johnson she translated father Brumoy's Greek theatre and the next year started a kind of magazine under the title of

The Ladies' Museum. Her remaining works are Sophia, a novel 2 vols. The Sisters, a comedy which failed in representation; Old City Manners, which met with partial success, and Euphemia, a novel of merit in four vols., published so late as 1790. It is to be lamented that with so much literary aptitude united to great private worth and repectability she should be doomed to penury and sickness in her declining years. She was however relieved very effectually by the Literary Fund Society towards the close of her life which terminated at a very advanced age on the 4th June 1804.—*Victoria Lit Anecd. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

LENOTRE (ANDREW), a French architect and ornamental gardener. He was born at Paris in 1613 and was the son of the superintendant of the gardens of the Tuilleries who wishing to make him an artist placed him as a pupil with Vouet the painter. He shewed a strong taste for design particularly in laying out gardens and arranging their scenery. He first displayed his talents at the chateau de Vaux but his plans for the decoration of the park of Versailles contributed principally to establish his reputation. He afterwards embellished the gardens of Clagny, Chantilly, St Cloud, Scenex, the Tuilleries, &c. Lewis XIV richly rewarded the labours of Lenotre and in 1675 bestowed on him letters of nobility and the cross of the order of St Michael. He took a journey to Italy in 1678 and at Rome he was honourably received by pope Innocent XI. He died at Paris in 1700. Diletti has celebrated the talents of Lenotre, whose style of ornamented planting was fashionable, not only in France but in England, till it

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was superseded by the designs of Kent, Capability Brown, and the modern landscape garden.—*Biog. Univ.*

LENTHAL (WILLIAM) an English statesman of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1691 at Headley on Thames in Oxfordshire, and received his education at Allens Hall, in the university of Oxford. He became a student of law at Lincoln's Inn, and having been called to the bar he obtained distinction as an advocate. In 1699 he was elected MP for the borough of Woodstock, and the following year made speaker of the house of Commons, in preference to the recorder of London who was supported by the court party. Clarendon represents Lenthal as unequal to the station which he filled at the important period of the disputes between the king and his parliament, but he certainly displayed both firmness and moderation as a popular partisan not only in his memorable answer to Charles I when that misguided prince made his visit to the house of Commons to arrest certain members who had fallen under his displeasure but also on other occasions. He was unable however to resist the ascendancy of Cromwell who turned him out of his office in 1655. He was subsequently re-chosen, and continued speaker of the long parliament. At the Restoration he was excepted out of the bill of indemnity but he at length obtained a pardon from the king. He died in 1663. Some of his letters and parliamentary speeches have been published.—*Cleveland Laysprings*

LEO the first pope of that name by some surnamed the "Great," and after his decease canonised as St Leo. He was a native of Tuscany and succeeded Sixtus III in the papal chair in 440. Disputes occurring concerning the respective privileges of the bishops of Rome and Constantinople a synod was assembled at Chalcedon for the purpose of arranging them when the votes going in favour of an equality between the two sees Leo refused to confirm the proceedings. He took a very decided part against the Manichean heresy as well as against other schismatics, and condemned Eutyches in full synod, but his most material achievement was the stop which his personal interference put to the ravages of Attila in Italy whom he persuaded to withdraw his forces from the very gates of Rome. With Genseric he was afterwards in 455 scarcely less successful as although he could not prevent that barbarian from taking and plundering Rome, he yet so far prevailed as to divert him from his design of burning it. St Leo died in 461. He left ninety-six sermons, and one hundred and forty-one epistles. The best edition of his works is that of Pere Quenel, which appeared in 1700 in one volume folio. There are also two editions in three vols. folio. Migne has written a history of the pontificate of Leo.—*Caw. Midway's Ch. Hist.*

LEO X (Pope) was born at Florence in December 1475. His Christian name was Giovanni, and he was the second son of the celebrated Lorenzo de' Medici. Originally de-

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signed for the church, he received the tonsure at the age of seven years; and so great was the interest of his family backed by that of Louis XI, king of France, that the prelates heaped upon him at an early age amounted to twenty-nine, and he was nominated to the cardinalate when he had scarcely completed his thirteenth year. He was not, however, formally invested with the purple until 1493 three years afterwards, which interval he spent in study at the university of Pisa. The death of Lorenzo followed soon after, and owing to the opposition of the young cardinal, to the election of the infamous Alexander VI it became expedient for him to quit Rome and take up his abode at Florence. About 1500 he again took up his residence at Rome where he resided during the remainder of the pontificate of Alexander and the early part of that of Julius II employing himself in the cultivation of polite literature and indulging his passion for elegant society music and the chase. It was not until 1503 that he acted in public affairs at which time he was made governor of Perugia by Julius whose unlimited confidence he acquired and he was entrusted with the supreme command of the papal army in the league against the French in 1511. He was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512 and conveyed to Milan but he effected his escape and contributed much to the re-establishment of his family at Florence by the overthrow of the popular constitution. In 1513 on the death of Julius, he was elected pope being then in the thirty eighth year of his age. He assumed the name of Leo X and acquired the name with higher manifestations of good will both from Italians and foreigners, than most of his predecessors. He began his papacy with great clemency towards the opponents of his family in Florence, and displayed his love of literature by appointing Bembo and Sadolet two of the most elegant scholars of the age to the office of papal secretaries. He pursued the system of his predecessor in foreign politics by attempting to free Italy from foreign powers and received the submission of Louis XII who had incurred ecclesiastical censure and applied for absolution. Having secured external tranquility he applied himself with great zeal to the encouragement of learning. He restored the Roman university to its former splendour and paid particular attention to the revival of Greek literature a Greek college being founded at Rome, under the direction of Lascaris, and a Greek press established in that capital. Public notices were circulated throughout Europe, that all persons possessing ancient MSS. would be liberally rewarded, on bringing or sending them to the pope who also founded the first Italian professorship of the Syriac and Chaldaic languages at the university of Bologna. When Francis I ascended the throne of France, Leo found himself obliged to join the emperor and other sovereigns, against France and the republic of Venice, but on the rapid success of the French, he abandoned his allies, and

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formed a union with the king of France, and after interview between them two sovereigns in 1515, the papalistic section was abolished and a concordat established in its stead. The policy of Leo was truly Italian in many respects, and especially in his practices against the duke of Urbino, whom he despoiled of his duchy without a shadow of justice, in order to aggrandize his own family by inventing therewith his nephew Lorenzo. His violation of a safe conduct, in order to seize the person of the duke's secretary with a view to extort his master's secrets by torture infests an indeleble stain upon the memory of Leo. In 1517 his life was endangered by a conspiracy at the head of which was cardinal Petrucci. The plot failed and the cardinal having been decoyed to Rome was put to death and his agents executed with horrid tortures. To secure himself for the future Leo by a great stretch of authority created thirty-one new cardinals in one day many of whom had no claim but that of being his relatives and friends, while others from their talents and virtues did honour to his selection. During the pontificate of Leo X the Reformation under Luther took its rise, the immediate cause of which was the shameful sale of indulgences, rendered necessary by his profusion. The energetic protest and opposition of the spirited reformer soon produced extraordinary effects but there is reason to believe that Leo who probably regarded theological quarrels with contempt, was very little affected in the first instance and was certainly inclined to lenient measures. In 1518 however he was induced to issue a bull, claiming his authority to grant indulgences, which would avail both in this life and in purgatory, on which Luther appealed to a general council and thus the war was formally declared which ended in consequences so extraordinary. The warlike disposition of the Turkish sultan Selim at this time excited great alarm throughout Europe and Leo in vain sought to unite the Christian princes in a crusade against that prince. On the contest for the empire between Francis I and Charles V he sided with neither but fruitlessly endeavoured to move the German princes to support a third candidate. About the same time the death of his nephew Lorenzo (who left an only daughter the celebrated, but iniquitous Catherine de Medicis) led to the annexation of the duchy of Urbino to the papacy. The issue of the contest with Luther will be read to more advantage in the life of the latter but it may not be amiss to observe that Leo conferred the title of defender of the faith on Henry VIII for his book against that reformer. The tranquil state of Italy at this time induced the pope to indulge himself in his taste for magnificence and enjoyment, but not so exclusively as to prevent his attending to the aggrandizement of his family and see. Having set his heart on the possession of Ferrara, he had recourse to treachery and is thought even to have mediated the assassination of the duke, but the plot being discovered, the plan failed. Another and more formidable object

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was the expulsion of the French from Italy, to which he had made some progress, when he was seized with an illness, which terminated his life in a few days on the 1st of December, 1521 in the fifty sixth year of his age. The moral and political character of this celebrated pontiff may be gathered even from a brief sketch like the present. Upon this point, indeed modern and unprejudiced writers do not very greatly differ. It is as to his merit as a promoter of literature and the fine arts that opinions clearly vary. The popular denomination of "the age of Leo X" decides too much in his favour as it includes many years, both prior and subsequent to his pontificate and a great number of the brilliant points which distinguish that age must be sought for beyond the limits of his protection and influence. He was himself but moderately furnished with solid erudition and if he gave liberal encouragement to reputable studies he also patronized persons and productions of a very opposite character. The merit of a wise reign in promoting the ornamental arts is chiefly to be estimated by the good taste which he displays in his encouragement, and in this faculty Leo was certainly not wanting. He was however rather the inheritor than the creator of great talents in the arts, as Michael Angelo and Bramante had both risen to celebrity under his predecessor Julius who had planned the stupendous edifice of St Peter. The Vatican palace had also previously received some of its noblest ornaments. His attachment to Raphael speaks the most strongly for him as the patron of art yet he cared nothing for his celebrated cartoons after they had formed patterns for his tapestry. Leo X must not however be deprived of the merit which belongs to him. He certainly drew together the learned men of his time, formed eminent schools, and effectually promoted the valuable art of printing. On these accounts therefore and for his share in promoting the Reformation, his short pontificate of eight years and eight months forms one of the most interesting periods in papal history.—*Roscoe's Life of Leo X*
Dupper's Life of Michael Angelo.

LEO VI emperor of the East, surnamed the philosopher was son of Basil I whom he succeeded in 886. He reigned weakly and the ill success of his generals against the Bulgarians obliged him to submit to such terms of peace as those barbarians pleased to propose. A total defeat of his fleet by the Saracens also took place a short time before his death which happened in 911 after a reign of twenty five years. He was educated under the learned Photius, and gave his name to several works, the principal of which are a "Treatise on Tactics," "Novelis Constitutions," "Opus Basilicon" and a collection of laws begun by his father. He also addressed a letter to the caliph Omar on the truth of Christianity.—*Meyer's Gibbon.*

LEO of Modena, so called from the place of his birth, an Italian rabbi whose Jewish name was Judah Ari. He flourished during the first half of the seventeenth century at

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Venice where he published in 1515 a Hebrew dictionary : this work was reprinted at Padua in 1540. He was also the author of a curious treatise on the rites and ceremonies of the Moors law, 1538, a French translation of which is in existence. His death took place in 1556, when he had nearly attained the age of eighty.—*Moreri.*

LEO (Joris) surrounded Africa, a traveller and geographer of the sixteenth century. He was born of Moorish parents at Granada in Spain and when that city was taken by the Spaniards in 1492 he retired to Africa. He studied at Fez and afterwards travelled through various parts of the north of Africa. Having been captured by pirates, he was taken to Italy, and presented to pope Leo X, who persuaded him to embrace Christianity and gave him his own name on his being baptised. At Rome he acquired a knowledge of the Italian language, into which he translated his Description of Africa, originally written in Arabic. This is a very curious and interesting work comprising accounts of several countries rarely visited by Europeans. Leo also composed a treatise on the lives of the Arabian philosophers. He is supposed to have died soon after 1526.—*Moreri Biog Univ.*

LEO (LEONARDO) one of the most laborious and brilliant composers that Italy ever produced born in 1596 at Naples, and educated under Alessandro Scarlatti, the instructor of the no less celebrated Durante. He became the founder of a school of singing in the capital of which he was a native and was the inventor of that species of music called by his countrymen *Aria d'ostinazione* or obbligato aria. He relieved the dignity of the church music of Durante but without impairing its effect by the flexibility which was the distinguishing characteristic of his own. Besides two oratorios his compositions on sacred subjects are numerous and valuable. He was also the author of nineteen operas some of which are now scarce of these latter his "Coer" an opera buffa, is the most celebrated. He died at Naples in 1745.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

LEONE Y GAMA (ANTONIO de) a transatlantic antiquary who died in 1802 at Mexico where he was attached to the secretary of state's office. He had formed a most ample collection of Mexican monuments of every description as statues idols talismans manuscripts on deer-skin &c. He was remarkable for his minute acquaintance with the calendar the chronology the numismatics and gnomonics of the Mexicans, who appear to have made great advances in the knowledge of the arts and sciences. A Latin translation of the documents and memoirs collected by Gama was announced for publication in Italy not long after his death.—*Month Mag* vol xv.

LEONICENUS (NICOLAS) an Italian physician and philosopher of the fifteenth century. He was born in 1458 and while young acquired an acquaintance with Greek and Roman literature. He then studied medicine at Padua, after which, according to some he travelled to Fagland. In 1464 he settled at

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Pavia, where he was professor of mechanics, and subsequently of moral philosophy, for a long period. His death took place in 1504, and notwithstanding his great age, he is said to have enjoyed his health and faculties to the last. He translated into Latin the aphorisms of Hippocrates, and some of the works of Galen and composed a treatise, *De Phis et plurimi phisorum nocturnis in Medicina Erivalibus.* But he did not confine himself to professional studies, as he made Italian versions of the History of Dion Cassius and the Dialogues of Lucian.—*Tribolleti Hutchison's Eng Med.*

LEONICENUS (OMNIBONUS) one of the most celebrated grammarians of the fifteenth century. He was born about 1428 at Longo, of a family named Ongubene. He frequented the school of Victorinus of Felte one of the revivers of letters in Italy and he afterwards studied under Emanuel Chrysoloras at Venice. He is said to have subsequently taught the belles lettres in that city, and Laure conjectures that he became director of the press to Nicholas Jesso the famous Venetian printer and that he died at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was the author of Commentaries on Lucan Valerius Maximus some of the works of Cicero and Sallust and published editions of Quintilian Cicero's Rhetoric &c. &c.—*Biog Univ.*

LEONIDAS I king of Sparta celebrated in the records of Grecian heroism. He was the son of king Anaxandrides and succeeded his half brother Cleomenes BC 491. When Xerxes king of Persia invaded Greece the Athenians and Lacedemonians and their allies alone of the greater states resolved to oppose him and the latter gave the chief command of their forces to Leonidas who marched with 4 000 men to take possession of the straits of Thermopylae. He posted his small army so skilfully that on arriving at the straits, Xerxes found that it would be a difficult matter to force a passage and sought to gain over Leonidas, by a promise of making him master of Greece. When this proposal was rejected with disdain the despot sent a herald to order the Grecians to deliver up their arms. Let him come and take them was the incomparable reply. The Persians were then repulsed with great slaughter but in the mean time a treacherous Greek named Epialtes had led a chosen body of ten thousand Persians by a secret passage over the hills who thus gained the rear of Leonidas. The hero seeing that all was lost, found that nothing remained but to afford a memorable example of what Greeks could do when called upon to die for their country. In order to prevent unnecessary loss he retained only three hundred Spartans, seven hundred Thessalians, and four hundred Thebans the latter being rather kept as hostages, than as well affected to the cause of Greece. The Thessalians, on the other hand, would not forsake their allies the Spartans, and nobly devoted themselves to the same certain destruction. Xerxes, advised of the success of Epialtes, marched his whole army to

the valour of the winds, whose Leonidas accustomed to meet them. The effects of valour distinguished by despair were terrible, and the Spartan king fell amidst a heap of slaughtered enemies. His friends defended his body as long as possible until the approach of the foe in the rear induced the survivors to collect into one small band facing every way which at length after causing dreadful devastation were nearly all slain. Xerxes enraged at his loss, placed the body of Leonidas on a cross, but the memory of his valour and patriotism has rendered his name immortal. The gratitude of Greece raised a splendid monument to those who fell at Thermopylae, on the site of their glory and a funeral oration was long annually pronounced amidst the celebration of martial games, over their tombs.—*Hoved Dued Sic Justus.*

LEPAUTF (JOHN ANDREW) an eminent horologer born in 1709. He went to Paris when young and soon distinguished himself as an ingenious artist. In 1753 he made for the Luxembourg palace the first horizontal clock, which had been seen at Paris, and the same year he presented to the Academy of Sciences a pendulum of a single wheel invented by himself. After a life dedicated to the improvement of his art he died at St Cloud April 11 1789. He published *Traité d'Horlogerie* 1755 4to Supplement, 1760 and *Description des plaisirs Ouvrages d'Horlogerie* 1764 12mo.—**LAFAYE** (Madame) wife of the preceding distinguished herself by her attention to astronomy and mathematics, relative to which she published several works of research. She died December 6 1788 at the age of sixty five.—*Bugl. Univ.*

* * * **LEPAUTRE** or **LEPOTRE** (Anthony) a native of Paris who became first architect to the king. He erected the chateau of St Cloud and in 1671 he became a member of the Academy of Sculpture then established. Le Pantry's chief talent lay in the decoration of edifices, but his works exhibit too great a fondness for excessive ornament. The church of Port Royal in the Faubourg of St Jacques at Paris is the only one of his buildings now existing. He died in 1691 owing to chagrin at Mansard's having been preferred before him as the architect of the chateau of Cligny. A collection of the designs of Lepautre was published in 1751.—**JOHN LEPAUTRE**, his brother distinguished himself as an engraver. He died in 1682.—**PETER LEPAUTRE** the son of Anthony was eminent as a sculptor and became royal statuary and director of the academy of St Luke. He died in 1744 aged ninety-four.—*Bugl. Univ.*

LE PAYS (Rene) seur du Plessis Villeneuve, a French wit and poet of the seventeenth century. Though of a good family he was but little favoured by fortune and going to Paris when young, he obtained a financial appointment, and afterwards served in the army in Spain. He then travelled in England, Flanders, and Holland; and at length returning to France, he became comptroller of the na-

posts in Dauphiny and Provence; where he passed a great part of his life, and composed most of his works. He was admitted a member of the academy of Arles in 1668, and in 1670 the duke of Savoy conferred on him the order of St Maurice. He died April 20, 1690. He published ' Amis, Amours, et Amorettes, Grenoble, 1664, 12mo; ' Zelinde héroïque galante,' Paris, 1665, 12mo. Nouvelles Ouvres 1672 3 vols. 12mo and 'Le Démodé de l'Esprit et du Coeur' 1688, 12mo. Most of his works have been repeatedly printed and some of them translated into English. Belidor says the prose of Le Pays is better than his poetry.—*Bugl. Univ.*

LERMA (FRANCIS DE ROKAS DE SAWAN VAL duke de) first minister of Philip III of Spain one of the most striking examples of the inconstancy of fortune and the vanity of greatness. He was only marquis of Denia when he was appointed equerry to the infant don Philip over whom he acquired such influence that when the prince ascended the throne in 1598 he made him his favourite and prime minister. He concluded peace with England and Holland and endeavoured to relieve the embarrassed state of the finances by encouraging agriculture. But his measures were ill-contrived and his weakness and imprudence procured him a great many powerful enemies. After the death of his wife he took the ecclesiastical habit, and obtained a cardinal's hat which he conceived would protect him in the possession of his power. But he was deceived for his own son, the duke d'Uceda, contrived to supplant him in the king's favour and succeeded to his post on his being dismissed in 1618. He was accused without any probability of having employed his secretary Rodens Calderon to poison the queen. For this imaginary crime Calderon was executed in the next reign. The duke of Lerma died in retirement in 1625.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist. Bugl. Univ.*

LE SAGE (ALAIN RENÉ) a celebrated French novelist and dramatic writer. He was born May 8 1688, at Sarzeau a small town in Brittany and was the son of a lawyer who held an office in the royal court of Rhuys. His father dying in 1692 he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle, who dissipated the fortune of his ward. He studied at the college of the jesuits at Vannes, after which he appears to have been employed in his native province for five or six years. In 1698 he went to Paris to study philosophy and also to solicit some new employment. His talents and manners procured him admission into the best society where his wit and taste for elegant literature rendered his company very acceptable. In 1694 he married the daughter of a Parisian tradesman. His first literary undertaking was a translation from the Greek of the letters of Aristoteles published in 1699 12mo. Established as a resident in the capital, he was admitted an advocate of parliament, and some time after the abbd de Lyons gave him a pension of six hundred livres. He studied the Spanish language and produced a

magnitude of translations or imitations of Cervantes' dramas and romances. Two of his comedies were published in 1710, and a third was noted in 1702, but it was not till 1707 when his "Crispus, Rival de son Maître" appeared that he established his reputation as a theatrical writer. His success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. *Le Diable Boitier*, the title of which has been oddly translated, The Devil upon two Sticks, became extremely popular, and "Gil Bias de Santillane" which followed a few years after has furnished a model for numerous imitations in various countries and languages. Le Sage projected a translation of the Orlando of Ariosto and published in 1717—21 *Roland l'Amoureux*, from Bottino, as an introduction to the former which was never executed. He returned to romance-writing in which he succeeded better than in poetry. In 1722 he published *Les Aventures de Guzman d'Alfarache* 2 vols. 12mo and the following year *Les Aventures de Robert, dit le Chevalier de Beauchesne* 2 vols. 12mo containing the real history of a freebooter from papers furnished by his widow. In 1734 appeared *L'Histoire d'Istevanne Gonzales* 2 vols. 12mo and in 1735 an amusing dialogue entitled *Une Journée des Parques*, 12mo. The last of his novels was,

Le Bachetier de Salamanque which La Harpe considers as inferior to all the preceding. The author however did not cease writing as in 1740 he produced a collection of satirical letters, under the title of *La Valse trouvée* and in 1743 a volume of anecdotes. In the year last mentioned he retired to Boulogne, where he died November 17 1747. Le Sage produced a great number of comic pieces for the theatre seven of which he published in his *Théâtre Français*, 1739 3 vols. 12mo including *Crispus Rival de son Maître* and *Turcaret*, intended as a satire on the farmers-general who in vain endeavoured to prevent the author from getting it acted. Notwithstanding his talents, and the success of his numerous compositions, the author of *Gil Bias* was 'y no means rich owing to a carelessness and liberality of disposition which prevented him soliciting the great for employments or from steadily accumulating the products of his literary industry. Le Sage had by his wife three sons and a daughter. His oldest son, *RENE ANTHONY LE SAGE DE MONTHERLÉ* was bred to the bar, but to his father's great displeasure, he preferred the stage. Having however acquired much reputation as a comic man he was reconciled to his father who was greatly distressed by his death, which took place in 1742.—*FRANCIS ANTHONY LE SAGE* or *PITRE*, the third son of the novelist, adopted the same profession as his brother and produced some pieces for the theatre, acted at Paris in 1734.—*Bug Uva*.

LE SAGE (George Louis) a Genevese philosopher, born of a French family in 1754. He received his early education under his father, who was a teacher of mathematics

and natural philosophy. He afterwards studied under Calandrini and Gabriel Cramer, and became acquainted with J. A. DeLuc. He then went to Basle as a medical student, and thence to Paris, but this was done in compliance with the wishes of his father. Mathematics in the mean time chiefly engaged his attention, and on his return to Geneva he abandoned all thought of medical practice, not ceasing to comply with the requisite forms. He composed for an academic prize his "Essai sur l'Origine des Forces mortes," and in 1750 he adopted the occupation of a teacher of mathematics. In 1756 he published in the *Mercure de France*, a letter to an academican of Dijon, containing objections against the common method of explaining the phenomena of gravitation and in 1758 he obtained a prize from the academy of Rouen for a piece entitled,

Essai de Chimie mécanique. His attention to study seriously affected his health and in 1762 he became almost blind. He continued however to prosecute his researches till near the time of his death which took place in 1803. This very ingenious philosopher wrote a great deal but published little. Among his writings which have been printed, are *Fragments sur les Causes finales*

Extrait de la Correspondance de Le Sage and *Extrait de Phisique mécanique* the latter of which was edited by M. Prevost.—*Edinburgh Review*.—*Bug Uva*.

LESLEY (John) the celebrated bishop of Ross in Scotland so called, descended of the ancient family of that name was born in 1537, and educated at Aberdeen. He was a prominent actor in the reign of the unfortunate Mary Stuart whom he accompanied from Paris to her native country in 1561 after the decease of her husband Francis II. Three years after he was appointed abbot of Lindores but soon vacated his preferment, on being elevated to the see of Ross. In this situation he took an active part in the dissensions to which the progress of the reformed doctrines in Scotland gave rise and was concerned with fifteen colleagues in making the digest of the laws of the realm familiarly known as the Black Acts, from the type in which they were printed at Edinburgh in 1566. When Mary abandoned her kingdom to throw herself on the protection of Elizabeth bishop Lesley's seal in his sovereign's behalf carried him into England when he publicly defended his cause both at York and in London, but being detected by Elizabeth in an intrigue, the object of which was the union of Mary with the powerful duke of Norfolk, he was, notwithstanding his rank in the church, and his character of an ambassador, committed a close prisoner to the Tower whence he was in 1573 deported to the Low Countries. On the recovery of his liberty he renewed his exertions in his mistress' behalf, endeavouring to enlist several continental powers in her cause and soliciting the active interference of the Vatican itself. While engaged in these proceedings he was himself appointed vicar general to the see of Rouen but during a visitation to his

disorder, he narrowly escaped being delivered up to his enemy the queen of England, by some Burgundians, who saved his person and only released him on the payment of a large sum of money. Under Henry III he was again imprisoned but at length obtained his liberty by similar means, and in 1593 was advanced to the bishopric of Constance. The wealth and power which his elevation gave him, he employed in the foundation of three colleges for the instruction of his countrymen at Rome, Paris, and Douai, but at length growing weary, he resigned his see and expired in 1596, a simple monk in the monastery of Guntersberg in the Netherlands. His defence of queen Mary and an exposition of her title to the English crown, have been published as also his "Description of Scotland and the Scottish Isles," a treatise "On the Origin, Manners and Exploits of the Scotch."

Paracelsus ad Nobilissimam Populorumque Scotorum et Auctissimam Annua Consuetudinem, et tranquilli Annuu Conservatorem — Dodd's *Ca. Hist. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

LESLIE (JOHN) whose life exceeded a hundred years, flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a native of Balquhaine in Scotland and received his education in the universities of Aberdeen and Oxford. He afterwards visited most parts of the continent of Europe and was present at the siege of Rochelle and at the *isle of Ré*. Availing himself however of the opportunities afforded him by mixing with the people of the countries he travelled through he acquired an extraordinary familiarity with their languages and literature. On his return to England after an absence of more than twenty two years Charles I made him bishop of the Orkney islands whence he was afterwards successively translated to the Irish sees of Raphoe and Clogher. While at Raphoe he defended his palace against Cromwell's troops, and was the last who held out against the Parliamentarians in Ireland. He died in 1671 having been a prelate for more than half a century.—*diten. Oxf. Biog. Brit.*

LESLIE (CHARLES) second son of the preceding was born in Ireland, but the date of his birth is unknown. He was educated at Trinity college Dublin where he graduated M.A. He afterwards became a student in the Temple but relinquished the law for divinity and entered into orders in 1680. In 1687 he was made chancellor of Connor and displayed great firmness in resisting the measures of the Popish party by disputation and otherwise and in particular withheld the admission of a sheriff of that religion, although nominated by James II himself. Notwithstanding this resistance to what he deemed an illegal mandate he held not with the principles of the Revolution, and declined taking the oaths to king William, which necessarily deprived him of all his preferments, and he withdrew with his family into England. Here he employed himself in supporting the cause to which he had adhered, and wrote many pieces in defence of it. Being an able disputant, he was

highly esteemed by the revolutionists, but his writing, and frequent excursions to St. Germains necessarily rendering him an object of suspicion, he was obliged to quit the kingdom. He then openly repaired to the pretender, whom he sought in vain to convert to the protestant religion. He was also very active in the production of schemes for the admission of that prince to the crown under certain guarantees in favour of the establishment. On the termination of the rebellion of 1715, he accompanied the pretender into Italy where he experienced the usual neglect and ingratitude with which that unfortunate family has almost uniformly treated its worthiest adherents. Settling on this account to return to his native country government on the application of his friends allowed him to do so without molestation and he died at his own house at Glaslough in the county of Monaghan April 13 1732. His theological works of which the most considerable are treatises against the deists and sceptics, have been printed in two volumes folio, one of these entitled "The Snake in the Grass," written in exposure of the fanaticism and absurdities of Antoinette Bourignon, is very highly spoken of by Bayle. He has been accused of borrowing his "Short and Easy Method with the Deists" from the abbé St. Real but Dr. Gisig thinks this coincidence of the two works accidental. He wrote during the reign of Anne a weekly paper called "The Rehearsal" which has been collected in four volumes octavo. A list of his poetical pieces, which are very numerous may be found in the first of our authorities. They are of course strongly jacobite and the most celebrated of them were written in opposition to Burnet, Locke and Hoadley on the principles of civil government and the Revolution.—*Biog. Brit. Encyc. Brit.*

LESSER (FREDERICK CHRISTIAN) a German divine and naturalist born at Nordhausen in 1692. He studied at the university of Halle after which he went to Leipzig and thence to Berlin. In 1715 he became assistant preacher at Frauenberg. He formed a fine collection of objects of natural history and a curious library of early printed books. After having held various ecclesiastical benefices he died September 17 1754. The writings of Lesser relate chiefly to natural history among which are "Lithology or the Theology of Stones" 1735, "The Theology of Insects," which has been translated into English [see LYONER], "Testaceous-Theology," and "Miscellanies on Natural History and Physico-Theology."—*Biog. Univ.*

LESSING (GOETHEOLD EPERAIN) an eminent German writer was born in 1729 at Kamenz in Pomerania, of which place his father was protestant minister. He received his early education at the free school of Meissen where he acquired a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, and was then removed to the university of Leipzig. Here he distinguished himself by a tendency to scepticism by great originality of sentiment and conduct and, above all, by an enthusiasm

ment to the drama. Having completed these sessions at the university, he was urged by his father either to enter into service, or seek a medical degree; but he declined both, and took to writing for the stage. His literary connexion with the theatre in the first instance by no means improved either his morals or circumstances; but although he endured much privation and distress he was too much attached to the drama to seek any other employment. At Berlin, where he sometimes resided, he was introduced to Voltaire, and subsequently to the distinguished French philosopher Mendelssohn and to Nicolaus Hammer Selzer and other literary men by whom he was held in great estimation. It was about this time that he wrote his domestic tragedy of "Miss Sarah Sampson" soon after which he accompanied Mr. Winkler a man of fortune to Amsterdam. On his return, Lessing resumed his literary labours with great assiduity; he made several translations from the English, and also composed a volume of elegant original fables, and wrote ingenious essays on fable and epigram. In conjunction with Mendelssohn and Nisslein he also undertook a periodical work entitled the "Library of Belles Lettres." In 1766 he was elected a member of the academy of Berlin, and was soon after appointed secretary to general Tassonneau whom he accompanied to Breslau. On the return of peace he was introduced to the king of Prussia, and resumed his literary occupation at Berlin where he produced in 1766 his "Laocoon" a dissertation on the limits of poetry and painting. An invitation from the lovers of the drama at Hamburg induced him to visit that city in order to establish a theatre in addition to which he assumed the critical office in a weekly paper entitled the "Hamburg Dramaturgy." In 1769 he met very opportunely with a generous patron in Leopold heir-apparent to the duke of Brunswick, by whose means, when his circumstances were declining he was made librarian at Wolfenbuttel. One of the fruits of this appointment was a periodical publication entitled, "Contributions to Literary History." In 1771 he gave a new edition of his literary works and the next year his popular tragedy of

"Eunis Galotti" appeared on the stage. In 1775 he married a widow lady at Vienna and soon after accompanied his patron prince Leopold of Brunswick in a tour through Italy. He had now become a very distinguished character among the German literati, and several of the princes of that country made him offers of protection but nothing would induce him to quit the prince of Brunswick who, by his accession to the sovereignty in 1780, was enabled to augment his favours towards him. His publication of "Nathan the Wise," displayed his final sentiments upon the difference of religious opinions, and it is by some deemed his masterpiece, but it is more adapted for the closet than the stage although frequently acted, as translated by Schiller. A second part of this drama, entitled "The Monk of Lazarus," and a "Dissertation on the Education

of the Human Race," were the chief productions of the last years of his life, in which his health was rapidly declining. Lessing's opponents noticed his approaching end, which took place at Hamburg in 1781 in his fifty-second year.—*Lif's or Monthly Mag.* New. Diet. Hist.

LESSIUS (Léonard) a learned jesuit, born at Brechtan in the Low Countries, in 1554, afterwards professor of philosophy at the college of Douai. The theological chair at Louvain becoming vacant he resigned his professorship in order to fill it, which he did with great ability for a while, till becoming suspected of favouring the Socinian heresy in some of his propositions, the doctors of the university sat in judgment upon them and condemned thirty four as heterodox. Lessius appealed from this decision. The colleges at Treves Ingolstadt, and Mayence affirmed the orthodoxy of his tenets, and the pope himself ultimately decided in his favour. Of his writings which are numerous two only have been translated into English an essay "On the Existence of a God" and another "On the Immortality of the Soul." His other works are "Hygiasticon seu vera ratio valitudinis vita" "De Justitia et Jure" &c. and "De Potestate summi Pontificis." His death took place in 1683.—Mowr.

L ESTRANGE (Sir Roek) better known than esteemed as a political partisan and controversialist, was the youngest son of Sir Humble L'Estrange knight of Hunstanton-hall Norfolk where he was born in 1616. His father being a zealous royalist brought up his son whose education was probably completed at Cambridge in the same principles. At the age of twenty two he attended Charles I in his expedition into Scotland and had a plan for surprising Lynn but being betrayed by his associates, and detected with the king a commissary in his pocket, he was tried by a court martial as a spy and condemned to die. He was, however, respited from time to time until he had lain in prison four years, when by the connivance of his gaolers he made his escape to the continent. On the dissolution of the long parliament, he ventured to return home and was released by Cromwell on giving bail. On the Restoration he did not undervalue his sufferings and merits, and was after a while, made licenser of the press, a profitable post which was, however the only recompence he ever received except being put in the commission of the peace at that time a very unworthy source of emoluments in London. In 1663 he set up the "Public Intelligencer" which he discontinued as the design then concerted of publishing a London Gazette, the first number of which appeared on the 4th February 1665. In 1679 he set up a paper called the "Observer" in defence of the measures of the court, and in 1681 distinguished himself by his share in the expense of the papist plot, as also of the fiscal one the following year. In 1682 he was obliged to give up the "Observer" because he could not agree with James, who had knighted

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him, in the doctrine of toleration, although he had written in favour of the dispensing power which consequences subjected him to the imputation of having become a member of the church of Rome but he refuted the charge on oath. After the Revolution, he was left out of the commission of the peace and met with some annoyance on account of his presumed disaffection. He died in 1704 at the advanced age of eighty-eight his faculties having become impaired some years before he died. He was the author of a great number of ephemeral political tracts, distinguished by occasional force and perspicuity but still more by their coarse and virulent abuse and by a style so rude and vulgar that he was regarded by Granger as one of the great corruptors of the English language. He is also held to be the first who regularly received newspaper pay for defending all sorts of measures, good and bad being a staunch up-tilted and unblushing controversialist. L'Estrange translated Josephus, his best work "Ciceron's Offices," "Seneca's Morals," "Erasmus's Colloquies," "Aesop's Fables," "Quedlinburg's Visions," &c.—He had a brother HAMOND L'ESTRANGE who wrote a work entitled

"The Alliance of the Divine Offices, and a Life of Charles I."—*Biog Brit.* Nichols
Lit. Amer. Granger

LETHIEUILLER (SMART) an ingenious antiquary and collector of ancient relics and natural curiosities. He was descended from an ancient family of French protestants, settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In the prosecution of his favourite researches he visited various parts of England and the itineraries which he composed and the discoveries he made relative to the antiquities of the country together with the drawings which he collected afford ample evidence of his zeal and ability as a man of science. In these journeys he made a large collection of fossils of which he formed a classical arrangement, and had drawings made of the most curious to which he added his own observations. He visited Italy where he collected ancient marbles and procured drawings of others to which he subjoined his own remarks on the natural history and archaeology of Italy. He also formed a cabinet of medals and an assemblage of curious engravings. Mr Lethieuller died at Aldersbrooke near Ilford in Essex August 27 1760 and in consequence of a testamentary bequest his antiquities and other treasures were deposited in the British Museum. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a contributor to the Archaeologia.—*Arch. Reg.*

LETTI (Graziano) a copious writer of history was born in 1630 at Milan of a family originally of some distinction at Bologna. He was educated at the jesuit's college and was intended for the church, but was induced to make open profession of the protestant religion at Lassanone in 1657. His conversion so pleased Guerin, a celebrated physician at Genoa, that he gave him his daughter in marriage, and such was his credit, that he gra-

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tuitously obtained the right of citizenship in 1674. His quarrelsome and untiring bent, however, involved him in so many disputes, that in 1680 he deemed it advisable to visit England where he was favourably received by Charles II who gave him a pension. He was also presented the situation of royal historiographer, but in his work, "Teatra Epitomae," having exercised his pen with a freedom which displeased the court, he was commanded to quit the kingdom. He then repaired to Amsterdam, and obtained the title of Historiographer to that city where he died in 1701. He was a most indefatigable writer the catalogue of his productions amounting to nearly one hundred volumes on forty different subjects, principally historical and biographical. Among the best known of his productions are his lives of Pope Sixtus V of the emperor Charles V of queen Elizabeth of England, of Philip II, of Oliver Cromwell and of the duke of Ossuna. Some of his severest attacks on the church of Rome are his "Nepotismo di Roma," "Cardinalismo de Santa Chiesa" and "Itinerario della Corte di Roma." All his works are written in Italian in a lively diffuse style but cannot be quoted as authority his inaccuracy and even disposition to employ fiction in order to amuse being notorious. He has succeeded on his own plan particularly in his life of Sixtus V the most popular of all his productions.—*Morris' Novels.* Granger

LETOURNEUR (ARRONTE FRANCOIS Louis Honore) born at Graville in Normandy in 1751. After having studied mathematics he entered into the artillery service became a captain and obtained the cross of St Louis. He adopted with ardour the principles of the Revolution and in September 1791 he was chosen a member of the legislative assembly and in 1792 of the Convention. On the king's trial he voted with the majority. Being a member of the military committee he was much occupied with preparing reports on the organisation of the army. In January 1795 he was president of the Convention and he was afterwards commissary on board the Mediterranean fleet. On his return to Paris he became a member of the committee of public safety and then of the executive directory. He held the latter office only till May 1797 when he became inspector general of artillery. He was subsequently employed at Lille to treat of peace with the English government. Under the consulate he was prefect of a department and in 1804 he was made a counsellor of the court of accounts. He was deprived of this place in 1814 and being restored to it by Bonaparte he was again deprived and was obliged to quit France. He died near Brussels in 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LETTSON (JOHN COAKLEY) an ingenious physician and medical writer born in the island of Little Vandyke near Tortola, in the West Indies. His relations were of the society of friends, and at an early age he was sent to England and placed under the tuition of a Dr

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Thompson, near Warrington where Dr Fotherill, who had a summer residence in the neighbourhood, superintended his studies. He was then apprenticed to an apothecary at Settle in Yorkshire after which he attended for two years at St Thomas's hospital. His father having died while he was young and having also lost his elder brother, he returned to the West Indies, to take possession of some property which had devolved to him. It consisted in part of negro slaves, whom he liberated after which he settled as a medical practitioner at Tortola. Ere long he re-crossed the Atlantic visited the great medical schools of Paris Leyden and Edinburgh, and at Leyden he took the degree of M.D. He then settled in London as a physician, and having married a lady of considerable fortune he obtained a very lucrative share of medical practice. In 1769 he was admitted a member of the college of Physicians the next year elected FSA and the year succeeding FRS. His writings are numerous. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the collections of medical societies, he published *The Natural History of the Tea-tree* 1772, &c.

The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion 1774 8vo 3rd edition 1800 *Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary* 1774 8vo *Hints on Benevolence Temperance and Medical Science* 1801 3 vols. 8vo *Memoirs of Dr Fothergill* and several smaller pieces. He died at his house in Sambrook-court London November 1 1815 aged seventy one. A collection of his works was published with his Life by Mr Pettingrew.—*Unit. Mag. Annals of Medicine*.

LEUCIPPUS a philosopher of considerable eminence in the fifth century BC. The ancients are not agreed upon the place of his birth but according to Diogenes Laertius it took place at Elea. All accounts, however concur in attributing to him the first idea of the system of Atoms which was improved by his disciple Democritus, and adopted by Epicurus. He wrote a treatise concerning Nature now lost, and disseminated with the metaphysical subtleties of the Eleatic school resolved to examine the real constitution of the material world and inquire into the mechanical properties of bodies. His great object was to restore the alliance between reason and the senses, for which purpose he suggested the doctrine of indivisible atoms having within themselves a principle of motion. By the help of this principle a feeble and fanciful effort was made to account for the production of all natural bodies from physical causes, without the intervention of Deity although it is not certain that either he or his disciples intended to discard the notion of a divine nature from the universe. From the atomic system Descartes borrowed his hypothesis of the "Vortices, and possibly some basis of his grand mechanical principle that bodies in a circular motion remove from the centre as much as possible." Kepler was also much indebted to the theory of Leucippus.—Die-

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LEUCLAVIUS (Jean) a native of Westphalia, born at Amelburg in that country, in 1533. After visiting various countries of the east, as well as great part of Europe he finally returned to Germany and settled at Vienna, where from the materials which he had collected during his travels he composed a *History of the Ottoman Empire*, in folio and *The Annals of the Sultans*. He also published Latin translations of the works of Zoroaster and Xenophon and abridged the *Babiliaca* into two folio volumes. A work, entitled *Commentatio de Moscorum &c.* has been ascribed to him. His death took place in 1593.—*Morer. Natura*.

LEUSDEN (Johann) a celebrated biblical critic and theologian, born in 1624 at Utrecht, where he afterwards obtained the professorship of Hebrew with the reputation of being one of the most erudite scholars and able divines of the age. He published a new edition of the Books of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew in 2 vols. 8vo and of those of the New Gr and Lat. in one thick 12mo a Hebrew and Latin Lexicon an edition of Poole's *Synopsia* 5 vols. folio *versio Septuaginta Interpretum* "Clavis Graeca Novi Testamenti Onomasticon sacrum Philologus Hebreus Philologus Hebreomixtus Clavis Hebræa et Philologus Veteris Testam. a Hebrew Psalter, and Commentaries on the Books of the Prophets Joel Hosea and Jonah. Leusden died at his native city about the close of the seventeenth century.—*Chapua. Sacra Ora*.

LHUWENHOECK (Anthony van) a celebrated natural philosopher born at Delft in Holland in 1632. His skill in grinding optical glasses led the way to the making microscopical observations, which procured him no small degree of fame. He began publishing an account of his discoveries in the Philosophical Transactions in 1673 and they are contained from No. xcvi to No. ccclxxv of that collection. In 1680 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and in 1698 he had the honour to entertain the czar Peter the Great, then at Delft with an exhibition of his experiments. He appears to have passed the whole of his life at his native place devoting his time to microscopical researches chiefly relating to anatomy. He died in 1723. He published *Arctia Naturae opere Microscopiorum detecta* 4to *Letters &c.* A selection from his works was published in English, 1800 4to.—*Alden & C. Eng. Hutton*.

LEVEQUE (Pierre) an eminent French mathematician born at Nantes in 1746. He was educated at the jesuits' college at his native place, and at the age of eighteen he went to sea in a low capacity for the purpose of gaining a practical acquaintance with navigation. Returning in about two years, he taught mathematics at Marseilles, at Brest, and afterwards at Nantes, where he became professor royal of hydrography in 1773, and in 1786 naval examiner. After escaping from

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the storms of the Revolution, he was in 1797 appointed a member of the council of the department. His silence exposed him to proscription, but at length he was freed from peril and was made examiner of the polytechnic school. In 1801 he was admitted a member of the Institute and of the legion of honour. He died at Havre in 1814. He published "Tables générales de la hauteur et de la longitude du Nouveau monde," Avignon 1776 2 vols 8vo; "Guide du Navigateur" Nantes 1779 8vo, and several other valuable works relating to nautical affairs and mathematics.—*Bug Ulysse. Bug Neue des Contemp.*

LEVER (Sir Astro) an English gentleman memorable as the collector of a museum of natural and artificial curiosities. He was the son of a Lancashire baronet, and was educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford. He resided at Alkington near Manchester where he formed an aviary and afterwards a musicalianous museum. Having insured his fortune by the indulgence of his taste as a virtuoso he obtained an act of parliament authorising him to dispose of his collection by way of lottery in 1783. By this means it became the property of Mr James Parkinson who after making an exhibition of the Leverian museum for some years sold the whole piece meal by auction. Sir A. Lever died at Manchester in 1788.—*Gent Mag.*

LEVERIDGE (RICHARD) an actor and singer at the old theatre in Lincoln-inn-fields, during the early part of the last century. He was celebrated for his convivial qualities and in 1726 published a collection of his songs in 2 vols 12mo. The music to the second act in Macbeth has been attributed to him but on insufficient grounds. Leveridge kept a coffee house in Fawstock-street, Covent-garden and is said to have challenged all England to sing a bass song with him for one hundred guineas. He died in 1758.—*Bug Diet of Mus.*

LEVESQUE (PETER CHARLES) a French writer on history and general literature. He was born at Paris in 1736, and when young apprenticed to an engraver. Displaying a strong inclination for learning he was removed to the college of Mazarin where he studied with great success. His family having retired into the country he for some time supported himself at Paris by working as an engraver. In 1773 he went to St Petersburg, with a recommendation from Diderot to the empress of Russia, who appointed him professor of belles lettres at the school of noble cadets. Here he formed the design of writing the history of Russia and having completed the work in 1780 he returned to Paris to publish it. He was admitted into the academy of inscriptions and some years after was appointed professor at the Royal college. He was subsequently made a member of the National Institute and in 1812 he closed a long life devoted to literary pursuits. Besides his Russian history he produced a translation of Thucydides, Histories of France under the five first kings of the house of Valois, of the Roman Republic of Greece; and various other works.—*Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.*

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daughter, Mademoiselle Rose Lavastine, married to M. Paligay de St Roman, has distinguished herself as a poetess. At the age of fifteen she composed a number of pieces, published at Paris in 1786 under the title of "Idylles et Contes champêtres," 12mo, which were warmly praised by Flora and Gessner.
Bug Ulysse. Bug Neue des Contemp.

LEVESQUE DE LA RAVALLIERE (PERRA ALEXANDRE) a learned writer born at Troyes in France in 1697. He studied law at Orleans, with a view to an official situation at home, but preferring the cultivation of letters, he settled at Paris about 1726 and published an essay on dramatic poetry, which attracted little notice. He then devoted himself to the study of history, and in 1743 he became a member of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1762. Most of his productions relate to the history antiquities, and literature of France including "Recueil des Révolutions de Langue Française" which involved him in a controversy with the Benedictine author of "Histoire littéraire de France." He also published an excellent edition of the poems of Thibault count of Champagne king of Navarre Paris 1742 2 vols. 12mo and he left in manuscript, a history of the counts of Champagne.—*Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscrps. Bug Ulysse.*

LEVI (DAVID) an English mechanician of the Jewish persuasion, born in the metropolis in 1740. Though of an humble rank in life he became possessed of considerable information and some learning especially with regard to the antiquities of his nation. In 1787 he entered into a polemical controversy with Dr Priestley whose "Letters to the Jews," he answered in two series of essays written in the same epistolary form. He also published a Hebrew and English Lexicon in 3 vols., a translation of the Pentateuch and another of the Hebrew Liturgy in 6 vols., and was the author of dissertations on the Mosaic Rites and Ceremonies, On the Prophesies, &c. His death took place in 1799.—*Gent. Mag. 1801.*

LEVIZAC (JOHN PONS VICTOR LACOUTS de) a French writer descended of a noble family and born at Albi in Languedoc. He became an ecclesiastic when young and obtained a canonry at Valence. He consecrated all his leisure to poetry and in 1776 he commenced his literary career by an idyl called, "Le Bœuf rendu" which gained the prize at the floral games of Toulouse. At the Revolution he quitted France for Holland and afterwards settled in England as a French teacher. He died in London in 1813. The abbé de Levizac is known advantageously as the author of "Bibliothèque portative des écrivains Français ou Choix des meilleurs morceaux Extraits de leurs Ouvrages," "Dictionnaire des Synonymes" and other works designed to facilitate an acquaintance with the language and literature of France.—*Bug Ulysse.*

LEWENHAUPT (ANNA LEWIS, count) a Swedish officer who distinguished himself in the wars of Charles XII. He was born in

2459, of a good family, and was educated at Upsal and in some of the universities of Germany. He then entered into the Austrian army and served against the Turks, and he afterwards belonged to a corps of Swedish troops employed by William III in Holland. On the accession of Charles XII, he was made a general and after serving against the Russians in Courland he was in 1705 appointed governor of Riga. In the war with Peter the Great, he commanded a Swedish army with which he beat the Russians at Lesnoe in September 1708. He then joined the king of Sweden and was present at the disastrous battle of Poltava soon after which he was obliged to surrender with the remains of his forces to the Russians. He was sent into the interior of Russia, where he died about ten years after, in 1719 Count Lewen haupt employed the period of his captivity in writing memoirs which were published at Stockholm in 1757 and are said to contain much curious information.—*Bug Univ.*

LEWIS (JAMES) a learned antiquary and historian born in 1675 at Bristol, and educated at the grammar-school of Poole in the county of Dorset. From this summary he proceeded to Exeter college Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in arts and was soon after admitted into the church. About the close of the century he was presented to the small living of Acryce Kent to which the archbishop of Canterbury added that of Hawkinge near Folkestone both which places of preferment he resigned for the perpetual curacy of Margate and the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, 1708. Having graduated as A.M. at Cambridge he obtained in 1717 the mastership of Eastbridge hospital in Canterbury a sinecure, with which he continued to hold his other benefices. Mr Lewis devoted much of his leisure time to the study of the antiquities of Kent, more especially of that portion of the eastern part of the county where he resided, and which, from its historical associations both with the Roman and Saxon empire in Britain affords a wide and interesting field for the researches of the curious scholar. His "History of the Isle of Thanet," a second edition of which appeared in one 4to vol. 1236 has long been considered a standard work both for the learning and the industry which it displays, this book is now become scarce. His other productions are, "The History and Antiquities of Beverley Abbey" etc., "A Dissertation on the use of Seals in England," "The lives of Wycliffe of Carton the printer, and of Bishop Peacock each in one volume, see an 'Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England';" an edition of Wycliffe's Translation of the New Testament, with an account of the various translations of the Scriptures into English (also printed separately) prefaced one volume, folio, and "Specimens of Errors in Collier's Ecclesiastical History." Mr Lewis died at Margate in 1744.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LEWIS (MATTHEW GASKINS) an English writer, whose attempts both in the depart-

ments of the drama and of romance, obtained at one period a very considerable share of popularity in this country, though but too frequently disfigured by bad taste and degraded by licentiousness. He was the son of a gentleman of good property consisting principally of estates in the island of Jamaica, and who possessed sufficient influence with government to obtain for himself the lucrative and responsible post of under secretary at war. His son the subject of this article, was born in the metropolis in 1773, and was educated at Westminster school on quitting which foundation he travelled for improvement, especially into Germany the literature of which country produced a strong impression upon him, and gave that peculiar turn to his compositions which placed him in the foremost rank among the delineators of the marvellous and terrific and has since loaded the shelves of circulating libraries with hosts of imitators most of whom however exhibit all the extravagances without the genius of their model. Of his writings the first and most celebrated was "The Monk" a romance in 3 vols. 1796, which although much derided for its licentiousness ran through a great number of editions. "Feudal Tyrants" ditto 4 vols., "Romantic Tales" 4 vols. "Tales of Wonder" in verse one vol. 8vo "Tales of Terror" one vol 8vo "The Castle Spectre" a romantic drama. "Adelmore the Outlaw" ditto "Venom" a tragedy a volume of miscellaneous poetry and "The Bravo of Venice" a translation from the German one vol 8vo. Mr Lewis had a seat in Parliament, but seldom took part in the business of the house. His death took place in 1818 at sea, while on his voyage home from a visit to his West Indian possessions. An idle story has been circulated that it was occasioned by poison administered to him by a negro whom he had inadvertently acquainted that he had ordered the emancipation of all his slaves at his decease.—*Ann. Biog.*

LEWIS (WILLIAM) an ingenious physician and writer on chemistry and pharmacy. He had obtained the degree of bachelor of medicine was a fellow of the Royal Society of London and a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm and he was engaged in professional practice at Kingston in Surrey where he died after a lingering illness Jan 21 1781. His reputation as a practical and theoretical chemist occasioned his being engaged to read a course of lectures on chemistry to his late majesty when prince of Wales, at Kew a manuscript copy of which, together with a course of lectures read before the duke and duchess of Gloucester at Kangaroo was sold after the decease of Dr Lewis, when his whole library comprising several valuable manuscripts, was disposed of by auction in London. He was the author of "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica, or of the natural and artificial substances made use of in medicine of which an improved edition was published by Dr Aikin, 1784, 4to. His other works are "Compendium philosophico-technicum;" or

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"Philosophical Controversies of the Arts," 1705; "A Course of Practical Chemistry," 1706, and an abridgment of the medical writings of Frederic Hoffman.—Orgy.

LEY (JAMES) Earl of Marlborough an English judge, who flourished during the early part of the seventeenth century. He was the sixth son of Henry Ley esq. of Tewfent in Wiltshire born in 1602. From Brasenose college Oxford he removed to the metropolis and entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, by which society he was in due course called to the bar. In 1606 he was promoted to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland which he held for sixteen years, and was then transferred to the corresponding post on the English bench with a baronetcy. In 1625 James I with whom he was a great favourite placed him at the head of the council board, conferring on him the high office of lord treasurer and the earldom of Marlborough. He was a good antiquarian as well as a sound lawyer as is evinced by a few disquisitions of his which Thomas Hearne a hundred years ago has rescued from oblivion. Of his professional writings the principal are his *Reports* folio 1639 and a dissertation *On Wards and the Law of Guardianship*, 12mo. His death took place in 1628.—*Lloyd's State Worthies*.

LEYDECKER (MICHAEL) a native of Middlebury born 1582 eminent as a sound scholar and able theologian. He became divinity professor in the university of Utrecht, where he published a continuation of the *Ecclæsiastical History* of Horatius. A History of the rise and progress of Jansenism an other of The Church of Africa. *Synopsis Controversiarum de fidei* an Analysis of Scripture and a very curious work in two folio volumes, *On the Republic of the Hebrews*. He died at Utrecht in 1721.—*Nova Diet Hyst.*

LEYSER or LEYSERUS (POLYCARP) a Lutheran divine born in Wurtemberg in 1502. He was educated at Tübingen and in 1533 became minister at Göllingen. In 1576 he took the degree of DD at Wittenberg where he obtained the theological chair and afterwards was superintendent of the university. In 1579 he was employed in drawing up the

Formula Concordia between the Lutherans and Calvinists, of which he became the most zealous defender. After holding various offices, he was appointed first preacher to the court of Dresden in 1594 and preceptor to the young prince of Saxony. He died at Wittenberg in 1601. The works of Leyser on divinity and ecclesiastical history are numerous. Most of them may be found in the dictation of Moret and Joscher.—JOHN LYTTLE grandson of the preceding a German divine, wrote in favour of polygamy. His works attracted a great deal of notice in the latter part of the seventeenth century and subjected him to persecution. The most important of his pieces is his *"Discourse politiques de Polygamie"* published under the name of *Theophrastus Althaea*, 1676 8vo, and reprinted at Lund in 1682, with an ample com-

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munity entitled, "*Polygamia theophrastica*."—POLYCAST LITTA a dissident of the first-named, was a doctor of medicine and professor of history of Helmstadt, where he died in 1728. He was the author of several works relating to the history of literature.—*Bog Uan*.

LEZAY MARNEA (CLAUDE FRANÇIS ADRIEN marquis de) born at Metz in 1735. He entered young into the French army which he soon quitted in consequence of his dissatisfaction at some new regulations. He then retired to his estate of St Julian near Longeville and employed himself in literary studies. At the Revolution he was one of the noblesse who declared in favour of an equality of taxation and the abolition of feudal impositions. He was chosen a deputy from the states general, and sat in the constituent assembly, but alarmed at the prospect of affairs in France he emigrated to North America in 1790 taking with him artists labourers &c. to form a colony on a large tract of land which he had purchased of the Scoto company. But this scheme was frustrated and he returned to France in 1792. He settled again at St Julian and during the reign of terror he was arrested and confined in prison at Besançon. The fall of Robespierre set him at liberty and he returned home to his usual pursuits but in 1797 he thought it prudent again to leave France and he remained for some time in the Pays de Vaud and at Lausanne. At length he settled at Besançon, where he died November 9 1800. He was the author of "*Essai sur la Minéralogie du Boulage d'Or gelet au Franche Comté*" 1778 8vo, *Le Boeufay dans les Campagnes*, 1778 8vo.

Les Payages, ou Essais sur la Nature a poem. *Lettres scrites des Rives de l'Ohio* 1792 8vo, and other works.—LEZAY MARNEA (ADRIEN count de) son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a diplomatist and man of letters. After finishing his education he was for a short time in the army. He then studied diplomacy at the school of Brunswick, the only institution of the kind in Europe. At the Revolution he travelled in Germany and England, and then returning to France became a contributor to the *Journal de Paris*. Having proclaimed the approaching destruction of the directional government he was forced to leave France. He returned under the consulate and was employed on diplomatic missions. In 1806 he was made prefect of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1810 of that of the Lower Rhine in which office he was continued on the restoration of royalty. He died at Strasburgh in 1814, owing to a fall from his carriage. He translated into French Schiller's tragedy *Don Carlos*, and wrote several political tracts, which excited much attention.—*Bog Uan*.

L HOMOND (CHARLES FRANCIS) emeritus professor at the university of Paris, born in 1727. He studied at the college of Limeville as a bursar and afterwards became principal of that institution. He devoted himself to the instruction of youth, and composed for the use

of his abilities a number of valuable classical literary works. In August 1793 he was arrested, and committed to prison; but was liberated in a few days, through the good offices of Tallien, who had been his pupil. He died in 1794. Among his publications are a treatise ' De Viris illustribus Urbe Romae ' ' Epi- tome Historiae Sacre ' and grammars of the French and Latin languages.—*Biog. Univ.*

LHUYD (EDWARD) an eminent antiquary and naturalist who was a native of Wales. He was born about 1670 and at the age of seventeen he became a student of Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. On the resignation of Dr Plot, he succeeded him as keeper of the Ashmolean museum. He directed his researches to the illustration of the languages, religion, customs and manners of the early inhabitants of the British islands and made a large collection of extracts from documents in public and private libraries, in the course of various journeys which he made into Cornwall, Ireland, Scotland, and the French province of Brittany. The result of his studies was the publication of his ' Archæologia Britannica ' vol. 1. Oxford 1707 folio comprising grammars and a vocabulary of the ancient British, Irish and Armorican dialects. He gained a high reputation by this work for the continuation of which he had accumulated ample materials but was prevented from using them by his death which took place in 1709. He was the author of a methodical catalogue of the figured fossils in the Ashmolean museum entitled ' Lethophylax Britannicus Ichnographia ', 1699 8vo and several papers relating to natural history in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Actas i G. Biog.*

LHWYD (HUMPHREY) a learned Cambrian antiquary and historian, who was a native of Denbigh. In 1547 he was a commoner of Brasenose college, Oxford where he proceeded MA in 1551 and studied medicine. He was highly esteemed by Camden and he corresponded with the geographer Ortelius, to whom he addressed a tract entitled ' Commentarij Britannicus Descriptione Fragmentum ', and a letter ' De Monstris Drudus'. In sole antiquitati suis Resoluti ' which lost with another piece of Lhwyd's ' De Armaria-mento Romano ' was published with sir John Fane's ' Histories Britannicas Defensio '. Lhwyd also translated from the Welsh ' The History of Cambria ' of Caradoc of Llancarvan edited by Dr David Powel 1584 4to. He likewise translated some medical tracts according to some he practised physic at Denbigh, where he died about 1570.—*Wood's Antq. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Greek sophist or rhetorician, was born of an ancient family at Antioch in the year 314. From his youth he devoted himself to literature and pursued his studies at Athens. After he had finished his education, he collected disciples, and made himself known by various rhetorical compositions. His reputation was high both at Constantinople and Nicomedia, in which latter city he attracted the attention of Julian who be-

came acquainted with his writings, and imitated his style and manner. The jealousy of his rivals pursued him from place to place, until he finally returned to Antioch, where, about the year 360 he became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, afterwards so celebrated in the Christian church. On the accession of Julian, he was invited by that emperor to a station near his person which with true philosophic dignity he declined but necessarily became warmly attached to a prince who paid him so much attention. Julian admitted him to the equality of a literary friend and is thought to have had his assistance in some of his own compositions. The death of that emperor was therefore, a severe stroke upon Libanius, who had flattered himself with the restoration of the heathen worship and philosophy from his exertions. He survived to an advanced age, endangered by supposed disaffection to the succeeding emperor and annoyed by the jealousy of rivals. The exact time of his death is not known but he mentions 390 as his seventy sixth year. The writings of Libanius are numerous, and many of them have reached posterity. They are characterized by Gibbon as for the most part ' the vain and idle compositions of an orator who cultivated the science of words the production of a recuse student, whose mind regardless of his contemporaries, was incessantly fixed on the Trojan war and the Athenian commonwealth'. Of the works of Libanius, two volumes folio Gr and Lat. were published at Paris 1605—1627. These contain his declaimations orations and dissertations with his life a van and prolix narrative written by himself. The best collection of his epistles is that of Wolf Amsterdam, folio, 1738.—*Moresi. Gibbon*

LIBAVIUS (ANDREW) a physician and chemist of the seventeenth century who was a native of Halle in Saxonie. He was professor of history and poetry at Jena in 1583 whence he removed to Rothenburg and in 1605 he was nominated rector of the gymnasium of Coburg in Franconia, where he died in 1616. Libavius was the author of a number of works on chemistry which have been rendered obsolete by the progress of science. There is a chemical compound formerly denominated, from him, the fuming liquor of Libavius which is an oxyminate or rather chloride of tin. In a treatise entitled ' Examen Philosophum Novum ' this writer recommends the transfusion of blood from one animal to another.—*Elog. Diet. H. de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

LICETUS (VOTVITUS) a physician and natural philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Rapallo in the territory of Genoa and having studied at Bologna, he became professor of philosophy at Pisa. In 1609 he removed to Padua, and in 1636 to Bologna, having held professorships in both those cities. He returned to Padua in 1645 and occupied the medical chair in that university till his death in 1657. Licetus was a voluminous writer on medicine, philosophy, history and

LIDDELL. He is best known as the author of a treatise, "De Molitorum Causis, Naturae, et Diffinientia," of which there is an edition by Blaauw, Amsterdam, 1665 4to. In a treatise "De Lucernis Antiquorum recordatio," he treats of the supposed everlasting lamps, and to have been found in ancient sepulchres and relates many presumed instances of their having been discovered.—*Mauri. Tavellochi. Hutchinson's Eng. Med.*

LICHTENBERG (GRONOBUS CHRISTOPHERUS) an eminent philosopher and moralist born near Darmstadt in 1742. He studied at Gottingen where in 1770 he was appointed professor extraordinary of the physical sciences. From 1772 to 1775 he was employed by order of the king of England in determining the latitudes of the principal places in Hanover. In 1777 he succeeded Erzleben in the chair of experimental philosophy which station he held till his death February 24, 1799. The works of M. Lichtenberg were published at Gottingen 1800—1806 9 vols. 8vo. They comprise an account of M. Delus's ideas concerning the formation of rain; an autobiographical journal; and various pieces which had been published in the almanacks and the magazine of Gottingen. He wrote a satire on Lavater entitled "The Phrymognomy of Tails" and an explanation of the plates of Hogarth.—*Eng. Brit.*

LICHENSTEIN (JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, prince of) was born at Vienna in 1696 and having finished his studies at the age of eighteen he entered into the Austrian army. In 1723 he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons and for his services in the campaign of 1733 and 1734 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1738 he was sent ambassador to France where he remained till 1741. He had the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy with the title of field marshal, in 1746, when he gained the victory of Plasencia. From that time he was employed in diplomatic affairs and the duties of his office, as director general of the artillery to the improvement of which he greatly contributed. He died at Vienna in 1772. The prince of Lichtenstein was an enlightened patron of the arts and letters and was the founder of a fine gallery of paintings at Vienna, which bears his name.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Eng. Univ.*

LICHTWEBER (MAGNUS GODFREY) a German poet born at Wurzen, in Brandenburg, in 1719. He studied at Leipzig and in 1744 took the degree of doctor of law at Wittenberg, where he became professor of logic, moral philosophy, and civil law. The weak state of his health induced him to remove to Quedlinburg and afterwards to Halberstadt, at which place he obtained a canonicate and the office of counsellor to the regency. He died in 1788. Lichtewer was the author of fables, which, in the opinion of the German critics, entitle him to rank with Gellert and Lessing, and he also produced a poem on the "Law of Manuse," Leipzig, 1756, 4to.—*Eng. Univ.*

LIDDEL (DUNCAN) a Scottish physician

born in 1581 at Aberdeen in which city he received his education. In 1599 he quitted his native country for Germany where he applied himself with much diligence to the study of mathematics taking pupils in the same science both at Frankfurt and Rostock, to which latter city he was driven by a pestilence which was raging at the former. In 1591 he again removed to Helmstadt, where he graduated in medicine in 1596 and obtained the professorships of that faculty and of mathematics. This situation was equally beneficial to him in a pecuniary point of view, as in repetition, and after some time spent in a tour through Italy he at length returned in 1607 to his native country where he evinced his gratitude to the university in which he had been born and nourished by founding and endowing six scholarships and a professorship of mathematics. The remainder of his life was passed on a private estate which he possessed in the neighbourhood. Of his professional writings, there are extant "Disputationes Medicinales," 4to, Helmstadt, 1603, "Ar. Medicis per specie Explanata," 8vo, Hamburg 1607; and "Universae Medicinae Compendium;" Helmstadt 1620. His death took place in 1613.—*Eng. Brit.*

LIDEN (JOHN HENRY) a Swedish writer of the last century. Possessing a considerable fortune he was enabled to indulge himself in travelling through Germany, France, England, and Italy. He had returned to Sweden when in the prime of life he was seized with a palsy which reduced him to a state of continual suffering. He nevertheless employed himself in collecting books and dictated several works the result of researches which he superintended. Among these are a history of the Swedish poets and of the writers of Latin poetry born in Sweden; several historical and literary memoirs and an edition of the Journal of the Diet of 1682 with an introduction. He died at Nordkoping the place of his birth in 1793, and left his library to the university of Upsal.—*Eng. Univ.*

LIEBE (CHRISTIAN SIGISMUND) a learned writer on numismatics born in Mainz in 1687. He studied at Freyberg and afterwards at Leipzig, and having taken his degree in theology in 1717 he became preacher at the church of St Paul and adjunct librarian to the academy. In 1723 he was employed by the duke of Saxe Gotha to travel in the Netherlands, England, and France to purchase rare books and medals and on his return he was appointed keeper of the cabinet of antiquities. He died in 1736 leaving several works the most important of which is his "Gotha nummaria sistens Thesauum Fredericii numismata antiqua, &c." Amsterdam, 1730, folio. Liebe was for thirty years one of the conductors of the *Acta Eruditorum* Leipzig.—*Eng. Univ.*

LIEBERKUHN (JOHN NATHANIEL) an eminent German anatomist, who was a native of Berlin. He took the degree of MD at Leyden, and settling at Berlin became a member of the college of physicians in that city. He principally distinguished himself by his

anatomical researches and microscopical observations, of which he published an account in two dimensions, "De Valvulae coll et arterie Processus venosularis," 1739, 4to; and "De Fabrica et actione Villorum Intestinorum testiculum," 1745, 4to, and is memoir communicated to the academy of sciences at Berlin, and other learned societies to which he belonged. He died in 1756.—*Elog. Diet. Hist. de la Med. Belg. Univ.*

LIESGANIG (Jozsef) an astronomer, who was a native of Gruz in Styria. Having finished his studies, he entered among the jesuits and was employed to teach mathematics in different colleges. On the suppression of his order his talents procured him employment from the court of Austria. He was nominated director of building and navigation in the province of Gallicia and he died at Lemberg in 1799 aged eighty. He published a good map of eastern Gallicia, and a work containing an account of the measurement of a degree of the meridian on the frontiers of Hungary and Austria, besides astronomical observations in the *Journal of Baron von Zach*.—*Bug. Univ.*

LIEUTAUD (Joseph) an eminent French physician who distinguished himself by his writings on morbid anatomy. He was born at Aix in Provence June 21 1703. He was educated under M. Gandel his maternal uncle who was professor of medicine at Aix and after taking his doctor's degree, he spent some years at Montpellier. Returning to his native city he became physician to a hospital and gave lectures on anatomy. At this period he communicated to the Academy of Sciences many anatomical observations, which extended inputation as a medical philosopher. In 1731 he was invited to Versailles to become physician to the royal infirmary, in 1734 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences and in 1755 he was appointed physician to the royal family. He was subsequently made physician to the princes of France and in 1774 first physician to the King Louis XVI, a post, the emoluments of which amounted to more than 3000£ a year. He died at Versailles in 1780. His principal works are *Essais Anatomiques contenant l'histoire exacte de toutes les Parties qui composent le Corps Humain* 1745, 4vo *Elementa Physiologica* 1749 8vo and *Histoire Anatomico-medica systema nomen romanae Cadaverum humanorum extempora*, 1767 2 vols. 4to.—*London Med. Journ. Actas e G. Bug.*

LIEVEENS (John) a Flemish artist of the seventeenth century born at Leyden in 1607. Charles I invited him to London, where he resided about three years, and painted the portraits of several of the principal nobility about the court. Portrait painting was indeed the branch of the art, in which he principally excelled, though some fine specimens still in existence, attest his skill as an historical designer. Of these latter productions his *Scipio, Lazarus, &c.* are the chief. His decess took place at Antwerp, but in what year is uncertain.—*Byron's Diet. of Paint. and Eng.*

LIGHTFOOT (John) a learned English divine, was born in March 1606 at Shropshire-Trot in Staffordshire, his father being vicar of Uttoxeter in the same county. He received his early education at a private school in Cheshire whence he was removed to Christ church, Cambridge, where he made extraordinary advances in the Greek and Latin languages. On receiving the degree of BA he became assistant to his former tutor who then kept a school at Roston in Derbyshire and continuing his orders, he was appointed curate of Norton under-Hales in Shropshire. This village being in the neighbourhood of sir Rowland Cotton that gentleman made Mr Lightfoot his chaplain and took him into his house, where following the taste of his patron, an excellent Hebrew scholar, he applied himself to the study of the same language with singular assiduity and success. In 1628 he was appointed minister of Stone in Staffordshire which place he soon left to reside near London where in 1629 he printed his first work entitled *Erubbin or Miscellanea Christiana et Judaica* which he dedicated to sir Rowland Cotton who presented him to the vicarage of Ashley in Staffordshire. Here he resided until his appointment as one of the parliamentary assembly of divines rendered it necessary for him to remove to London when he resigned his rectory to a younger brother and became minister of St Bartholomew beyond the Royal Exchange. In 1643 he was made master of Catherine hall Cambridge with which preferment he held the living of Much Munden in Hertfordshire. In the mean time he took his turn with the other favourite divines of the parliament, and warmly pressed the speedy settlement of the church in the presbyterian form. In 1655 he entered upon the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge and distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the polyglot Bible. At the Restoration he offered to resign the mastership of Catherine-hall but archbishop Sheldon who admired his temper and talents, procured him a confirmation both of his place and living. He was soon after appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference where he however attended but once or twice giving all his attention to the compilation of his *Harmony*. He died December 6 1675. The works of Dr Lightfoot who, for rabbinical learning had few equals, were printed in 1684 in 2 vols. folio, and again with additions, at Amsterdam in 1686, and by Leenders at Utrecht, 1699 in 3 vols. An octavo volume of his remains was also published by Strype which contains some curious particulars of his private life.—*Syriac Preface to Remains. Bug. Brit.*

LIGHTFOOT (John) a distinguished botanist, was born at Newent Gloucestershire, December 9 1735 being the son of a respectable gentleman farmer. He was educated at Crypt school at Gloucester whence he became exhibitioner at Pembroke college Cambridge where he took his master's degree in 1766. On taking orders he was first appointed curate at Colnbrook and afterwards of

Hastings. He was subsequently presented by lord chancellor Northampton, to the rectory of Shipton in Hampshire, which he resigned on taking possession of that of Gothic in Nottinghamshire. He was also much patronised by the duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. His abilities as a botanist induced Mr Pemant to make him the companion of his second tour to Scotland, and by the advice of that gentleman he undertook his "Flora Scotica," published in 2 vols 8vo. Mr Lightfoot was a member of the Royal and Linnean Societies. He died at Uxbridge in 1788. His excellent Herbarium, which he had collected in his botanical researches, was sold by his executors to George III for one hundred guineas.—*Life by Pemant Gent Mag*

LIGNE (CHARLES JOSEPH prince de) born at Brussels, of an ancient Flemish family in 1735. He entered the army in 1752 and made his first campaign in 1757 when he had obtained the rank of captain. For his gallantry at Hochkirchen he was made a colonel and he had reached the post of major general at the accession of Joseph II. In 1771 he became a lieutenant-general and proprietor of a regiment of infantry. In the war relating to the succession of Bavaria in 1778, when he commanded the advanced guard of Landshut he added to his military reputation. In 1783 he was sent on a mission to Russia, where he became a great favourite with Catherine II who nominated him field marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea where he was present at the interview between that princess and Joseph II. The latter in 1788 made the prince de Ligne general of artillery and sent him to assist prince Potemkin at the siege of Ochakov and he subsequently divided with Landshut the glory of taking Belgrade. The death of Joseph II terminated his military career as he was entirely neglected by the succeeding emperor Francis II in 1806 made him a field-marshall and he was consulted on public affairs though no longer engaged in active service. He died in 1814. Much of his time was devoted to literature. He published a collection of his writings, forming thirty volumes, 1820 in 1807 and subsequently

Vie du Prince Eugène de Savoie écrite par lui-même and Lettres et Pensées du Maréchal Pr de Ligne both which were translated into English. The posthumous works of the prince de Ligne were published in 1817 6 vols. 8vo.—*Bug. Nors. des Contemp.*

LIGORIO (Flaminio) a noble Neapolitan distinguished as a painter architect and antiquary at the sixteenth century. He was employed by the popes Paul IV, and Pius IV and was the rival and enemy of Bombarrotti, whom he succeeded as architect of St Peter's; but on his proposing to deviate from the plan of his predecessor he was removed from his office. He then went into the service of Alfonso II duke of Ferrara, who gave him the title of his antiquary with an ample salary; and employed him as an engineer. He made very extensive antiquarian collections, a part

of which only was published, relating to the churches, theatres, and amphitheatres of the Romans, and to ancient vestments. He died in 1583.—*Orbigny. Testehead.*

LILBURNE (John) a remarkable character in the republican party during the time of Charles I and Cromwell was born in 1614, being the younger son of a branch of an ancient family in the county of Durham. Having little patrimony he was placed at an early age and after receiving little education with an eminent wholesale clothier in London. Of a bold, unquiet, and forward temper one of his first exploits was to seduce his master before the city chamberlain for ill usage. Having carried this point, he employed his increased leisure in studying the religion, systems, and controversies of the time, and the Book of Martyrs in particular inspired him with an enthusiastic passion for countenancing all sorts of danger in the cause of what he deemed truth. In 1636 he was introduced to the famous Dr Basswick then under star chamber prosecution who employed him to get anti-episcopal structures printed in Holland. On his return he employed himself in similar occupations, but being betrayed by an associate he was tried before the star-chamber where his deportment was so sturdy refusing to answer interrogations and standing up so firmly for his privileges as an Englishman that he acquired the appellation of free-born John. He was doomed to receive five hundred lashes, and stand in the pillory which sentence was executed in April 1638 with great severity. So little however was his spirit subdued by it that he uttered invectives from the pillory, and threw pamphlets from his pockets among the crowd for which conspiracy he was remanded to prison and kept doubly ironed; yet even in this situation he contrived to get another libel printed and published. On the meeting of the long parliament, a vote passed the house of Commons pronouncing the sentence against Mr Lilburne barbarous and illegal and that reparation should be made to him for his sufferings and losses. When an army was raised by parliament, Lilburne entered as a volunteer and acted as a captain of infantry at the battle of Edge Hill. He was taken prisoner by the king's party in the affair at Brentford, where he fought with great bravery. He served also with great gallantry at the battle of Marston Moor, in the capacity of lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Manchester. His dislike to the measures of Fairfax and Cromwell induced him soon after to lay down his sword, but it was only to take up the pen, which he employed very fiercely against all whose political conduct offended him. Being committed to Newgate for contempt, when brought before the house of lords for a libel on the earl of Manchester he contrived, while thus imprisoned to publish pamphlets in rapid succession in which he virulently assailed his enemies, and even made a charge of high treason against Cromwell and Ireton. For this last piece of daring he was ordered to be tried for sedition and scandalous practices; but as

active and numerous were his friends among the people, that in 1648 the house of Commons thought fit to discharge him, and make an order for reparation for his sufferings. At the time of the king's death he bade himself in drawing up a new constitution and boldly maintained the rights of the people against the army. So dangerous did he appear to Cromwell and his council that he was again committed for high treason but being tried before a special committee, the jury boldly acquitted him. A new offence which he gave the parliament, induced that body to pass a heavy fine on him, with an order to quit the country on which he retired to Holland until it was dissolved when he used all his interest to gain a passport, but not succeeding so ventured home without one. Being apprehended he was again committed to Newgate and once more tried at the Old Bailey where he defended himself so ably that he was once more acquitted. He was, however ordered to leave the country but giving security for his future good behaviour he was finally suffered to remain. He then settled at Eltham in Kent and in a singular spirit of opposition to his past contentious spirit, but with all his pristine enthusiasm became a Quaker and preached at the meetings of that body at Woolwich until his death in 1657 at the early age of thirty nine. Liberne had a wife with a spirit as undaunted as his own who was his faithful helpmate in all his sufferings. Thus intrepid damage, with more composure and self-government, would have been a far higher character than he is now esteemed. What he deemed the public good, he supported against all parties indiscriminately and that with invincible spirit, and through a life of prosecution. As a writer he was very vulgar and violent, although occasionally acute and forcible. His predictions such as they are too numerous for enumeration, but a host of them will be found in our authority.—*Bug Bry.*

LILLO (George) an English tragic poet of the last century born 1653 in the metropolis. He was by trade a jeweller and of much respectability as a tradesman but notwithstanding his attention to business he contrived to dedicate no inconsiderable portion of his time to the cultivation of the drama. Fielding, the author of *Tom Jones* himself a dramatist, and the contemporary and personal friend of Lillo bears strong testimony to the integrity of his heart, as well as to the excellency of his social qualities. In figure Lillo was short and ungainly while his countenance was disfigured by the loss of an eye, but the strong moral lessons afforded in his writings, evince that his mind was better constituted than his exterior. An edition of his plays was published in 1775 by Davies, in 2 vols. 12mo. The principal are "George Barnwell" or the London Doctor, "a tragedy founded on an incident in domestic life, which tradition affirms to have taken place at Camberwell. This play, till within these few years, it was always customary to represent on Lord Mayor's day; "Poor Cottager," also said to be founded

in fact, "Aiden of Feverhouse," which was evidently so; and "Elinore," written rather than suddenly and the exhibition of lesser feelings vainly struggling against the force of temptation in private life constitute the field in which the genius of Lillo loved to luxuriate. Lillo, who was a Dissenter, died in the autumn of 1739 aged forty-seven.—*Life prefaced to Works.*
Big Bry.

LILLY (John) a dramatic writer was born in the wealds of Kent, according to Anthony Wood about 1553. He became a student at Magdalene College Oxford, in 1563, where he took the degree of MA in 1575. On some disgust, he removed to Cambridge whence he proceeded to court where he was noticed by Queen Elizabeth and sought to obtain the post of master of the revels in which he never succeeded, but after many years of fruitless court attendance was obliged to address the queen for support in his old age. In what year he died is unknown but, according to Wood he was alive in 1597. He was the author of some dramatic pieces none of which are now extant. Besides the drama, he was celebrated for his attempt to reform and purify the English language in a couple of fantastic productions entitled *Euphues* and his *England* 1580 and *Euphues* and his *Anatomy of Wit* 1581 which works met with a strange degree of success considering the ridiculous affectation which they inculcated a specimen of which may be seen in the character of Sir Pierce Shafton in the *Monastery* of Sir Walter Scott. Lilly was also the author of a famous pamphlet against Martin Marprelate and his party entitled *Fappe with a Hatchet*, published about 1589 and improperly attributed to Nashe.—*Athen. Oxon. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet. Eliot's Specimens.*

LILLY (William) a famous English astrologer not to say impostor was born at Dunsorth in Leicestershire in 1602. He was put to school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the same county but learned little beyond writing and arithmetic. He came early to London where his necessities obliged him to attire himself as servant to a mantua maker in St Clement Danes. In 1624 he became book keeper to a tradesman who could not write on whose death he married his widow a woman much older than himself with a fortune of 1000/. In 1632 he turned his attention to astrology and to use the cast of that pretended science was soon able "to cast a figure" and he ventured to give the public a specimen of his skill by an assurance in 1633 that the king had chosen an unlucky horoscope for his coronation in Scotland. In the following year he buried his wife and married a second, with 500/, but with all his foresight did not anticipate that she would prove a媒agent and keep him needy by her extravagance. About this time he procured a MS. copy of a book by Cornelius Agrippa, entitled "Ars Notoria" from which he eagerly imbibed the doctrine of the magic circle, and invocation of demons. In the same year, 1634, he was allowed by the dean of Westmister to

about David Ramsey the king a clock-maker in search of a hidden treasure in Westminster abbey another associate being found in one John Scot, who pretended to understand the mystery of nature's divining rods. These three worthies accordingly made the experiment on the night appointed, and after digging up a coffin to no purpose, they were frightened from the place by a violent storm, which Lilly in the sequel attributed to demons, whom he had found means to dismiss. In 1637 he retired to Horsham in Surrey where he resided until 1641 when perceiving a prospect of advantage from the growing confusion of the times he removed to London and in 1644 published his *Mercurius Anglicus*, which he continued annually until his death and several other astrological works. Having acquired the friendship of Bulstrode Whitlock he soon after devoted himself entirely to the interests of the parliament, although he occasionally varied his predictions, in order the more easily to impose on the credulity of the age. In 1647 recourse was had to this wily adventurer for advice and assistance on the part of the king. One Mrs Wharwood as Lilly himself relates waited upon him by the king's command to know where if he escaped from Hampton he could most effectually conceal himself. He cast a figure and answered in Essex but before his advice could reach the unhappy monarch he had escaped and placed himself in the custody of colonel Hammond in the Isle of Wight. The same lady applied again to Lilly who says that he supplied her with the saw and aqua fortis by which the king might have escaped if he had pleased. He also attributes to himself another piece of advice in a third application by which the king would have been saved had he pursued it. In the year 1648 Lilly and Booker another astrologer were sent to the camp at Colchester to encourage the soldiers by their predictions, and such was his reputation that he was rewarded for his various services (one of which was obtaining secret intelligence from France) with a pension of 100*l.* per annum. About this time he read public lectures on astrology and succeeded so well that he was enabled to lay out 200*l.* in fee farm rents at Horsham. Having in the year 1650 predicted that the parliament should not continue but a new government arose he was summoned to attend the committee of plundered marchants but saved himself by pretending that the objectionable books were spurious copies of his own work. In the same year he made a scurrilous attack upon the learned Gataker who pointed out the absurdity of his pretended science. In 1651, such was the spirit of the age he received the present of a golden chain from the king of Sweden whom he had mentioned with great respect in his almanack. On the Restoration Lilly was taken into custody by order of parliament, as one of the repositories of the secrets of the republicans, and examined concerning the persons who behaved the king when he declared that he had been informed that lieutenant-colonel Joyce was the execu-

tioner. He soon after fled out his postern under the great seal and retired to Horsham. In 1666, some of the members, suspecting from the hieroglyphic in his almanack, that he might know something of the causes of the great fire which followed its publication had him sent for to a committee of enquiry when he tamely asserted that he had certainly foreseen the event, but could say nothing as to the cause. He was civilly dismissed, and from this time little is known of him except that he adopted one Henry Coley for his successor, under the name of Merlin junior an obligation which did not prevent the latter from exposing some of his various modes of imposture after his death. Thus extraordinary man was author of many works one of which, his *Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, King of England* overlooking the astrological nonsense mixed up in it is able and impartial. His own life recently included in a new series of autobiography now under publication is also a very entertaining production steering as he does between truth and falsehood and seldom indulging in more of the latter than was necessary to support his character as an astrologer. The other works of this singular impostor being all astrological trash need not be enumerated here, but the curious in such matters may see a complete list of them in the *Biographia Britannica*. — *Lily by Himself* *Biog Brit*

LILY or LILYE (WILLIAM) a learned grammarian born at Odilham in Hampshire in 1468. He became a student of Magdalen college Oxford in 1484 and having taken the degree of BA he quitted the university and made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He went thence to Rhodes where he remained five years, studying the Greek language and after visiting Rome he returned to his native country and settled as a private schoolmaster in London being the first person who taught Greek in the metropolis. On the foundation of St Paul's school in London by dean Colet, in 1510 Lily was appointed the master, and he presided over that institution till 1543, in which year he died of the plague. Erasmus, and others among his learned contemporaries, have bestowed on Lily high encomiums as a classical tutor. He was the author of Latin poems and tracts, but he is chiefly memorable on account of the Latin grammar which bears his name, the first edition of which appeared in 1513 under the title of *Brevissima Instructio in Rato Grammatices cognoscenda*.

— *Biog Brit* *Barkhouse's Biog Lit*

LIMBORCH (PHILIP) a celebrated Dutch professor of divinity was born of respectable parents at Amsterdam, in 1633. After attending the inferior schools of his native city, he commenced his academical studies under the care of several eminent instructors, and subsequently attended the lectures of Vossius and other divines at Utrecht. In 1654 he entered the ministry and soon after became pastor of a remonstrant congregation at Gorin, in 1660, having found among the papers of Episcopius who was his maternal uncle,

good letters relating to ecclesiastical affairs, he arranged a conference with Huetiusius, entitled, "Equitale protestatione et emendatione Virorum," 8vo, of which a new and enlarged edition appeared in 1684, and a third in 1704, folio. In 1661 he wrote an able treatise in favour of toleration and having required a high reputation among the followers of Arminius was in 1668 chosen professor of divinity by that body at Amsterdam. He had previously published his system of the principles of the remonstrants under the title of "Theologia Christiana ac Praeia Pietatis, ac Promotio Pacis Christianae unice directa" 4to 1686 which quickly ran through 5vp editions the last being that of 1713. In the same year he published the substance of his controversy with the learned Jew Orobo in a treatise which bore the title of "Collatio Aenca de Veritate Religionis Christianae cum eruditissimo Judaeo" 4to. His celebrated History of the Inquisition followed which was translated into English by Dr Chandler in 1731. The last publication of this able divine was his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles and Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews folio 1711. He died in possession of a high character for pietty moderation ability and candour in April 1712 in the seventy ninth year of his age.—Chandler's Preface to the *History of the Inquisition*.

LINACRE (Thomas) an eminent physician and philologist, was born at Canterbury about 1460. He received his school education in that city and thence removed to All Souls college Oxford of which he became a fellow in 1484. With a view to further improvement, he accompanied his tutor William de Bellamy on a mission to the court of Rome. He subsequently visited Bologna and Florence where he was courteously received by Lorenzo de Medici who permitted him to attend the preceptors of his own sons, and he had the advantage of learning the Greek language from Demetrius Chalcondylas. On his return to England he took the degree of MD at Oxford and read lectures on physic and also on Greek in that university. His reputation at length induced Henry VII to call him to court and make him his own physician. He exercised his influence with cardinal Wolsey to obtain letters patent in 1510 for the royal college of Physicians of which he became the first president. He also founded lectureships in physic at the two universities and farther benefited his profession by translating several of the most valuable pieces of Galen his Latin style in which versans is peculiarly pure and elegant. One of his earliest writings was a translation of Proclus on the Spheres" dedicated to prince Arthur and he also drew up "Studiments of the Latin Grammer in English for the use of the princess Mary which production was preparatory to a larger work of the grammatical kind entitled, "De Elementar structure Latini Sermonis ibm sex which publication appears to have been the labor of several years of his life. He consumed the subject in its full extent, but too logically

and metaphysically for general use. It was not printed until after his death, and went through several editions. Towards the latter end of his life he entered into orders. He died of the stone in 1554, at the age of sixty-four and was buried in St Paul's cathedral. The character of Linacre seems to have been very amiable, and he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Erasmus, Melanchthon, and most of the eminent persons of the time.—*Bug Brit. Aduin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.*

LIND (Janus) an ingenious English physician, who distinguished himself by several professional works which have been translated into foreign languages. The most important of these are a treatise on the scurvy 1749 8vo an essay on the means of preserving the health of seamen 1757 8vo, an essay on the diseases incidental to Europeans in hot climates 1768 8vo, besides which he published several medical papers in periodical works. He died at Gosport in Hampshire July 18 1794.—*Bug Univ.*

LINDANUS (WILLIAM) a native of Dordt in Flanders who about the middle of the sixteenth century officiated under the Spanish government as a member of the Dutch inquisition. He displayed so much bigotry and impiscability in the execution of this office that he grew into high favour with Philip II, and in 1562 was advanced by that monarch to the see of Ruremonde. After presiding over this diocese for six and twenty years he quitted it for Ghent. Lindanus was the author of several theological tracts in which his zeal is manifested at the expense of his charity. Of these (all written in the Latin language) the principal are The Gospel Canopy in folio A Catalogue of the various Heresies of the Age On the best Method of interpreting Scripture 8vo an edition of the mass said to have been composed by St Peter which appeared in one volume octavo in the year after his decease, and another of the Psalms of David. His death took place at Ghent in 1585.—*Mores.*

LINDBLOM (AXEL) a native of the province of Ostrogothia in Sweden who studied at Upsal and afterwards became a private tutor in Livonia. Returning home he was appointed professor of belles lettres and politics at Upsal where he published a Latin and Swedish dictionary. In 1789 he took orders in the church and was made bishop of Linkoping and subsequently archbishop of Upsal. In 1816 he was sent by the king Charles XIII to Elmeur to receive the Lutheran profession of faith of Bernadotte on his becoming prince royal of Sweden; and Lindblom performed the coronation of the prince in 1818. He died at the commencement of the year following. While he resided at Linkoping he published a theological journal distinguished for liberality of sentiment.—*Bug Univ.*

LINDSAY or LYNDSDAY (Sir David) an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family was born at Germiston in Midlothian, in 1590. He was sent to the university

of Bradstreet's in 1546, and in 1549 became chaplain to John V, then at court. In 1550 he presented his "Drama;" and in the following year presented his "Complaynt" to the king. In 1550 he was incorporated Lyon king-at-arms, and knighted, and in 1551 sent on a mission to Charles V on his return from which he married. He soon after composed himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled "A Satyre of the Three Estates," which was followed in 1556 by his "Answer to the King's Flyting," and his "Complaynt of Scocia." On the death of Margaret of France two months after her marriage with James V Lindsay's name produced his "Declaration of the Death of Queen Magdalene." During the succeeding regency he espoused the cause of the reformers, and in 1548 was sent in his capacity of Lyon herald on a mission to Christian king of Denmark. On his return, he published the most pleasing of all his poems entitled, "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum." His last and greatest work, "The Monarchie" was finished in 1553. The date of his death is unknown but the latest authority seems inclined to place it in 1557. Lindsay entered with great zeal into religious disputes, and his satire powerfully assisted to expose the vices of the clergy. As a poet he is inferior to Dunbar and Gavin Douglas. His "Drama" is deemed his most poetical composition. An accurate edition of the works of Lindsay was published by Mr George Chalmers in 1806—*Life by Chalmers. Ellis's Specimens.*

LINDSAY (John) a learned divine of St Mary hall Oxford who officiated for many years as minister of a concurring society at Trinity chapel Altergate street. He was born in 1586 and finished a long and laborious life to 1656 part of which time he was corrector of the press to Mr Bowyer. He was author of a "Short History of the Royal Succession," "Remarks on Wotton's Scripture Politics" 1720 3vo, and of a translation of Mason's "Vindication of the Church of England" 1726—1728 the preface to which work can teach a sense of the successors of the bishops from the Reformation. In 1747 he published two sermons preached at court by Francis Masses in 1693.—Nichols's *Lat. Antec.*

LINDESEY (TAXONIUS) a celebrated divine of the Unitarian persuasion was born at Middlewich in Cheshire June 20 1723. His father was an eminent salt proprietor and Theophilus, the second of his three children took that name from his godfather Theophilus son of Hastings. He received his grammar education at Middlewich and Lichfield, and at the age of eighteen was admitted a scholar at St John's college Cambridge. Having taken orders, by the recommendation of the earl of Huntingdon, he was appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Somerset, and in 1754 he succeeded east Piercy as the confessor. On account he became acquainted with and married the daughter of Mr Frederick Blackwood, and was presented to a living in Dorsetshire which he exchanged in 1764 for the

vicarage of Catterick in Yorkshire. In 1771 he毅然 co-operated with Archdeacon Blackstone, Dr John Jebb, Mr Wyvill, and others, to obtain relief in matters of subscription to the thirty-nine articles. Having fully entertained a doubt of the doctrine of the Trinity, in 1773 he reluctantly resigned his living, and came to London, where in April 1776 he performed divine service in a room in Essex-street, Strand which was conducted according to the plan of a liturgy altered from that of the establishment by the celebrated Dr Samuel Clarke. About the same time he published his "Apology" of which several editions were called for in a few years. This was followed by a larger volume, entitled, "A Sequel to the Apology" in which he replies to the various answers given to his first work. In 1778 he was enabled, by the assistance of friends, to build a regular chapel in Essex street the service of which he conducted in conjunction with Dr Dussey until 1783, when he resigned the pulpit, but continued as active as ever with the pen. In 1802 he published his last work entitled "Considerations on the Divine Government." He died Nov 3 1803 in his eightieth year. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote 'On the Preface to St John's Gospel' 'On praying to Christ' 'An historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship from the Reformation' and several other pieces. Two volumes of his sermons have also been published since his death.—*Athenaeum*, vol. v Revd. Cyclop.

LINGUET (SIMON NICHOLAS HENRY) an advocate of the parliament of Paris, born at Rheims in 1736. He was for a time in the army and served as aide-de-camp to the prince de Beauvau in Portugal. He then became a lawyer and in 1762 was admitted an advocate but in consequence of disputes with his brethren his name was struck from the list of counsellors. Thus prevented from practising, he turned political writer and having offended the count de Mesureps he was sent to the Bassac. On obtaining his liberty he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. Having retired to Brussels in 1787, Linguet there published his "Annales Politiques," in which he praised the policy of the emperor Joseph II, and advocated his scheme for opening the navigation of the Scheldt. His zeal was rewarded with a present of a thousand ducats, notwithstanding which he changed sides, and wrote in favour of Vander Noet and the anti-Austrian party. Among other pieces he published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations d'un Républicain en réponse au Mémoir de Léopold." At the Revolution he returned to Paris, and on the 31st of March and the 5th of April, 1791 he appeared at the bar of the National Assembly and read a justification statement in favour of the colonial assembly of St. Maix, for undertaking the defence of which he had been well paid; and which afforded him an opportunity of pithing the ranks of

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the negroes, and declining against the tyranny of the whites. In June 1794 he was arrested, and being tried before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, he was condemned to death, and suffered by the guillotine the twenty-seventh of that month. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote several relative to history, law, and politics, in which he displays more eloquence than learning, and a partiality for paradox inconsistent with truth and reason.—*Dictionnaire de l'Academie Francaise. 3. Biog. Universelle.*

LINIÈRE (François PAYOT de) a French poet equally noted for his talents, his irregularities, and his dissipated character. He was born at Paris in 1628, of a family connected with the bar, but he entered into the army when young. On his return to Paris he became generally known and alternately admired and hated for his wit, profanity and satirical spirit. He resided at a country house near Sevres, whence he has been termed the "Athenaeum of Sevres." His irregularities reduced him to want in the latter part of his life which was terminated in 1704. The songs and epigrams of Linière are dispersed in the fugitive publications of his time. The title of one of his productions is *Poesies Divises, ou Dialogues en forme de Saincte de Docteur Mophraste et du Seigneur Albert sur le fait de Mariage à Rome*.—*Biog. Universelle.*

LINIER BREMONT (don SANTIAGO) a Spanish naval officer born at Niort about 1760. He was at first in the Maltese service and then in that of Spain, in which he became captain of a ship previously to the French Revolution. His first service of importance was against the English under Whitehocke in South America, from whom he took Buenos Ayres the capture of which he had not been able to prevent. He remained master of the place and was appointed captain general of Rio de la Plata. On the invasion of Spain by Buonaparte he endeavoured to engage Liniers in his interests, but in vain. His temporising policy, however excited suspicions against him both in America and in Spain and don Cisneros was sent out, with the title of viceroy by the central junta to supersede him. Liniers resigned his authority and retired to Cordova, one hundred and sixty leagues from the capital. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres being disposed to expel the viceroy Liniers formed a body of troops, and declared for the royal authority but his soldiers dispersed on the approach of the independents and he was taken prisoner, condemned to death and shot August 26 1809.—*Biog. Universelle.*

LINLEY (THOMAS) There were two distinguished English musicians of this name, father and son. The elder Linley received his musical education under Chilcott, the organist of the abbey church at Bath and composed it under signor Paradies, an eminent composer of Venice. In the city already mentioned he continued to reside for many years, directing the oratorios and concerts performed there; and to his taste and exertions, while showing in that situation, may be mainly attri-

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buted the renewed popularity of the Works of Handel. As his family grew up around him, several of his members displayed great musical talent, especially his two eldest daughters, one of whom became the object of a most romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose duel with captain Mathews respecting her excited so great a sensation in their day. The second, Mary was afterwards Mrs Tickell. On Sheridan's completing the purchase of Drury lane theatre his father in law became joint-partners with him, and coming to London, took an active part in the management of the concern the musical department of which he conducted for many years. During this period, he composed the air to numerous operas and minor musical pieces, having previously in conjunction with his son Thomas, arranged those of the *Dusennes* for Covent garden. The untimely death of this son the eldest of his boys, who after displaying extraordinary powers as a musician during the whole of his short but brilliant career was unfortunately drowned at the age of twenty two, was a severe blow to his father. The melancholy circumstance alluded to took place on the 7th of August 1773 while on a visit with his sisters at Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire the seat of the duke of Lancaster. In company with three other young men of his own age he had embarked on board a pleasure boat in the canal which being through some mismanagement, overset Linley though an excellent swimmer sank in his endeavours to reach the shore while the others saved themselves by clinging to the keel. A brain-fever seized his father on the communication of the intelligence from which though he slowly recovered to a certain extent, yet he never again attained his former health. He survived the defeat of his fondest hopes, however till the year 1795 when he died in Southampton street Covent-garden. His remains were conveyed to Wells cathedral for interment, where they were deposited in the same vault with his daughters, Mrs Sheridan and Mrs Tickell both of whom had also preceded him to the grave. There are few compositions in English music which surpass those of Linley in simplicity of construction combined with pathos spont and originality. His celebrated *Singalong to Cowley a waltz*—

"Let me careless and unthoughtful lying" still usually performed at the ancient concerts, is especially considered a fine specimen of that species of composition. A handsome monument has been erected near the place of their burial, to the memory of himself and daughters, by a surviving member of the family.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LINN (John Blair) a North American poet, born at Slippery-pond in Pennsylvania, in 1777. He was educated at the college of New York, and afterwards at Columbia; and he then engaged in the study of law. But polite literature clearly attracted his attention, and he composed a play which was acted with success. He then quitted his legal pursuits

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for theology, and having obtained a license, he became a preacher among the presbyterians at Philadelphia, and in 1799 assistant to Dr Ewing. He wrote with great warmth against Dr Priestley's Comparison between Jesus Christ and Socrates, which produced a controversy between them. His death took place in 1804 and in the following year was published a fragment of a poem, entitled *Valeman*, relating to the early persecution of the Christians, to which was prefixed an account of his life. He was also the author of a poem on the death of Washington, and another entitled *The Powers of Genius* which has been reprinted in England.—*Bog. Nieuw. der Confess.*

LINNE (CHARLES von) more generally designated by his Latinized name LINNÆUS, the most celebrated naturalist of his age, and the founder of modern botany was a native of Sweden. He was the son of a clergyman and was born May 13 O.S. 1707 at Råshult, in the province of Småland. His father was fond of gardening and his little domain was stocked with plants not commonly cultivated a circumstance to which the prevailing taste of the son may be fairly attributed. He was sent to the grammar-school and afterwards to the gymnasium of Wexio to be educated for the ministry; but as he displayed a much stronger predilection for the study of nature than for divinity or the classics, his destination was changed to the medical profession. In 1727 he entered at the university of Lund in Scania, whence he removed the following year to Upsal. During his early residence there the narrowness of his father's circumstances exposed him to great difficulties, from which he was relieved by the patronage of Celsius the theological professor an eminent naturalist, through whose recommendation Linné obtained some private pupils. He also formed a friendship with Åretz a medical student like himself devoted to the cultivation of natural history. He now conceived the idea of a new arrangement of plants, or sexual system of botany relative to which he wrote a memoir which was shown to Radbeck, the botanical professor who was so struck with its ingenuity that he received the author into his house, as tutor to his sons, and made him his assistant in the office of delivering lectures. In 1732 he was sent by the Academy of Sciences at Upsal to make a tour through Lapland from which he returned towards the close of the year. In 1733 he visited the mining district around Falun, and he gave lectures on mineralogy having formed a system of that science afterwards published in his *Systema Naturae*. While he was thus adding to his reputation at Upsal, he became involved in a violent quarrel with the medical professor, Nicolaus Rossm, who seems to have acted with a great deal of illiberality and found means to prevent Linné from continuing his private lectures. He therefore engaged in a solitario tour through the provinces of Dalecarlia, and remained for some time at Falun lecturing and practising

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medicine with considerable success. In 1735 he went to the university of Hartecamp in Holland and took the degree of MD. He then visited Leyden where the first sketch of his "Systema Naturae" was printed in the form of tables filling twelve folio pages. He became acquainted with John Frederic Gronovius, Boerhaave, and John Burcham of Amsterdam, and he then published a work entitled "Fundamenta Botanica" exhibiting the basis of his botanical system. Mr Chifford an opulent merchant of Amsterdam, made him superintendent of his garden at Hartecamp near Haerlem, rich in curious species, of which Linné drew up a systematic catalogue. In 1736 he made a visit to England and formed an acquaintance with Dillenius at Oxford with Dr Shaw the traveller Martyn Philip Miller, and Peter Collinson. He returned to Holland with many new plants for Mr Chifford's garden his description of which entitled *Hortus Cliffortianus* was now published in a more splendid form. He also published the first edition of his *Genera Plantarum*. In 1738 he made an excursion to Paris, and towards the end of that year returned to his native country and settled as a physician at Stockholm. At first he experienced neglect, but through the influence of count Tessin he was appointed physician to the navy and had a salary for giving public lectures on botany in the summer and on mineralogy in the winter. The establishment of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, of which he was one of the first members contributed to the advancement of his reputation by the opportunity which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741 he succeeded Robeg in the professorship of medicine at Upsal to which was added the superintendance of the botanic garden to the new arrangement and augmentation of which he devoted much of his time and attention. In 1745 appeared his *Flora Scandinavica*, and the next year his catalogue of Swedish annals, entitled *Fauna Suecia*. He was elected to the post of secretary of the academy of Sciences at Upsal; in 1746 an honorary medal of him was struck at the expense of some noblemen and in 1747 he was nominated royal archistar. Through his influence many young naturalists were sent to explore various countries and to his zeal in the cause of science we owe the discoveries in natural history made by Kalm, Osbeck, Hasselquist, and Lichtenberg. He was employed by the queen of Sweden to describe her museum at Drottningholm when he made a new scientific arrangement of the shells contained in it. About 1751 he published his *Philosophia Botanica*, and in 1753 his *Species Plantarum*, containing a description of every known plant, arranged according to the sexual system. This work of Linné which Haller terms his "Maximum Opus et Aeternum" appeared originally in 2 vols. 8vo, but the edition published by Willdesow at Berlin, 1799-1810, is extended to ten volumes. In 1753 this great naturalist was created a knight of the polar star "ex honore severo before his intituled on 8 No-

tasty man. In 1750, he was elevated to the rank of nobility by the king's sign manual and from that time he wrote his name in the aristocratic form, C. von Linné. Literary honours were also conferred on him by scientific societies in foreign countries. He belonged to the royal societies of Berlin and London, the imperial academy of Petersberg, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other learned associations. In 1766 he completed the plan of his "Systema Naturae" which, through successive editions, had been enlarged to three octavo volumes. Notwithstanding his celebrity Linnaeus acquired but a moderate degree of opulence, yet it was sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby near Upsal where he chiefly resided during the last fifteen years of his life. There he had a museum of natural history on which he gave lectures and to which he was constantly making additions, from the contributions of travellers and men of science in various parts of the world. His health, during a great part of his life, was such as enabled him to pursue his researches with vigour and activity, but in May 1774, he had an apoplectic attack, which obliged him to relinquish the most laborious part of his professional duties, and close his literary labours. A second seizure occurred in 1776, and he afterwards experienced a third, but his death did not take place till January 11, 1778. Besides his works on natural history he published a classified "Materia Medica," and a systematic treatise on nosology entitled "Genera Morborum." It is, however, as a botanist, and the founder of a system of botanical science that Linnaeus takes his station among the great men who are entitled to the praise of original genius. By his wife, the daughter of a physician at Falun, he had a son and four daughters.—The former, CHARLES von LINNÉ, was joint-professor of botany and afterwards professor of medicine at Upsal. He was well acquainted with science, but distinguished himself by no discoveries of importance. On his death, without issue, in 1783, the family became extinct.—ELIZABETH CHRISTINA von LINNÉ, one of the daughters of the great naturalist, studied botany and became known by her discovery of the luminous property of the flower of the tropaeolum of which an account was communicated to the academy of Stockholm.—*Life of Linnaeus* by Dr. FREDERIC HUTCHINSON; Eng. Med. dict. G. Ross.

LINGUETTI (GIOVANNI MARIA) director of the royal asylum for the Insane at Avessa, in the kingdom of Naples. He was born in 1774, and when young was distinguished for his application to literature. He studied with a view to the profession of jurisprudence, but instead of engaging in practice he entered into the religious order of the Serravese, Pugliese convent, having obliged him to quit his country by finding an asylum in the house of the secretary of State, whom literary afforded him the means of extending his knowledge, particularly in relation to the physical and moral

constitution of the human body. His investigations enabled him to project some important improvements in the management of the insane, the principles of which are developed in a work which he published, under the title of "Recherches sur l'Allemagne Méridionale." He was at length appointed manager of the Asylum for Insanity at Avessa, which he conducted with great success. His health became debilitated in 1815, and he continued in a declining state till his death, which took place September 17, 1825.—Miles Genetics.

LINSCHOTEN (JOHN HOOG VAN) a Dutch voyageur born in 1553. He went in 1575 to Seville in Spain to visit his two brothers, who were there settled, and afterwards proceeding to Lisbon, he entered into the service of the archbishop of Goa, with whom he sailed to that Portuguese settlement in the East Indies, where he remained some years, and had many opportunities for making observations on the country and its inhabitants. He returned to Europe in 1589, and published a curious account of his voyage. He was afterwards engaged in the attempt of the Dutch to find a passage through the North sea, to Japan and China, of which he also wrote a narrative. He died at Enkhuizen in 1633. The East Indian voyages of Linschoten have been translated into Latin, French, and English. He also wrote a description of the coasts of Guineo, Congo, and Angola, besides other works.—*Eng. Univ.*

LINUS. The name of a celebrated manician of antiquity to whom Diodorus Siculus, quoting Diogenes of Byzantium attributes the introduction of verse and music into Greece. He was a native of Chalcis and to him are ascribed a poem on the exploits of Bacchus in India, a treatise on mythology, the addition of a string to the lyre then in use, and the invention of melody and rhythm. Sudre also gives him credit for the last-named improvement, and calls him the first true poet. A few fragments of poetry, under his name are to be found in Stobaeus.—Burke's Hist. of Mus.

LIONARD (PIERRE) a French botanist, distinguished for his practical knowledge of the plants of Dauphiny. He was born in 1729, of a peasant family, a few leagues from Grenoble. Having enlisted as a company soldier, he was wounded at the taking of Port-Mahon in Minorca, in 1756, and again in Coromandel in 1764 on which he was discharged with a pension. He then married with an noble, who was a botanist at Grenoble, when he acquired such a taste for botanical researches, that notwithstanding his want of education, he was enabled to read the works of Linnæus, and become the correspondent of Rommeus. In 1783 a botanic garden was established at Grenoble, of which Lionard was appointed superintendent. He was killed by accident in April 1795. He discovered many new species, in Dauphiny and the Alps, with which he described the species under his care; and in the winter his time was occupied in preparing and describing them.—*Eng. Univ.*

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MARINUS (Maurice) a learned German Bibliographer, who was native of Marburg. In 1652 he went to Wittenberg to study Theology; and having taken his degrees he became corrector of the gymnasium of Halle. He afterwards was rector and professor at the Caroline college at Stettin and ultimately rector of the academy of Lebec where he died in 1692, aged sixty-two. He was the author of a catalogue of works on various sciences, entitled "Bibliotheca realis," 6 vols. folio; of a curious dissertation on new year's gifts, and another on the navigation of Solomon's ships to Uphar.—*Mercer. Biog. Univ.*

LIPPERT (PARIS DANIEL) an ingenious artist born of poor parents, at Dredes in 1703. He was originally a glass-blower but having studied drawing and made himself acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages he was appointed drawing master to the pages of the elector of Saxony. His situation made him known to many persons of distinction and afforded him facilities for augmenting a collection of antiquities which he had employed himself in forming. He contrived a method of taking impressions in glass of ancient engraved gems a number of which he offered for sale and of which he published a catalogue in 1753, with the following title "Gemmarium anaglyphicarum et draygylphicarum ex praeterea Europa Museis selectarum ectypia. M. ex vitro obduculo et masso quadam studio P. D. Lippert fusa et afficta Dred. 4to." He published an account of a second collection in 1756 and of a third in 1763 besides other works. He died in 1783.—*Bieg. Univ.*

LIPPI There were three Florentine artists of this name. Of these the eldest FRANCESCO FILIPPO, born in 1401 and nicknamed "The Old" had taken the vows as a Carmelite monk but afterwards abandoned the church which step from the debauchery manifested in his life and manners, it may be concluded other motives beside a love of the fine arts were instrumental in producing Lippi underwent many vicissitudes of fortune after leaving his convent, and was, on one occasion unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a Barbary corsair who carried him into Africa and sold him to slavery. On this occasion his pencil stood him in the stead of a ransom, and the successful exertion of his talents upon the portrait of his purchaser, was rewarded by his restoration to liberty. On his return to Italy he was received into the service of the grand duke of Florence who much admired his style of painting which bore a strong resemblance to that of his old master Masaccio. His death took place in 1469; and, although he had at that period attained the age of sixty years, it is said to have been the result of an intrigue, carried on with a female of a respectable family to the vengeance of whose relatives he had a victim; poison being employed for its destruction.—He left one son PIETRO also a painter of considerable talent and reputation born in 1430; many of his works are

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yet to be found in the city of which he was a native. He died in 1506.—LEONARDUS the third of the name, descended of the same family, visited to considerable skill as an historical and portrait painter the arts of poetry and music. He was born in 1686 and is advantageously known as the author of a burlesque poem entitled "Malmaneile Bacchante." Of this work there have been three editions, two printed at Florence in 1688 and 1731 the other in 1768 at Paris. His modesty prevented his giving this production to the world under his own name and it consequently appeared originally under the fictitious one of Zeph. His death took place in 1664.—*D'Argenville. Vie de Peint.*

LIPSIUS (Jurrus) an acute critic and erudit scholar of the sixteenth century born at Iach in Brabant a village situated between Brussels and Louvain in October 1547. He was of a family in which talent may be said to have been hereditary. Martina Lipsius the intimate friend of Erasmus being his uncle. His genius developed itself at a very early period of life the strength of his memory being considered wonderful and before he had completed his ninth year he was already the author of some miscellaneous poetry much above mediocrity. In the rudiments of education he was instructed at Brussels and subsequently followed up his literary pursuits in the colleges of Aesth Cologne and Louvain. From the jesuit college, where he continued his studies he removed to Rome in his twentieth year and having been fortunate enough to secure the patronage of cardinal Granville by dedicating to him his treatise "Variarum Lectiorum" was received into his eminence's household in the nominal capacity of secretary. With this distinguished prelate he remained till 1569 availing himself sedulously of the opportunities offered him to consult the treasures contained in the vaticans and other principal libraries; especially employing himself in the collation of rare and ancient manuscripts. On his return to the Netherlands after a short time spent at Louvain he visited the capital of the German empire whence declining to reside in his native country on account of its unsettled state he returned to Jena and accepted a professorship in that university. Here it was that the fickleness of his disposition, and the vacillating state of his opinions respecting religious matters which eventually fixed the imputation of imbecility on a character in other respects estimable first became apparent. He renounced the Romish church, and became a Letherian, but quitting Jena, at length, with an avowed intention of spending the remainder of his life in retirement in his native country he repaired to Iach and soon after recanted his supposed error, and became reconciled to the see of Rome. In 1577 however he again removed to Leyden, when he embraced the doctrines of Calvin; and during the thirteen years which he spent in that university gave to the world the most consummate of his works.

In 1590, he returned, finally, to Louvain; and, as if the change of climate produced a corresponding alteration in his theological sentiments, once more became a Catholic; and that, as is not uncommonly the case with persons so versatile, of the most bigoted description. In his determination of leaving his days in the neighbourhood in which they had begun, he was, however, more constant, and, although many tempting and honourable offers were made him by various potentates anxious to engage so celebrated a scholar in their service he refused them all; and at length died at Louvaine in the spring of 1606. Extremes, it is well known are apt to beget the contrary extremes and to this circumstance as well as to the operation of disease in his latter days upon a mind whose principles appear to have been never very firmly established, may be attributed the peculiar superstition which a short time before his death led him to dedicate a silver pen, and his fur gown to the service of the virgin Mary. As a scholar and a critic the name of Lipsius will be remembered with different feelings, from those produced by his conduct as a private individual, although even in his writings, traces are but too plainly to be discovered of an intolerance little becoming one who had himself so often and so freely exercised the liberty of conscience. His principal works, which altogether occupy six folio volumes are the 'Variae Lectiones' above mentioned, an excellent Commentary on the Works of Tacitus treated 'De Constantia' 'De Militia Romana' 'De Amphitheatris' 'De Pronuntiatione recta Linguae Latine' 'De Cruce' 'De una Religione' 'De Bibliothecis' 'Sacra Menneppea' 'Sarmatia' and 'An Oration on the Death of the Duke of Saxony'. The best edition of them is that printed at Antwerp in 1637.—*Morer. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

LISLE (de) the name of a French family many of the members of which distinguished themselves in succession from the middle of the seventeenth to that of the eighteenth century by their proficiency in geography, astronomy, and the cognate sciences.—Of these the first was CLAUDE DE LISLE, born in 1644, at Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, he was originally intended for the French bar, but quitted the professorate of the law in order to devote himself to studies more congenial to his taste. He was a good geographer and taught that science in Paris with great reputation. His lectures were afterwards printed in two duodecimo volumes under the title of 'An Introduction to Geography with a Treatise on the Sphere'. His other works are, a 'History of the Kingdom of Spain' (1700), 'A Genealogical and Historical Atlas,' and an 'Abridgment of Universal History.' The celebrated regent duke of Orleans was the most illustrious of his pupils. He died at Paris, in 1720 leaving three sons, all of whom afterwards attained to eminence.—Maurice, the eldest, born in the French capital, in 1673, early rose to celebrity by his

progress in the sciences. A copy of his work entitled by him, in his twenty-third year, raised him at once into notice, and caused his name to be enrolled among the members of the French Academy in whose transactions several of his productions are to be found. Louis XV took lessons of him and appointed him geographer royal, in which capacity he furnished maps to a great variety of the publications of the day. In 1726 he was engaged in executing a map of Malta to accompany the history of that island by Verot, but died suddenly before the completion of his task in the course of the same year.—Yo Louis, the second son who eagerly devoted himself to the prosecution of the same course of study has countrymen are indebted for the accurate determination of the longitude and latitude of a variety of places in the countries lying nearest to the north pole. In order to effect this object he travelled into Siberia and Kamtschatka. His death took place in 1741.—JOSEPH NICHOLAS the youngest and most celebrated of the three was born like his brothers in Paris in 1688. To the hereditary talent of his family he joined habits of even deeper research and closer application. He accepted an invitation from the court of Russia to take charge of the Royal Observatory at St Petersburg and in discharging the duties of that situation during a period of more than twenty years, contributed much to the advancement of geographical as well as astronomical knowledge in that country. In 1747 he resigned his office and returned to Paris, where he obtained a mathematical professorship in the university which he held till his death in 1768.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Navy. Dict. Hist.*

LISLE (Sta. GONZAC) a gallant but unfortunate royalist officer during the English civil wars of the seventeenth century. He was born in London where his father was a book seller but embracing a military life served several campaigns in the low countries, after which he returned to England and distinguished himself so much by his courage at the battle of Newbury under the very eye of Charles I that the latter dubbed him a knight banneret on the field. In 1648 he held Colchester for the king and defended it bravely but being at length compelled to yield the town, was shot by the parliamentarian leaders on the 28th of August in that year. He exhibited at his execution the same constancy of mind which had throughout distinguished his short but brilliant career.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Clergy.*

LISLE (JOHN BAPTISTE ISABE DE) also known under the name of Delisle de Sales, one of the most fertile authors of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1743, at Lyons, and entered young into the congregation of the oratory, but left that society after a few years, and went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He was but little noticed, till he published a tract entitled, "La Philosophie de la Nature," which having been denounced as immoral and

iniquities; he was persecuted and imprisoned, where circumstances procured him great temporary celebrity. Having appealed against the sentence, he obtained his freedom, and employed himself, during the remainder of his life, in writing Platonic dreams, romances, histories, and dramas, to which he in vain endeavoured to attract attention, by adopting odd titles, and advertising them as the compositions of the author of "Philosophie de la Nature." He was imprisoned during the government of Robespierre, and subsequently became a member of the institute. He married, at the age of seventy-two, a second wife—the daughter of Badia or Ali Bey the Spanish traveller. His death took place at Paris, in 1816.—*Bugl. Litt.*

LISTER (MARIUS) a physician and naturalist, was born about 1638 of a Yorkshire family settled in the county of Buckingham. He was educated at St John's college Cambridge of which he became a fellow in 1660. Having embraced the medical profession, he travelled to the continent, and in 1670 settled in York as a practitioner. To his professional employment, he added the diligent pursuit of natural history and antiquities, and communicated many papers to the Royal Society of which he was elected a fellow. In 1683 he removed to the metropolis, and in the same year was created a doctor of physic by diploma at Oxford and was also elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians. In 1698 he attended the earl of Dorset in his embassy to France and on his return published an account of his journey which in consequence of his minute observations as a naturalist was ridiculed by Dr William King in a parody entitled "A Journey to London." In 1709 Dr Lister was made physician in ordinary to queen Anne which post he occupied only two years his death taking place in February 1712. The medical writings of this physician are marked by too great an attachment to hypothesis but are not without merit. The principal are *De Fontibus Medicinalibus Angliae* 1682 1684, *Octo Exercitationes Medicinales Disertatio de Humoribus*. As a naturalist besides his numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published the following works—*Histona Anatomica* 1678 &c. "Exercitatio Anatomica de Cochlear maxilla, Terrestribus et Luminibus," 1694 8vo "Exercitatio Anatomica altera de Eucrinis Flavistibus et Marinis," 1695 8vo "Exercitatio Anatomica terza Conchilarum Bivalvium," 1696 &c. In all these works he exhibits great accuracy of research into the minutest parts of the animal economy. His "Journey to Paris" was also well received, and was much esteemed, notwithstanding the satire which a few peculiarities elicited.—*Bugl. Brit. Alkis's G. Bugl. Haller's Hist. Anatom. et Med.*

LITHGOW (WILLIAM) a Scottish traveller who in the early part of the seventeenth century proceeded on foot through various countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance, according to his own assertions,

of more than thirty-six thousand miles. In the course of these prodigious exertions he met with many strange adventures, and underwent many hardships, the most serious of which was his falling during his journey through Spain into the hands of the inquisition at Malaga. On this occasion he underwent the torture, both ordinary and extraordinary, and though he afterwards succeeded in reaching England, he was so much crippled by the injuries he had received, as to be forced to be carried to court in a litter when he went there for the purpose of presenting his book to James I. A squabble with the ambassador Gondi afterward caused him nearly a year's confinement in the marshalsea prison Lithgow died in 1640. The original account of his wanderings is now difficult to be met with, as is also his account of the siege of Breda, but the leading incidents of the former are to be found in the *Phœnix Britannicus* — Granger.

LITTLETON (ADAM) an erudit scholar, and lexicographer of the seventeenth century born November 8, 1637 at Hale Owen, Salop. He received his education at West minister grammar school of which the celebrated Babby was then head master. Thence he was elected off in due course to a studentship of Christ church Oxford, in 1647 but scarcely retained his situation a twelvemonth, being deprived by the parliamentarian visitors. On that occasion he returned to Westminster and obtained the situation of usher to the foundation in which he had been brought up. In 1658 he succeeded to the second mastership and two years after graduated as DD having been previously made a king's chaplain. In 1674 he obtained a stall at West minister together with the rectory of Chelsea, where he opened a school. The king had further designed to place him at the head of West minister school but the appointment did not take place although he afterwards succeeded to the sub-deanery of the abbey. De Littleton was an acute critic and an excellent grammarian. Besides upwards of sixty sermons, he was the author of a Latin treatise entitled "Elementa Religiosa" and a translation of the "Jani Anglicana Facies altera," of Selden. He also compiled a valuable Latin dictionary by which he is now principally known. His death took place at Chelsea, in June 1694.—*Bugl. Brit.*

LITTLETON LLD (EDWARD) an English poet of the last century. Having passed with much credit through Eton college he was elected off to a fellowship at king's college, Cambridge where the reputation he had already acquired, by the procreacy of his talents at school was increased by the result of humatter studies. In 1760 he returned to Eton in the capacity of a junior master and in 1786 became a fellow of the college, of which occasion he graduated as a doctor of laws. Dr Littleton afterwards obtained a king's chaplaincy and the vicarage of Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire but enjoyed his benefice little more than five years. Most of his poetical works are to

he found in Doddridge's collection, especially "The Spy;" and two volumes of his sermons appeared after his decease, which took place in 1724.—*Big Art.*

LITTLETON or LYTTELTON (THOMAS) a celebrated English judge and law authority. He was the eldest son of Thomas Wriothesley of the county of Dorset, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Littleton of Frankley in Worcestershire, in consequence of whose will the eldest son of the marriage took the surname and name of Littleton. He was born at the beginning of the fifteenth century at Frankley and having been educated at one of the universities, he was removed to the Inns of Temple where he studied the law and became very eminent in his profession. He first distinguished himself by his learned lectures on the statute of Westminster "De donis conditionalibus," and was afterwards made by Henry VI judge of the Marshalsea court, and king's serjeant. In 1455 he went the Northern circuit as judge of assize and was continued in the same post by Edward IV who also in 1466 appointed him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1475 he was created among others, a knight of the bath, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign and the nation until his death at an advanced age in 1481. The memory of judge Littleton is preserved by his work on "Tenures" which has passed through a very great number of editions, those from 1539 to 1639 alone amounting to twenty-four. This work is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in this kingdom while the "Commentary of sir E. Coke" is deemed the repository of all his learning on the subjects thereto treated. Of this work a re-edition took place in 1788 enriched with the annotations of sir M. Hale and lord Chancellor Nottingham, and greatly improved by the learning and industry of Mr Hargrave and Mr Butler.—*Big Art. Roman's Hist. of Royal Law.*

LITTLETON (Graeme) see LYTTELTON

LIVINGSTON (John) a Scotch presbyterian divine, who was educated at Glasgow where he took the degree of M.A. in 1621. He was a zealous covenanter and having opposed the episcopal government of the church after the Restoration, he was twice suspended from his pastoral office, and in 1665 he was banished the kingdom. He retired to Holland and officiated as minister of the Scots chapel at Rotterdam till his death in 1681. He wrote farewell letters to his parishioners at Amanor, 1663, and other works but he deserves notice chiefly as the author of a Latin translation of the Old Testament, which has never been published.—*Longfellow's Hist. of His. Art.*

LIVINGSTON (William) an American oratorian and author, born at New York, in 1795. During the contest between Great Britain and her colonies, he declared himself openly in favor of independence, and exerted his pen in defending his opinions. After having filled several important situations

at New York, he became one of the delegates of the congress for New Jersey; and after the establishment of the constitution, he was made governor of the state. He died in 1790, at his estate in Elizabeth-town, after having held the government twelve years. He was the author of a poem entitled, "Philosophical Soliloquy," "A Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1755 to 1758," besides several other works which have been praised as advantageous specimens of transatlantic literature.—*Big Art. de Contemp.*

LIVIUS (TITUS) a very eminent Roman historian was a native either of the city or territory of Patavium or Padua and sprung from a family which had given several consuls to the Roman republic. He came to Rome in the reign of Augustus, and appears to have shone in the society of several persons of rank including the emperor himself. He first made himself known by some literary dialogues but his reputation is principally built upon his history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus in one hundred and forty two books. It was received with extreme applause and so great was the fame of the author during his life time that Pliny the younger mentions the journey of a Spaniard from Cadiz to Rome in order to see Livy and who having gratified his curiosity immediately departed. On the death of Augustus, he returned to Padua, where he was received with every testimony of honor and respect, and where he died in the fourth year of the reign of Tiberius at the age of seventy-six. Of Livy's history unfortunately only thirty five books are extant consisting of the first, third, fourth and half of the fifth decades, but an epitome of the whole with the exception of two books is preserved which however gives no more than the heads of the matter. The history of Livy is highly praised by all the posterior Roman writers, and especially by Seneca, Pliny the elder and Quintilian. His descriptions are singularly lively and picturesque and there are few specimens of oratory superior to the speeches with which in conformity with ancient practice he interlarded his narration. He possesses not the philosophic spirit of Tacitus, and has been charged with credulity in recording the vulgar prodigies of every year which however there is reason to believe, was merely a compliment to a prevailing custom. His style has been censured by Asinus Pollio, as not entirely free from patininity by which phrase the preserved was meant the proverbiales of his native country, and some indistinct modern critics have laboured in vain to detect the vanities of this defect. The deep regret of men of letters, for the loss of so great a portion of his history has induced to much importunity in the way of pretended discovery, all of which has been ultimately detected. The best editions of his remains are that of Gessnerina, causa non variorum, 3-vols. 8vo, Lond. Ed. 1679. of Leclerc. Amer. 10-vols. 12mo, 1709. of Eustachius, Amer. 1726, 7 vols. 12mo of Rydellius, Ed. 1751. 4 vols. 12mo, of Masson, London, 1752.

Spain, 1691; of Oxford, 1800, 6 vols. These, and of Elizalde, Lips., 1802-4, 6 vols. 1691. Hay has been repeatedly translated into the various modern languages; the best English version being that of Baker.—*Vest. Hist. Lat. Spans. Epoc. Quatuor Inst.* Dibdin's edition of *Messene's Classics*.

LLORENTE (DON JUAN ANTONIO) a modern Spanish historian, chancellor of the university of Toledo, and a member of the inquisition, a "Complete History" of which count, "from the period of its establishment by Ferdinand V to the present time," was published by him, and translated into English in 1827. Having accepted a situation under the government of Joseph Bonaparte, he was driven into exile on the return of Ferdinand and fled to France whence, being again exiled by the inquisition of the court of Rome he returned secretly to Spain, but died shortly after his arrival at Madrid, in the spring of 1828.—*Biog. Univ.*

LLOYD (DAVIS) an English historian and biographer, of the seventeenth century. He was a student of Oriel college, Oxford where he took his degree, and afterwards, having entered the church, he obtained a rectory in the country. Thence he resigned for the office of reader at the charter-house, in London. He subsequently became a prebend of St Asaph, and held other performances in North Wales, where he died in 1691. The best known of his works is his memoirs of the statesmen and favourites in England, since the Restoration—reprised, with an account of the author by Sir Charles Whitworth, in 1766. He also published the lives of persons who suffered for their loyalty, a life of general Monk, and a history of plots and conspiracies.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LLOYD (HARRY) a military officer and eminent writer on tactics. He was born in Wales, in 1729, and was the son of a clergy man, who instructed him in the mathematics, and classical literature. At the age of seven teen he went abroad, and he was present at the battle of Fontenoy. He afterwards travelled in Germany and having resided some years in Austria, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Lacy. He was gradually promoted till in 1760 he was intrusted with the command of a large detachment of cavalry and infantry destined to observe the movements of the Prussians. Lloyd executed this service with great success, but soon after resigned his commission in disgust. He was then employed by the king of Prussia and, during two campaigns he acted as aide-de-camp to General Ferdinand of Brunswick. After the peace of Hubertshausen he travelled till the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, when he offered his services to Catherine II. who made him a major-general. He distinguished himself in 1774, at the siege of Silistria, and subsequently he had the command of thirty thousand men in the war with Sweden. At length, he left Russia, and travelled in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He visited general Elliot, at Gibraltar, whence he

proceeded to England. During his stay of the coast of the country he described the same, on the invasion and defence of Great Britain, which was published in 1798. He retired, at length, to Hay in the Netherlands, whence he died June 19, 1793. Besides the former, he was the author of an introduction to the history of the war in Germany between the king of Prussia, and the empress-queen, London, 1781, 2 vols. 4to; and a treatise on the composition of different armes, ancient, and modern.—*Biog. Univ.*

LLOYD (Neville) an episcopal divine and philological writer who was a native of Finsbury. He was educated at Winchester school and Wadham college, Oxford where he obtained a fellowship. The bishop of Worcester to whom he was chaplain gave him the living of Newington Butts near London which he held till his death, in 1660, at the age of forty-six. He published an historical and geographical dictionary in Latin which was founded on that of Charles Stephenson, and has served as the basis of many subsequent compilations.—*Wood's Athene Oxon.*

LLOYD (ROBERT) an ingenious English poet, was the son of the rev Dr Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, and was born in 1733. After finishing his juvenile studies, under the tuition of his father he went to the university and having taken his degree in arts he returned to Westminster to become an usher in the school. Well qualified by his classical attainments for that situation he appears to have been dissatisfied with the restraints which it imposed on him and having formed an acquaintance with Churchill Bonet Thornton, and other dissipated men of letters he relinquished his ushership and commenced author. His first production which attracted notice was a poem entitled *The Actor* which gave rise to the famous anecdote of his friend Churchill. He afterwards wrote several smaller poems some of which possess much merit and he was employed in writing for the St James's magazine and other periodical publications. Extravagance and intemperance involved him in embarrassments which occasioned his being arrested and confined in the Fleet prison, where he died in 1762. He wrote a comic opera, called *The Shepherd's Wedding* and other dramatic pieces long since forgotten but his poems have been re-published.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LLOYD (WILLIAM) a learned English prelate, born in 1627 at Tilgham, in Hertfordshire where his father was rector of the parish. At the age of twelve he became a student of Oriel college, Oxford, whence he removed to a scholarship in Jesus college, in 1640. He took the degree of BA in 1642 was afterwards chosen a fellow of his college and in 1646 commenced MA. He was ordained deacon in 1648 and took priest's orders in 1650. After having resided at the university for several years, he obtained a prebend at the collegiate church of Ripon soon after the Restoration, and in 1665 he was appointed chaplain to the king. The following year he was

collated to a prebend at Salisbury, and he also took the degree of D.D. after holding various other ecclesiastical preferments, among which was the deanship of Bangor he in 1676 was instituted to the vicarage of St Martin a.m the Fields, Westminster, and, in 1680 he was raised to the bishopric of St Asaph. While he held this benefice, he joined archbishop Sancroft, and other prelates in presenting a petition to king James II despatching his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. The prosecution and acquittal of the persecutors is a well known, and important fact in English history. On the Revolution taking place, bishop Lloyd was made almoner to king William III, and in 1692 he was translated to the see of Lichfield. Thence he was promoted to that of Worcester where he sat till his death in 1717. The writings of this prelate display much learning and acuteness. They relate to history and divinity including

A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras and of other famous Men, his Contemporaries. The History of the Government of the Church as it was in Great Britain and Ireland when they first received the Christian Religion. A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks, and a number of sermons on various occasions.—*Bug Bry Adua's G Big*

LLYWARCH AP LLYWELYN a Welsh bard who flourished between the years 1160 and 1230. Some of his poetical effusions have been published in the Welsh Archaeology whence they are accompanied by learned annotations.—LLYWARCH BEN was one of the earlier Cambrian poets or bards, whose compositions are preserved, and whose personal history is not a little romantic. He lived in the early part of the seventh century when the Saxons were contesting with the Britons the possession of the North of England. Llywarch is said to have lost twenty sons in battle against the invaders, and to have afterwards retired to a cell at Llanvor near Bala, in Merionethshire, where he lived to the age of a hundred and fifty. His martial elegies and other poems have been collected and published by Mr William Owen.—*Lampas.* *Duct. Hist.*

LLYWELYN AP JORWERTH a king of North Wales in the beginning of the thirteenth century, called by Matthew Paris Lleid the Great. His uncle David having usurped the government in 1194 Llywelyn raised an army and recovered his hereditary dominions which he defended against an attempt of David to dispossess him in 1204. He married the daughter of John, king of England with whom however he was repeatedly engaged in hostility, as he was subsequently with Henry III. In his old age he concluded a treaty of alliance with the latter and died after a peaceful reign in 1240.—*Warrington's Hist. of Wales.*

LLYWELYN AP GRYFYDD the last sovereign prince of Wales, and the grandson of the foregoing. He reigned at first over North Wales only, leaving South Wales to his brother Owain who making war upon him,

won those provinces, and deprived of his territories. This possessed of the whole country, he sought to secure his power by fomenting disturbances in England. This conduct involved him in war with Henry III, and afterwards with Edward I. He at length fell beneath the power of the latter and being killed in battle in 1282 the independence of Wales perished with him.—*Id.*

LOBEIRA (Vasco) author of the celebrated romance of *Amadis de Gaul* was born at Porta in Portugal, in the fourteenth century. In 1386 he was knighted on the field of battle at Aljubarrota, by king John I and he died at Elvas where he possessed an estate, in 1403. The original of his celebrated romance was preserved in the library of the duke of Aveiro who suffered for the conspiracy against Joseph I, but whether still in existence or not is doubtful. The oldest version known to be extant, is that of Garcilasmo de Mendoza which was published at Salamanca, in 1510. This romance has been claimed for France it having been asserted that Lobeira was only a translator but Dr Southey has succeeded in refuting that pretension and nothing seems to reasonably impeach the claim of Portugal to the production of this best work of its kind which also enjoys the merit of giving rise to the admirable Don Quixote in which its superiority is adequately appreciated. Amadis may be considered as the genuine model of a knight in legendary history, and in an age when chivalry and a lofty spirit of adventure still prevailed, this romantic pattern was not absolutely lost upon the warm imaginations of the youth of Europe.

Truly says sir Philip Sidney I have known men that even with reading *Amadis de Gaul* have found their hearts moved to the exercise of courtesy liberality and especially, courage.—*Art. Lobeira by Dr Southey in Adua's G Big*

LOBELIUS or de LOBEL (MATTERAS) a Flemish physician and botanical writer of the sixteenth century. He studied at Montpellier and having travelled over the South of France, Switzerland Italy and Germany he returned to his native country and settled at Antwerp, whence he removed to Delft and was made physician to the prince of Orange and to the states of Holland. The latter part of his life was spent in England whether he was invited by James I who gave him the title of royal botanist. He was also patronised by William lord Zoucha, whose garden at Hackney he superintended. He died in 1616 aged seventy eight. Lobel published a work entitled,

"Nova Stirpium Adversaria," which exhibits one of the earliest attempts at a systematic arrangement of plants also "Observationes, sive Stirpium Historia" and other treatises. The term *Lobelia* has been applied to a genus of plants in commemoration of this botanist.—*Pulley's Sketches of Botany* *Allie's Ed. Big*

LOBINEAU (Guy ALEXIS) a French historical writer born at Rennes in 1666. In the seventeenth year he entered into the Benedictine

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the congregation of St Maix, in the theory of St Domingo et Roanne. His life was devoted to study, and the fruits of his researches were, " L Histoire de Bretagne " 1707 2 vols. folio, which he defended against the criticisms of the aged Verot, and others. " L Histoire des Silens de Bretagne " 1724, folio, the continuation of L Histoire de Paris 1723 5 vols. folio, begun by Michael Feblius, besides some translations from the Spanish and Greek. The history of Britain is still valuable as a work of reference. Lobmeau died at an abbey near St Malo in 1737.—*Le Cerf Biblio des Aut de Cong de St Maix Morer. Duct. His.*

LOBO There were two Portuguese authors of this name JACOSS, born in 1593 at Lisbon became a member of the college of jesuits, and was despatched by his order on a mission into the interior of Africa. On his return to Portugal he published an interesting account of his travels especially through Abyssinia. Le Grand translated this work into French from which Dr Johnson published an English abridgment, (his first production,) and drew much of the information as to the customs and manners of the Ethiopians which he afterwards made use of in his *Rasselas*. Father Jerome Lobo died in 1678 rector of the college of Coimbra.—RODRIGUES FRASCIANO Lobo born in the province of Estremadura was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems and also of a comedy still popular among his countrymen, entitled *Escurcione*. His works were collected in 1721 and printed together in one folio volume.—*Nova Diet. Hist.*

LOCHER (JANUS) surnamed Philomathus a learned writer born in Swabia in 1470 He studied in Italy and taught poetry and rhetoric at Fribourg at Basel and at Ingolstadt. From the latter place he was expelled on account of some opinions which he had advanced but he was afterwards restored to his professorial chair. The emperor Maximilian I made him his poet laureate. He died at Ingolstadt in 1528. He translated into Latin Sebastian Brandt's " Ship of Fools," and published many other works, poetical, dramatic and critical.—*Eug. Urs.*

LOCK (MATTREW) an eminent English poetaster composed in ordinary to Charles II for whose public entry into London at the Restoration he furnished the music. He is known as the first who ever published rules on the subject of thorough bass in this kingdom a collection of which is to be found in a work entitled *Melotheca*. Lock, whose principal forte was the composition of airs for dramatic performances, has acquired considerable reputation by the beautiful music to Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth; an attempt, however, has recently been made but on insufficient grounds, to deprive him of the credit due in this case, and to transfer it to his contemporay John Eccles. He was also author of the music to Davenant's alteration of the " Ten Days," and, in conjunction with Drury, set Dryden's opera of " Psyche." In 1677 an

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attack, made by him on Thomas Salter's Essay towards the advancement of Method, by casting away the popularity of Child, and &c. involved him in a controversy with that writer in which both parties displayed at least as much acrimony as argument. The date of his decease is uncertain.—*Burke's Hist. of Mus.*

LOCKE (John) one of the most eminent philosophers, and valuable writers of his age and country was born at Wrington in Somersetshire on the 29th August 1632. His father who had been bred to the law acted in the capacity of steward, or court-keeper to colonel Alexander Popham by whose interest, on the breaking out of the civil war he became a captain in the service of parliament. The subject of this article was sent at a proper age to Westminster school whence he was elected in 1651 to Christ church college, Oxford. Here he much distinguished himself for his application and proficiency and having taken the degree of BA in 1655 and of MA in 1658 he applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1664 he accepted of an offer to go abroad in the capacity of secretary to sir William Swan, appointed envoy from Charles II to the elector of Brandenburg and other German princes but he returned in the course of a year and resumed his studies with renewed ardour. In 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley afterwards the celebrated political earl of Shaftesbury to whom he became essentially serviceable in his medical capacity and who was led to form so high an opinion of his general powers, that he prevailed upon him to take up his residence in his house and urged him to apply his studies to politics and philosophy. By his acquaintance with this nobleman Mr Locke was introduced to the duke of Buckingham the earl of Halifax and others of the most eminent persons of their day. In 1668 at the request of the earl and countess of Northumberland he accompanied them in a tour to France and on his return was employed by lord Ashley then chancellor of the exchequer, in drawing up the fundamental constitutions of the American state of Carolina. He also inspected the education of that nobleman's son and was much consulted on the marriage of the latter the eldest son by which was the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*. In 1670 he began to form the plan of his essay on the human understanding, and about the same time was made a fellow of the royal society. In 1672 lord Ashley having been created earl of Shaftesbury and raised to the dignity of chancellor, he appointed Mr Locke to the office of secretary of presentations, which however he lost the following year when the earl was obliged to resign the seals. Being still president of the board of trade that nobleman then made Mr Locke secretary to the same but the commission being dissolved in 1674, he lost that appointment also. In the following year he graduated as a bachelor of physic and being apprehensive of a consumption, travelled into France;

and finding some time at Maastricht. In 1672 he removed to England, at the request of the Earl of Shaftesbury, then again restored to power, and in 1682, when that nobleman was obliged to retire to Holland, he accompanied him into exile. On the death of his patron in that country, overw^h how much he was disliked by the predominant arbitrary faction at home, he chose to return abroad; and was in consequence accused of being the author of certain tracts against the English government, and although these were afterwards discovered to be the work of another person he was arbitrarily ejected from his studentship of Christ Church, by the king's command. Thus banished, he continued abroad nobly refusing to accept a pardon, which the celebrated William Penn undertook to procure for him, exposing himself like the chancellor L'Hopital, in similar circumstances, spectator of the crimes of which he had been declared guilty. In 1684, when Monmouth undertook his ill-concerted enterprise the English envoy at the Hague demanded the person of Mr Locke and several others, which demand obliged him to conceal himself for nearly a year but in 1685 he again appeared in public, and formed a literary society at Amsterdam in conjunction with Lumbrich, Le Clerc and others. During the time of his concealment, he also wrote his first Letter concerning Toleration which was printed at Goeda, in 1689, under the title of "Epistola de Toleratione," and was rapidly translated into Dutch French and English. At the Revolution this eminent person returned to England, in the fleet which conveyed the princess of Orange and being deemed a sufferer for the principles on which it was established, he was made a commoner of appeal, and was soon after gratified by the establishment of toleration by law. In 1690 he published his celebrated Essay concerning Human Understanding, which was instantly attacked by various writers among the studies of learning most of whose names are now forgotten. It was soon proposed, at a meeting of the heads of houses of the university of Oxford to formally censure and discourage it but nothing was finally resolved upon, but that each master should endeavour to prevent its being read in his college. Neither this however nor any other opposition availed the reputation both of the work and of the author increased throughout Europe, and besides being translated into French and Latin it had reached a fourth English edition in 1700. In 1690 Mr Locke published his second letter on Toleration and in the same year appeared his two "Treatises on Government," in opposition to the principles of Mr Robert Filmer and of the whole passive obedient school. He next wrote a pamphlet entitled, Some Considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest and Value of Money 1691 etc, which was followed by other smaller pieces on the same subject. In 1692 he published a third. "Letter on Toleration;" and the following year his "Thoughts concerning

"Education." In 1695 in the same year published a treatise on trade and plantations, and in the same year published his "Reasons for Christianity, as delivered in the Sermons" which being warmly attacked by Dr Edwards, in his "Sectarianism Unmasked," Mr Locke followed with a first and second "Vindication," in which he defended himself with great mastery. The two works by Toland, and other Unitarian writers, of the premises laid down in the "Essay on the Human Understanding" at length procured an opponent in the celebrated bishop Stillingfleet, who, in his "Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity," commented some passages in Mr Locke's essay; and a controversy arose, in which the great reading and proficiency in ecclesiastical antiquities of the prelate necessarily yielded in an argumentative contest to the reasoning powers of the philosopher. With his publications in this controversy which were distinguished by peculiar mildness and urbanity Mr Locke retired from the press, and his asthmatic complaint increasing with the rectitude which distinguished the whole of his conduct, he resigned his post of commissioner of trade and plantations although king William was very unwilling to receive it, observing that he could not in conscience hold a situation to which a considerable salary was attached, without performing the duties of it. From this time he lived wholly in retirement, where he applied himself to the study of scripture while the sufferings incidental to his disorders were materially alleviated by the kind attentions and agreeable conversation of lady Masham, who was the daughter of the learned Dr Cudworth and for many years his intimate friend. Mr Locke existed nearly two years in a very declining state and at length expired in a manner correspondent with his great piety equanimity and rectitude on the 26th of October 1704. He was buried at Oates where there is a neat monument erected to his memory with a modest Latin inscription added by himself. The moral social and political character of this eminent and valuable man, is sufficiently illustrated by the foregoing brief account of his life and labours, and the effect of his writings upon the opinions and even fortunes of mankind, will form the most forcible eulogium on his mental superiority. Of his "Essay on the Human Understanding" it may be said that no book of the metaphysical class has ever been more generally read, or looking to its overthrow of the doctrine of innate ideas, none has produced greater consequences. In the opinion of Dr Reed he gave the first example to the English language of writing on abstract subjects with simplicity and perspicuity. No author has more successfully pointed out the danger of ambiguous words, and of having distinct notions on subjects of judgment and reasoning while his observations on the various powers of the human understanding, on the use and abuse of words, and on the extent and limits of human knowledge, are drawn from an attentive reflection on the operations of his own mind the only

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source of genuine knowledge on those subjects. Historical topics, no doubt, are introduced into his political productions, which do not strictly belong to it, and some of its opinions have been justly controverted. In some instances too its author is verbose, and wasting in his characteristic perspicuity but with all these exceptions, and even amidst the improvements in metaphysical studies, to which this work itself has mainly conducted, it will ever prove a valuable guide in the acquisition of the sciences of the human mind. His next great work was *Two Treatises on Government* although necessarily opposed by the theorists of divine right and passive obedience, and by writers of jacobitical tendencies generally espoused the principles which by placing the house of Brunswick on the throne of Great Britain may be deemed the constitutional doctrine of the country and as such it has been ably and unanswerably defended. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Locke left several MSS. behind him from which his executors, Mr. Peter King and Mr. Anthony Collins, published in 1706 his paraphrase and notes upon St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans and Ephesians, with an essay prefixed for the understanding of St. Paul's Epistles by a reference to St. Paul himself. In 1706 the same parties published *Poimelotus Works of Mr. Locke* 8vo comprising a treatise *On the Conduct of the Understanding*, *An Examination of Malebranche's Opinion of seeing all Things in God &c* but all his works have been collected together and frequently printed in three volumes folio and four volumes quarto.—*Biog. Brit.* *L's pref'red to Works.* *Towers's vindication* *Eyefeld's Hist. of Philos.* *Aikin's G. Biog.*

LOCKMAN (John) a dramatic and miscellaneous author of the last century born about the year 1698. His principal works are a musical drama entitled *Rosalinda*, 1740 (to which he has prefixed an ingenious treatise on the origin and progress of operatic performances) and *The Lamentations of David* an oratorio. He also assisted in compiling the *General Historical Dictionary*.

Bianville's Travels and produced a few miscellaneous poems of no great merit. He acted for some time in the capacity of secretary to the British herring fishery and died February 2 1771.—*Biog. Dram.*

LODGE (Thomas) an ingenious physician and dramatic writer who flourished during the close of the sixteenth and the commencement of the following century. Wood assigns Trinity college Oxford as the place where he received his education, but it is certain that he took his degree in physic at Avignon, owing, perhaps, to his religious tenets, which were those of the Romish church. On his return to England however he was admitted to an art studies degree at Cambridge and afterwards enjoyed an extensive practice in the metropolis. In 1595 appeared his first tragedy *"The Wounds of Civil War"* printed in folio, which was followed four years afterwards by a

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tragi-comedy, entitled *"A Lodging-guest for London and for England."* *Grovius* of Ghent, the author of *"A Great Master of Wit"* &c. is said to have mostly contributed both to these and to some other of his performances. His other works are *"England's Golden Legacy,"* *"A Translation of Josephus' Jewish Antiquities,"* *"The Countess of Lancast's Nursery,"* *A Defense of the Drama* *Tribonian and Priscilla,"* *"A Translation of Seneca's Moralis,"* and *"An Alarm against Usurpation."* His death took place in 1625.—*Biog. Dram.*

LOEFLING (Peter) a Swedish botanist one of the pupils of Linnaeus. In 1749 he sustained a thesis *De Gemmis Arborum* at the university of Upsal. In 1751 he went to Spain where he was made botanist to the king, and during two years he continued making observations on the plants of that country. In 1754 he embarked on a scientific expedition to South America. He explored the districts around Cumana New Barcelona, and St. Thomas de Guyana, and was preparing to make farther discoveries when he was attacked by fever and died in 1756 aged twenty seven. Some communications from Loedding appeared in the transactions of the academies of Upsal and Stockholm and his treatise entitled *Iter Hispanicum*, has been published in Swedish German and English.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOFFT (CAPEL) was the son of Christopher Loft esq; a barrister at law who, in 1751 resided in Boswell-court, Carey street, where Capel, his second son was born in the November of that year. The delicacy of his health rendering him backward in his education it was not till 1759 that his father ventured to place him at Eton having in consequence of his own appointment to the rectorship of Windsor removed his residence to the latter town. He distinguished himself at school by the liveliness of his parts and the elegance of his compositions, and quitted at in 1769 for Peterhouse Cambridge. At the university he maintained the reputation of a sound classical scholar although his comparative deficiency in mathematical knowledge lost him the Craven scholarship for which he was a candidate. A Latin poem of his in hexameters, published as a trophy, March 1 1770 also did him much credit, and his way of handling his subject, which was the praise of Shakespeare, raised him so great an interest with Garrick that to the exertions of that great actor in consequence may mainly be attributed the healing of some family differences which eventually secured his succession to the estate of his uncle Mr. Edward Capel of Suffolk. In 1770 quitting college without taking a degree, he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn and, under the superintendance of his father proceeded to qualify himself for the English bar to which he was called, in Michaelmas term 1775 having, in the meantime occasionally relieved his severer studies by the composition of an irregular poem, entitled, the *'Praeas of Poetry'*, and *Timoleon* a tragedy; both of which appeared in 1775. About the same

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period, too, he commenced the study of the Hebrew and Saxon languages, in both of which he made considerable progress. In 1776 he published a collection of "Casus chiefly in the King's Bench, from 1772 to 1774," with a Latin list of law maxims included in the volume. The maxims, he afterwards in 1779 printed in an enlarged shape in two volumes under the title of "Principia cum Jure Universalis seu praeceptis Anglicani;" with a partial translation called "Elements of Universal Law," about the same period too, he composed several political tracts on the subject of the American war and several books of an epic in blank verse entitled "Davident." Succeeding in 1781 to the Capel estates, he changed his residence to Troston in Suffolk and, two years after took out his degrees as a magistrate for the county in which capacity he evinced considerable activity till the year 1800, when having exerted himself with the under-sheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death under circumstances of an extraordinary nature in order that time might be granted for an application to government, the petition sent in was not only unsuccessful but Mr Loft himself removed from the commission. Dismissed from his magisterial duties, he resumed his practice as a barrister and in 1810 became deputy recorder of Aldborough. Considering at length that greater facilities were afforded for the education of his family on the continent than in England, he in 1816 proceeded to Brussels, and thence successively to Lausanne, Turin and Montcalieri, at which latter place he died May 26 1824 of a protracted illness arising from a cold caught the preceding winter. Besides a great variety of political pamphlets on different occasions Mr Loft was the author of "Eudoxus" a poem in blank verse 1780 & a translation of the two first Georgics of Virgil 1784 an

Essay on the Law of Libel 1785 an edition of Gilbert's Law of Evidence with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo, 1795, "Laura, or an Anthology of Sonnets," in 5 vols. 1814, and a volume of "Aphorisms from Shakespeare." He was besides, a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines, and periodical publications of his day nor is it his least merit, that to his zealous and distinguishing patronage the public in a great measure indebted for the publication of the "Farmer's Boy" by Robert Bloomfield. To this work he wrote a preface, with an account of the author and to his unwearied efforts in bringing it before the public no small portion of the attention excited by the justly popular poem, was unquestionably attributable. Mr Loft was twice married and left a son and daughter by his first wife.—*Anec. Biog.*

LOFTUS (DUDLEY) the younger son of an Irish baronet, born at Rathfarnham in the neighbourhood of Dublin in 1618. He was educated for the Irish bar at Trinity college Dublin, whence he removed to Oxford and there distinguished himself, not only in the

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common track of classical literature, but by his great proficiency in the eastern languages. The fruits of his learned labour, however, appeared in Latin translations of the Armenian psalter and the Coptic version of the New Testament, which latter work is to be found in Weston's Polyglott. He also compiled a history of Christ, from Syriac and other Oriental authorities and published an account of the early history of The Eastern and Western Churches. These compositions were however only the amusement of hours, stolen from the laborious duties of his profession in which he rose through family interest, and his own abilities to be vicar general, and eventually chief judge of the prerogative court. His death took place in 1695.—*Chalmers's Biog. Duct*

LOGAN (John) an ingenious poet and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was born at Fala, in the south of Scotland in 1745 and was educated for the church in the university of Edinburgh. Having been ordained he became minister of South Leith in 1773 previously to which he had published a collection of poems, including some of his own compositions and those of his deceased friend Michael Bruce. He offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of history at Edinburgh but the office was bestowed on Mr Tytler afterwards lord Woodhouselee. Logan published, in 1781 a treatise on the philosophy of history on which subject he had delivered a course of lectures displaying considerable learning and ability. He subsequently wrote a tragedy entitled "Romane-mede," the representation of which was at first prohibited though it was afterwards acted at Edinburgh and was also published. In 1786 he removed to London and became a writer in the English Review. He died in 1788. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of a volume of poems of a pamphlet in defence of Mr Hastings, for which the publisher was prosecuted a Dissertation on the Manners and Spirit of Asia and sermons. His poems are included in Dr Anderson's collection and they were published separately with an account of his life in 1805 12mo.—*Campbell's Specimen of British Poets.*

LOGAU (FREDERIC BARON von) a German poet, born in Salzburg, in 1604. He passed the latter part of his life in the service of a duke of Lagnitz, and died in that city in 1655. He published at Breslau, in 1638, a collection of epigrams, under the name of Solomon of Gelsu, and a more ample collection in 1654. Lessing and Ramler published a select number of these compositions in 1755, 12mo with a life of the author by the former, in which his poems are compared with those of Martial and Catullus.—*Bioog. Universalis*

LOHENSTEIN (DANIEL GASPAR von) a German author born in 1635. He studied at Breslau, Leipzig, and Tübingen, and afterwards travelled in Germany and other parts of Europe. In 1666 he was nominated imperial councillor and first syndic of the city of Breslau, which station he occupied till his

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death in 1683. Lohenstein was one of the chief dramatic writers in Germany and was the author of several tragedies. He also wrote poems and a romance, entitled "Arminius und Thusnelda," published at Leipzig 1689 1690, 2 vols. 4to.—*Stall. Int. in Hist. Lit. Belg. Uss.*

LOKMAN surnamed Al Hakim or the Wise a philosopher of high repute among the Eastern nations, to whom is attributed a collection of maxims and fables which convey no inelegant specimens of the moral doctrine of the ancient Arabians. Alabomet gave his name to the thirty first chapter of the Koran in which he introduces God as thus speaking "I have given wisdom to Lokman." According to some writers he was the nephew of Job to others a grand-nephew of Abraham while certain Mahometan doctors make him contemporary with David and Solomon. The latter all agree that he was a native of Edissops or Nubia, and of a servile condition being either a tailor carpenter or shepherd. His wisdom they describe as the gift of Divine inspiration in the same manner as that of Solomon. A vast number of anecdotes and records of the wisdom and sayings of Lokman are scattered in the writings of the Orientals an entertaining selection from which will be found in D'Herbelot. Some writers assert, that he embraced the Jewish religion and entered into the service of king David, and that he died at an advanced age in Judea. The relias of his fable were published by Erpenius, in Arabic and Latin with his Arabic grammar at Leyden 1636 and 1656, 4to. Galland translated them into French together with those of Pilpay. Marcal, who gave a new edition in 1803 observes that the remains of these ancient fabulists may be regarded as the only original pieces of composition of this species and that the fables of Esop most of those of Phaedrus and even many of La Fontaine are only translations and copies. Some critics are of opinion that Lokman and Esop were the same person but the Oriental writers place Lokman five hundred years before the period assigned by Plutarch Suidas and Pausanias, to Esop.—D'Herbelot *Bibl. Orient. Brucker.*

LOMBARD (Paris) a celebrated bishop of Paris in the twelfth century known among the schoolmen by the title of the "master of the sentences." He was born at Novara in Lombardy whence he took his name and was educated at Bologna and Rheims under St Bernard. He afterwards removed to Paris in 1160, of which he became bishop, through the friendship of Philip son of king Louis le Gros, to whom he had been tutor. His long celebrity in the schools, and the title by which he was thence distinguished are derived from a work entitled "Sententiarum, lib. IV." in which, after the method of Augustinus he has endeavoured to illustrate the doctrines of the church, by a collection of passages and sentences from the fathers, whose manifold contradictions he endeavours to reconcile. It may be considered as a complete body of divinity

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in the scholastic spirit, and was so popular with the taste of the age, that, according to the abbe Fleury the number of commentaries on it amounted to two hundred and forty-four. This work was first printed at Venice in 1677. Peter Lombard was also author of *Glossa, seu Commentarius in Psalmis Davidis,* Paris, 1351 folio, and *Collectanea in omnes Divi Pauli Epistolas,* ibid Paris, 1355, folio, in which works he has adopted the same method as in his book of sentences. He died in 1164.—*Cave Musaeum. Depin.*

LOMLAER (Joh.) a learned protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was minister of the church of Dokkum in the province of Zutphen in Holland, and he is known as the author of a curious work containing historical and critical notices of the most famous ancient and modern libraries. It first appeared in 1669 under the title of *Liber singularis de Bibliothecis Zutphen* &c; and it was republished with additions, at Utrecht in 1683. Lomlaer also wrote some tracts on archaeology. He died in 1699.—*Comment Hist Crit des Journ. Belg. Unit.*

LOMMIUS (Jobocus) or Van Lom an eminent Dutch physician and writer on medicine. He was a native of Buren in Gelderland and studied chiefly at Paris, but it is not known where he took his doctor's degree. In 1537 he became supernumerary physician to the city of Utrecht and in 1560 he removed to Brussels where he was living at an advanced age in 1562. His works, which are held in estimation consist of commentaries on the first book of Celsius de Medicina medical observations and a treatise on contused fevers. There are several editions of these pieces and they were published collectively at Amsterdam in 1745.—*Elog. Duct. H de la Med. Akadem.*

LOMONOSOF (MICHAEL WASHLOWITS) a Russian poet, historian and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was the son of a dealer in fish at Kolmogori where he was born in 1711. His attachment to learning induced him to enter into a monastery at Moscow where he studied Greek and Latin. His proficiency attracted notice and he was sent, at the expense of the academy of St Petersburg to finish his studies at the university of Marburg and he afterwards went to Breyberg to obtain a knowledge of chemistry. Returning to Russia, he became a member of the academy and professor of chemistry. In 1766 he was made a counsellor of state and died in the course of the same year. Lomonosof was chiefly distinguished as a lyrical and dramatic poet, but he also wrote idyls, epistles, and other compositions in verse and in prose he produced a treatise on the history of Russia, and other works original and translated.—*Atlas à G. B. Bourrin's Russ. Archol.*

LOND (Jacques le) a French priest of the oratory eminent as a classical and mathematical scholar was born in the capital in 1663, and filled more than one professorship in the university together with the office of librarian of St. Honoré. He was the author of an erudi-

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dite " Historical Essay on the Polyglot Versions of the Scriptures," printed in one volume octavo. " Méthode Hébraïque," " Biblio-
thèque Historique de la France folio, 5 vols., and " Bibliotheca Sacra, folio 2 vols. published two years after the author's decease which took place in 1721.—Mowri. *Avous Diet Hist.*

LONG (ROGER) an English divine, eminent as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born about 1679 in the county of Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge. He took the degree of DD in 1726, in 1753 he was made master of Pembroke hall and in 1749 he was chosen Lowndes's professor of astronomy and geometry in the university of Cambridge. Confined to his college his life was distinguished by no incidents of importance. He possessed a talent for humour and in the early part of his academical career he displayed his wit as a traps-orator at the expense of his superiors. Dr Long was a fellow of the Royal Society and he held an ecclesiastical benefice in Huntingdonshire and another in Essex. His death took place December 16 1770. He is known as the author of a valuable treatise on Astronomy in two quarto volumes the first of which he published in 1742 a part of the second appeared in 1764 and the work being left in perfect at the decease of the author was completed by Mr Wales and the last part printed in 1784. Dr Long constructed at Pembroke hall a hollow sphere eighteen feet in diameter on the interior surface of which were represented the stars and constellations with the zodiac meridians &c and it had an axis parallel to that of the world, on which it easily moved by means of machinery.—*Aikin's Gen. Big. Month. Rev.* vol lxxv.

LONG (EDWARD) author of an esteemed history of Jamaica, was born at St Blaize in Cornwall in 1734 being the son of a gentle man who possessed estates both in that country and in Jamaica. He was brought up to the law and on the death of his father in 1757 proceeded to Jamaica, where he became secretary to his brother in law Mr Henry Moore then lieutenant governor of that island and was afterwards appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty court. In 1769 he was obliged to return to England for the restoration of his health, where he devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits and particularly to the completion of his History of Jamaica which was published in 1774 in three volumes quarto. In 1797 he resigned his office and died March 13 1813 at the house of his son in-law Henry Howard Molyneux esq. of Arundel-park Sussex. Besides the History of Jamaica, Mr Long wrote a collection of essays entitled *The Pater* a novel called "The Antiguan" Letters on the Colonies, and various minor miscellaneous pieces, both grave and humorous.—*Gent Mag.* vol xxxii.

LONG (THOMAS) an English conjuring master, was born at Exeter in 1651. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford and now

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ing taken orders, obtained the living of St Lawrence, in his native city. After the Restoration he was made prebendary of Exeter, which preferment he lost at the Revolution, in consequence of refusing to take the oaths to the new government. He was very active in the theological controversies of his day and is author of various works, the principal of which are "Calvinus redivivus" "History of the Donatists" "Vindication of the primitive Christians in point of Obedience" History of Popish and Fanatical Plots "A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Elector Bamrike" —*Wood*

LONGCHAMPS (PETER de) a French writer on polite literature in the last century. He was a member of the academy of Rochelle and probably a native of that city. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession and during the scenes of the Revolution he took no part in public affairs. His death took place at Paris in 1812. His principal production is a prose version of the *Elegies of Propertius*, reckoned the best in the French language. He also translated in the same manner the *Elegies of Tibullus* and he published an abridgment of the *Histoire littéraire de la France* a tragedy and other works.—*Bieg Univ.*

LONGINUS (Dionysius) a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century is supposed by some to have been an Athenian and by others a Syrian. The name of his father is unknown but by his mother Frontane he was allied to Plutarch. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome Athens Alexandria and other cities distinguished for literature and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. He chiefly followed the system of Ammonius Saccas, and was likewise a great admirer of Plato whose memory he honoured with an annual festival. He appears to have taught philosophy at Athens, where Porphyry his one of his disciples and where he also published his celebrated *Treatise on the Sublime* which raised him at once to the summit of reputation. Such was the extent of his erudition that he was called the living library and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia queen of Palmyra she invited him to her court entrusted him with the education of her sons, and even made use of his counsels on political occasions. This distinction proved fatal to him for when Zenobia was defeated and made captive by the emperor Aurelian she attempted to avert the resentment of the latter by imputing her resistance to the advice of her ministers and counsellors, among whom Longinus, being deemed the author of her spirited answer to the Roman summons was ordered for instant execution. His philosophy nobly supported him in the hour of trial and he calmly submitted to his fate with expressions of pity for his mistress and of consolation for his afflicted friends. The world is but a prison he exclaimed, with his expiring breath, happy therefore is he who gets scarce out of it, and gamma has liberty. His death took place in 273.

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Among the numerous writings of Longinus, some are on philosophical but the greater part on critical subjects, of which his "Treatise on the Sublime" is the only one remaining and that is a mutilated state. It has always been greatly admired for its elevation of language and of sentiment, and Pope characterizes its author as being himself the great sublime he draws." More modern judges, on the contrary regard him as rather exhibiting sensibility to literary beauties than accuracy of investigation into their nature and causes. Longinus was one of the few ancients who appear to have been acquainted with the Jewish scriptures quoting an example of the sublime the passage from Genesis And God said, Let there be light and there was light. The best editions of Longinus are those of Tolius Utrecht, 1694 4to Hudson Oxon 1730 8vo Pearce London 1724, 4to and Toup Oxon 1770 4to and 1778 8vo—More Brucker Gabon Herwod's Classics.

LONGLAND (John) an English divine born at Henley on Thames in 1476. He was educated at Oxford where he became a fellow of Magdalene college. In 1514 he was made dean of Salisbury and he became confessor to Henry VIII whom he prompted to divorce his wife Catharine of Aragon. In 1521 he was raised to the see of Lincoln and in 1532 elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, which office he held till his death in 1547. He published several volumes of sermons and augmented by his donations some of the college libraries at Oxford.—Burke's *Hist. Lit.*

LONGLAND or LANGLANDE (Rouquer) a secular priest, and fellow of Oriel college, Oxford in the fourteenth century who is supposed to have been the author of the curious poetical compositions entitled

The Vision of Pierce Plowman and Pierce Plowman's Crede. He is said to have been a disciple of Wycliffe and his poems are satires on the vice and luxury of the monastic orders and Romish clergy in general. He has harboured prophecies of an impending reformation in the church so extraordinary that Warton declares he should have supposed them to have been foisted into the epistles since the suppression of monasteries in England, if he had not seen them in MSS. as old as the beginning of the fifteenth century. Editions of these works were published a few years since by Dr T D Whistler.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*

LONGOMONTANUS (CHRISTIAN) a celebrated astronomer the son of a labourer in Jutland, born in 1462. Having lost his father he left his native village where he had been ill-treated by his brothers and went to Wykburg in 1577. He remained there eleven years working for his support during a part of the night, and attending academical lectures in the day. He then went to Copenhagen where he was recommended by the professors of the university to Tycho Brahe, with whom he remained eight years, assisting that philosopher in his astronomical researches. At

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length he returned to Denmark, and was in 1603 appointed rector of the grammar school of Wykburg and two years after professor of mathematics at Copenhagen where he died in 1647. Longomontanus published many works, which evince his intimate acquaintance with mathematics and astronomy among which the most important is his "Astronomia Danica," containing an account of the great discoveries of Regiomontanus Purbach and Tycho Brahe, and proposing some alterations in the system of the latter. One of his tracts relates to the quadrature of the circle which he imagined he had discovered — *dicitur s. Gen. Biog. Biog. Uni.*

LONGUERUE (Lewis Duroux de) a native of Charleville in France one of those comparatively rare instances in which precocity of talent bears fruit in proportion to its early promise. He was born in 1652 and before he had attained his fifth year his proficiency was considered so extraordinary, that he had the honour of a presentation to Louis XIV while on a royal progress and was distinguished by his personal notice. As he grew in years his application and perseverance in literary pursuits were conspicuous and entering the church in process of time he obtained two abbey. In Eastern literature especially he was considered one of the most profound scholars of the age and in his annals of the race of the Arsecides printed in 1738 in 4to displayed great antiquarian as well as classical research. His other works are, "A Dissertation on Tatian" 8vo 1700 written in the Latin language A Treatise on the Eucharist Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey and an Historical Description of the Kingdom of France folio 1719. He died in 1732.—*New Dict. Hist.*

LONGUFFVAL (Jacques) a French jesuit born in 1680 at Saumur or as others say at Poitou. He is principally known as the author of an elaborate history of the French church in eight folio volumes. His other works are two dissertations On Miracles, and On the Sun of Separation from the Church. His death took place in 1735 at Paris.—*New Dict. Hist.*

LONGUS the author of a pastoral tale in the Greek language which is probably the earliest specimen extant of a prose romance or novel. It is entitled *Pompeus, i.e. Pastoral* and relates to the loves of a young shepherd and shepherdess, Daphnis and Chloe. It is exceedingly curious, for the picture it affords of rural manners in ancient Greece, and it exhibits many interesting scenes, described in elegant language but the want of decentmness which runs through it detracts greatly from its merit. The history of Longus is a blank, since he is mentioned by no ancient writer. From the purity of his style it may be concluded that he did not live later than the first century of the Christian era, though some writers place him as low as the age of Theodosius the Great. Numerous editions of the work have been published, among which is one by Villemain with a bulky note

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mentary, Paris, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo. There are also French and English translations.—*Orig.*

LONICERUS (ADAM) a physician and naturalist of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Marburg in Germany, and in 1547 he became professor of the belles-lettres at Freyberg. He afterwards studied medicine at Mayence and returned to Marburg to occupy the mathematical chair. Thence he removed to Frankfurt, where he held the office of apothecary physician to the senate during thirty two years and died there in 1586. He was the author of "Methodus Rei herbariae" 1550 4to, "Naturals Historia opus novum" 1551 55 2 vols folio and other works. The name of this botanist has been preserved in the Linnaean appellation of the *Leskeas*, a beautiful genus of plants.—*Bug. Univ.*

LOOS (*CORNELIUS*) a Dutch divine of the sixteenth century. He studied at Louvain and Mayence and afterwards obtained a canonry at Gouda. Having removed to Treves in consequence of the religious commotions in Holland he wrote a treatise "De vere et falso Magia" against the then prevailing notions of witchcraft. His temerity subjected him to prosecution, and he was obliged to make a recantation of his supposed error. Loos then obtained a benefice at Brussels where he incurred fresh dangers of the same kind and was about to be impunished for the third time when he died in 1595. He was the author of

Catalogus illustrum Germaniae utriusque Scriptorum, 1581 8vo, and other learned works.—*Bug. Univ.*

LOOSJES (ADRIAN) a Dutch novelist, poet, and dramatic writer born at Haerlem about 1761. He was a bookseller at his native place where he died in 1818. When the French emperor determined to change the Dutch government to a monarchy Loosjes addressed to the legislature of Holland a petition which he had drawn up and procured to be signed by the principal inhabitants of Haerlem, to excite the public authorities to resistance against foreign despotism. Unsuccessful in this attempt, he interferred no farther in politics. In one of his novels the history of Susanna Bronkhorst he imitated, with some success, the writings of Richardson.—*Bug. Nov. des Contemp.*

LOPES (*FERNAN*) the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers the most valuable of whose writings is his chronicle of Joan, which is the history of the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the fourteenth century. It was first published in 1644, shortly after the Braganza revolution and was well calculated to rouse the Portuguese into a resistance of the same national enemies whom their ancestors had formerly subdued. Dr. Southey regards this chronicle as exhibiting all the manners, painting and dramatic reality of *Frontenac*.—*Art. Lopes by Dr. Southey in Allib's C. Bug.*

LÓPEZ DE RUEDA a native of Seville who may be denominated the Spanish *Theophrast*. He was born about 1500, and exercised the occupation of a gold-beater. Before the time

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of Lope, the Spaniards had no national theatre and their only dramatic exhibitions were the *Autos Sacrae* or *Mysteries*, acted in churches; and the scenes entertainments, in the palaces of the king and the grandees. This dramatist, having a taste for poetry composed pastoral eclogues and humorous dialogues, and collecting a few companions, travelled through the cities and towns to exhibit his rude scenes to his countrymen. He died at Cordova in 1564.—*Bug. Univ.*

LORENTZ (*JOSEPH ADAM*) an eminent French physician, who was a native of Alsace. He studied at Montpellier and afterwards at Paris, and in 1757 he became a surgeon in the army and served during the seven years' war in Westphalia. After a retreat of several years, the hostilities consequent to the French Revolution, occasioned his being appointed principal physician to the armies of the Rhine. His attention to the duties of this station so exasperated his death which took place at Salzburg in 1801. He was the author of some valuable works on dysenteric fever and other diseases incident to military men.—*Bug. Univ. Bug. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LORENZ (*JOHN MICHAEL*) a writer on history and philology born at Strasburg in 1723. He became professor of history at his native place and in 1763 he obtained a canonry in the Lutheran chapter of St Thomas and the following year was made librarian of the university. In 1784 he was appointed to the chair of rhetoric which he filled with high reputation till his death in 1801. He was the author of a great number of theses historical dissertations and works composed for the use of his pupils including "Elementa Historiae Universae" 1773 8vo "Elementa Historiae Germanicae" 1776 8vo "Summa Historiae Gallo-Francie, civilis et sacrae" 1793 4 vols. 8vo.—*Dact. Hist. Bug. Univ.*

LORENZINI There were two ingenious Italians of this name LORENZO born at Florence in 1652 studied mathematics under Viviani and became distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences. He was for a while in the service of Ferdinand son of Cosmo III but falling into disgrace was ordered into confinement at Volterra, where he solaced the hours of a wearisome imprisonment of nearly twenty years' duration by writing a work on comic sections. His death took place in 1721.—**FRANCESCO MARIA LORENZINI** whose surname is also sometimes written Laurentini, was a native of Rome born in that capital in 1680. Cardinal Borghese pleased with his literary talents, settled a pension on him and gave him apartments in his palace, where he composed most of his works. These consist principally of dramas on sacred subjects, written in the Latin language, and some miscellaneous poetry. At the time of his death, which took place in 1743 he filled the post of president of the academy of the Arcadi.—*Tivoli.*

LORGNA (*AVRONI, MARIS*) an eminent mathematician born of a noble family at Veroia, about 1730. He applied himself while he was young to the study of the exact sciences; and

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having entered into the corps of engineers, he obtained the rank of colonel, and afterwards the mathematical chair in the military school of Verona. He died in June 1796 leaving the reputation of having been one of the best geometers of modern Italy. His works relating to mathematical and physical science are numerous and valuable.—*Bug Uso*.

LORIOT (AUXENOY JOSPER) an ingenious French artist born in 1716. After having been employed, in attempting some mechanical improvements in the country he settled at Paris where he continued his researches. In 1753 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He was afterwards sent to Brittany where he constructed machines for the naval service and for working the mines of Pons-pear. Among his various inventions that which attracted most attention was the discovery of a kind of cement to be used in building, called Mortier Loriot but his claim as a discoverer was contested by D'Etienne and Morand an architect of Lyons disputed with him the invention of a hydraulie machine for raising water. He died at Paris in 1782.—*Bug Uso*

LORIT (HENRY) see GLARMANUS.

LORME (PUISSANT de) a distinguished French architect who was a native of Lyons. He went to Italy at the age of fourteen to study the remains of ancient art and returning to France in 1536 he contributed much to the introduction of a taste for classical architecture. He was employed by Henry II after whose death Catherine de Medicis made him intendant of her buildings. His services were rewarded with two abbacies, and he was appointed counsellor and almoner to the king. He died in 1577. De Lorme published *Dix livres d'Architecture*, 1567 folio and *Nouvelles Inventions pour bien bâtre et à petits frais* 1576 folio.—*D'Argenville* *Bug Uso*

LORRAINE (ROBERT le) a celebrated French sculptor president of the academy of that art at Paris. He was born in the French metropolis in November 1665. After studying for some time under Girardon whom he assisted in the completion of that eminent artist's chef-d'œuvre the mausoleum of cardinal Richelieu he went to Italy in order to improve himself by a familiarity with the works of the best artists, ancient and modern. On his return, he produced in 1701 the most beautiful of his works, the Galatea, which at once procured his admission into the society of which he became eventually the president. Lorraine, beside his merit as an artist, possessed considerable literary, as well as general information and was acquainted with most of the French wits of his time. Various specimens from his chisel are to be found in the royal galleries at Versailles. His death took place at Paris, June 1, 1743.—*Nous Diet Hist. Bug Uso*

LORRIES (WILLIAM de) an early French poet, who was a native of Lorme near Mion

targia. He was the first author of the "Roman de la Rose," a composition famous in the history of letters during the middle ages, and which for two centuries had a great influence on the literature of France and England. Little is known of this poet, who died young about 1240 and leaving his work imperfect, it was continued by John de Meung. The romance of the Rose is in part an imitation of Ovid's *Art of Love*, illustrated by allegorical personification. The best edition is that of M. Meun Paris 1814 6 vols. 8vo.—*Bug Uso*

LORRY (PAUL CHARLES) a counsellor of the parliament of Paris and professor of law in the university of that city died in 1766 at the age of forty seven. He published a Latin commentary on the institutes of Justinian from his father's MSS. 1757 &c. an essay on the marriage contract and other professional works.—**Lorry (Anne Charles)** brother of the preceding was distinguished as a physician. He was born in 1726 and was instructed in classical literature under the celebrated Rollin. Having embraced the profession of medicine he became one of the most eminent practitioners of the French metropolis and he attended Louis XV during his last illness. He died in 1785. He was the author of a treatise on ulcers *Tractatus de Morbis cutaneis*, *De Melancholia et Morbus melancholicus* and he edited the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.—*Bug Uso*

LOSSIUS (Lucas) a German ecclesiastic, born at Bacha in Hesse in 1508. He became rector of Luneburg which situation he filled for more than half a century till his death in 1589. Lossius collected a complete protestant Psalmody by far the most classical work of its kind to which he prefixed Melanchthon's encomium on music as adapted to the service of religion. Of his works, the principal are the one already alluded to entitled *Pauli modia, hoc est Cantica sacra veteris ecclesiae selecta*, folio Nuremberg 1553 reprinted at Wittenberg in 4 vols. 1569 and *Erotemata Musicae practicae*, &c. Nuremberg 1563-1570 1579 and 1590.—*Burau's Hist of Mus.* *Bug Diet of Mus.*

LOTICHIUS SECUNDUS (Peter) a distinguished Latin poet of the sixteenth century. He was a native of the county of Hanau in Germany, and he studied at Frankfurt, Marburg and Wittenberg. At the last-mentioned university he became intimate with Melanchthon and in the war in Saxony he served in the Protestant army. He afterwards visited France and Italy and having taken his degree in medicine at Padua, he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg in 1557. His death took place in 1560. The poems of Lotichius were first published in 1561, and they were reprinted at Amsterdam in 1754, 2 vols. 4to. In this edition are included the Latin poems of CHRISTIAN LOTICHIUS, the brother, and those of JOHN Peter Lotichius the grand-nephew of the subject of this article.—*Tatton's Hist. G. Bug*

LOUBERE (Simo de la) a native of Theissoue born 1644 principally known as

the author of a "Voyage to the Kingdom of Siam," which he was despatched on a diplomatic mission by the French court in 1657. There is an English translation of this work which contains many curious and interesting particulars. Louvois appears to have possessed some fancy, as well as solid acquirements. He was a good mathematician and wrote a treatise on equations, together with some miscellaneous poetry. On one occasion being arrested by the government at Madrid on suspicion of being a spy he continued for some time confined in the state prisons of that capital, but at length procuring his liberty returned to Thoulouse and died there in 1729.

—*Nova. Diet. Hist.*

LOUIS IX, king of France, canonised unto St Louis by the church of Rome, was the son of Louis VIII and Blanche of Castile. He was born in 1215 and succeeded his father in 1226 when being only in his twelfth year he was placed under the guardianship of his mother who was made regent of the kingdom. It was her great object to keep her morals untainted and to inculcate in him a strong attachment to religion with which view she married him early to a daughter of the count of Provence and surrounded him with ecclesiastics. It was to the honour of Louis, that although exceedingly devout, he knew the limits between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and was very jealous of usurpation in the latter. He also rejected the invitation of pope Gregory IX to unite in a crusade against the emperor Frederick II, and showed his talent for government by making a number of useful and salutary regulations for the improvement of the internal administration of France. Being attacked with a dangerous disease he made a vow in the event of recovering to march an army against the infidels and no remonstrance from his council and nobles, on the dangerous impolicy of such an expedition could prevent him from undertaking it. After a preparation of three years, he accordingly embarked in 1248 at Arques-Mortes, accompanied by his queen his brothers, and almost all the cavalry of France his force amounting to 50,000 men. The particulars of his eventful campaign in Egypt, until the surrender of himself and the remains of his army is a subject rather for history than biography. It is sufficient to observe here that with so much mistaken gallantry and superstition history affords no example of a greater union of fortitude, punctilious honour and humanity in a royal personage, than was displayed by Louis IX during this unfortunate expedition. The surrender of Damietta, still in possession of the French, was at length made the price of the monarch's freedom, a vast ransom being also claimed for his followers. These terms and a ten years' truce being agreed upon Louis, who punctually fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, embarked with about 6000 men, the sole remains of his army for Acre and spent four years more in fortifying the strong places in Palestine. On his return to France he displayed a consciousness approaching to me-

lancholy but applied to the government of his kingdom with exemplary diligence; and by his impartial administration of justice and wise regulations much advanced the happiness of his people. His devout attachment to the mendicant orders however, rendered him too favourable to their usurpations, and it was with great difficulty that he could be prevented from becoming a jansenist himself. His delicacy in matters of conscience was extreme in somuch that he yielded to all demands from his feudatories and neighbours, which he deemed correctly founded even to the great injury of the French crown and by this scrupulous equity so raised his character among foreigners that he was generally chosen arbiter of their differences. The dominion of Naples to his brother Charles of Anjou was rather acquiesced in than favoured by him and he continued to reign with great respectability until once more excited by the papal legate, to engage in a new crusade. This fanatical resolution was again encouraged by most of the leading nobility although many who recollect the disasters of the previous expedition were wise enough to deprecate it. The preparations for this new enterprise were long and expensive the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine being contemplated Its first object however proved to be Tunis the siege of which was undertaken by Louis who disembarked with a powerful army on the African coast, in August 1270. He had lain but a few days before Tunis when the heat of the climate and bad provisions produced a pestilence in his camp and after seeing one of his sons perish he was himself carried off on the 25th of the same month being then in the fifty sixth year of his age and forty fourth of his reign. The written instructions which the king left to his successor are equally honourable to his head and heart, and he deservedly ranks among the greatest and best of his race. A too superstitious feeling of devotion was his leading fault both as a man and a king but it did not prevent his showing considerable abilities, both as a warrior and ruler while the purity of his morals and the equity and benevolence of his nature were in the highest degree estimable. The Catholic church held his memory in great estimation and he was canonised by pope Boniface VIII in 1297 for precisely his greatest defects. His descendant, Louis XIII also proclamed the day dedicated to his honour to be declared a general feast of the church.—*Milit. Nova. Diet. Hist.*

LOUIS XIV, king of France, son of Louis XIII by Anne of Austria, was born 5th September 1638. He succeeded to the crown under the regency of his mother in 1643 who unfortunately allowed his education to be much neglected. The chief lesson inculcated was a high sense of his own importance, which however, being corrected by strong natural good sense, he was led by it to adopt a dignified propriety of demeanour, which always inspired respect, even in the midst of weaknesses and vices. His operation

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In a more important point of view was, however, unequivocally injurious, and led to those selfish concerns of the good of his subjects to the gratification of his own desire or glory which characterized the whole of his splendid, rather than fortunate reign. In 1659 the peace of the Pyrenees having concluded the long quarrel with Spain, the marriage of the young king with the infanta, Maria Theresa, followed in 1660 and the death of Mazarin taking place the ensuing year Louis resolved in future to govern by himself. Fortunately for this resolution able men in all departments had been formed under the preceding administration and among the rest Colbert, to whose genius he was indebted for the revival of commerce and the marine as well as for the splendid establishments of arts and manufactures which adorned the early period of his reign. The same excellent statesman although not learned himself also suggested to his sovereign the plan of persecuting the most eminent men of letters throughout Europe a scheme which at a very small expense procured him learned panegyrists in every quarter. The leading object of Louis was his own personal grandeur and a quarrel between the French and Spanish ambassadors in London gave him an opportunity so proudly to assert the superiority of his crown that it was never afterwards contested. A similar haughty resentment of a correction given to the insolence of the retainers of the French embassy at Rome was displayed and when the pope's nephew a cardinal was obliged to come to Paris to apologise the loftiness of his pretensions began to inspire a much higher notion of his power than of his moderation. War being renewed with Spain in 1667 the king took the field in person under the guidance of the great Turenne and almost all Flanders was reduced in a single campaign. A triple alliance between England Holland and Sweden, formed with a view to check the alarming progress of the French arms produced in 1668 the peace of Aix la Chapelle by which Franche Comté which had been occupied was restored and the conquests in Flanders retained. Magnificent plans of domestic improvement and a few years of peace followed until the riches of Holland tempted Louis, who had engaged on his side the venal and unprincipled Charles II of England to attempt its entire subjugation. Accordingly in 1672 with a vast army thoroughly disciplined he burst into the almost defenceless provinces and Amsterdam was only saved by laying the surrounding country under water. At this juncture William prince of Orange being raised to the stadholdership, revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen and while the principal potentates of Europe alarmed at the designs of France were induced to league against her Charles II was obliged by his parliament to desert her alliance. By these means Holland was evacuated as rapidly as it had been overrun, but Franche Comté was inseparably annexed to the French crown. The war which continued some years longer and chiefly to the advantage of France, being

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terminated in 1678 by the treaty of Nijmegen. During this war Louis, attended by nobles, ladies, and all the pomp and luxury of a court, undertaken several sieges in person. As he was never allowed to appear but when success was tolerably certain and was accompanied by historians to record his exploits, nothing that the art of flattery could devise was omitted to exalt him in his own estimation and that of Europe and it was at this time that he received from his subjects the surname of Great the application of which he may be said to have outlived both at home and abroad. The treaty of Nijmegen did not long terminate his plans of aggrandizement but the bombardment of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli which first followed was a very honourable application of the renewed maritime strength of France. His treatment of Genoa, the doge of which was obliged to repair in person and ask his pardon was a less excusable display of haughtiness. He was more foiled in his differences with pope Innocent XI a man of a proud and inflexible character who although he could not absolutely control the insolence of the retainers of the French embassy at Rome so annoyed it with ecclesiastical censures and otherwise acted with so much determination that Louis during the whole of his reign gained little by his unreasonable arrogance in this quarter which at the same time thwarted all his schemes in favour of the Stuarts. But if he was a refractory son of the church in points of personal punctilio he acquired the title of Most Christian by his endeavours to root out Calvinism from France which had now for some years existed in peaceful separation from the national church. The privileges of the Protestants were gradually infringed missionaries supported by dragoons, were employed for their conversion and severities were practised which excited horror throughout Protestant Europe. The stern and unfeeling Louvois declared in his letters to the officers— It was his Majesty's will that the extreme of rigour should be employed against those who refused to become of his religion. In 1685 this barbarous impolicy was consummated in the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which act deprived the Protestants of all exercise of their religion and even tore from them their children to be educated Catholics. Protestants were at the same time issued against emigration which did not prevent the escape of vast numbers of moral and conscientious people who carried their arts and industry to hostile nations. The religious zeal of Louis in this direction was not found incompatible with great self indulgence in regard to sexual intercourse and the histories of his amours and attachments are recorded by pens of all descriptions. With one mistress a married woman madame de Montespan he long lived in the most open manner bringing up his children by her with even royal expectations, and redigging her haughty and capricious humour to the extreme annoyances of every one except himself. This

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idence at length gave way to a singular attachment for the widow Scaron afterwards the celebrated madame Maintenon (see art. *Maintenon*) whom, in 1666, at the age of fifty having been some years a widower, he privately married, but never acknowledged as queen. The league of Augsburg against France was formed in the same year the soul of which was the prince of Orange whose acquisition of the crown of England, at the Revolution in 1688 added that kingdom to the continental confederacy. The forces of France being yet entire snatched Luxembourg and other eminent generals, renewed the successes of the former war, and the king in person took Namur. The naval defeat at La Hogue however proved a fatal blow to the renovated French marine, and the finances being exhausted by the numerous armies kept on foot, Louis was obliged in 1697 to sign the general peace of Ryswick which nearly restored Europe to its state before the war. Charles II king of Spain having been persuaded on his death bed, in 1700 to make a will in which he declared Philip duke of Anjou second grandson to Louis his sole heir the bequest was accepted with a view of uniting the two monarchies. This family accession soon produced another league against France the jealousy of England and Holland being converted into open hostility by the imprudence of Louis in declaring the son of James II king of England on the demise of his father in 1701. The new confederacy against France was between the emperor and the maritime powers, and the death of William during the preparations for war did not prevent it being waged under his successor queen Anne. Two great generals prince Eugene of Savoy and the duke of Marlborough in the hostilities which followed obtained victory after victory. The battle of Blenheim in 1704 proved more fatal to the French arms than any event for a century before, and being followed by that of Ramillies France began to tremble for her own safety. The great ministers, who had guided the destinies of that country during the early and splendid part of the reign of Louis were now no more and being succeeded by the mere personal favourites of the monarch and madame Maintenon, the usual results followed. Louis, however amidst all these misfortunes preserved a degree of fortitude and equanimity which merited and obtained the respect of his subjects, however they might suffer from the consequences of his ambition. While propositions of peace were made even including the recognition of the archduke Charles as king of Spain, to the exclusion of his grandson, new levies were made and thus continued till the pride of success being us strengthened the war was renewed in Spain, where the generalship of Vendome who gained some decided advantages. The overthrow of the whig administration in England which deprived Marlborough of his influence and introduced pacific counsels, was a still more important event for Louis and a suspension of hostilities with Great Britain quickly

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followed. Some advantages gained by Villars over the remaining confederates in the Low Countries following the treaty of Utrecht was concluded in 1713. The result of these protracted and bloody hostilities left the crown of Spain in the possession of Philip, who renounced his succession to that of France, Louis agreed to the demolition of Dunkirk and abandoned several of his former conquests in the Netherlands while England kept Minorca, Gibraltar and some barren tracts in North America, and Holland retained some frontier towns. Thus France suffered little in point of territory although prodigiously in reputation and internal prosperity. The latter part of the reign of Louis was also marked by much domestic calamity. The dauphin, his eldest son the duke of Burgundy, his grand son with his duchess, and one of their infant offspring all died within a short period, domestic losses, however appear to have very slightly affected Louis, who was a cold and distant parent and little moved by the sympathies of relationship. His latter years were farther disquieted by religious quarrels, and the spirit of superstitious devotion which so frequently marks the eve of life of a declining sensualist threw him into the power of his confessors, who were usually seconded by the bigoted seal of madame Maintenon. One of these priests Le Tellier a jesuit of a fiery and intolerant character urged Louis to violent measures against the Jansenists and incited him to procure from Rome a formal condemnation of their doctrine by the famous bull Unigenitus the reception of which decree was forced upon the Gallican church but not without opposition from many of its most respectable members. In the midst of these disputes the king's health rapidly declined but he surveyed the approach of death with calmness and resolution. He gave some excellent advice to the dauphin his great grandson in which he freely confessed the principal faults of his past reign intolerance excepted and expired on the 1st September 1715 in the seventy fifth year of his age and seventy second of his reign. He had the misfortune to outlive his popularity and some very natural if not very decorous joy was manifested by the people at his funeral. The age of Louis XIV will always be a memorable period in history and it cannot be denied that his personal character gave it some of its predominant features. However selfish the mere love of personal glory in a monarch in many ways it may tend to advance that of the nation which he governs. Such proved to be the case with France under the more prosperous portion of the reign of Louis XIV who while he possessed few of the qualities which create a nation or an era by his natural oratoriness, good sense, and even good taste, would have been respectable in any estimation. In alleviation of his faults, too, it must be admitted that no man was ever more exposed to moral perversion by a bad education and extravagant flattery. He was perpetually told that he was the greatest man upon earth;

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that his subjects, and all which they possessed were his property , and that his will ought to be universal law . That under such a course of stimulus, he should become ambitious, selfish and miserable was scarcely avoidable ; and had there not been something good in his disposition he must have merged into an unfeeling tyrant, which, setting religious prejudices aside he was not. For the rest if the age of Louis XIV was that in which the reputation of France for arms, arts and literature stood highest, it was also that of her wrench edness and humiliation and certainly the reign of this perverted monarch vastly increased the national grievances, which another half century rendered unendurable. One of the most able panegyrists of Louis has summed up his character by saying that if he was not a great king he was at least an able actor of royalty. Of late some great efforts have been made to revive French respect for this monarch but probably the preceding sentence will remain the most favourable one that will ever be pronounced by impartial posterity.—*Seecte de Louis XIV Mem. de St Simon Miser Element.*

LOUIS XV king of France great grand son and successor of the foregoing being the son of the duke of Burgundy and of Mary Adelaide of Savoy. He was born in 1710 and succeeded to the crown in 1715 soon after which the sole regency was claimed by Philip duke of Orleans as first prince of the blood whose right was acknowledged by the parliament in opposition to the testament of the late king. The young prince was placed under the tutelage of Fleury bishop of Frejus (afterwards cardinal) under whom he discovered an understanding of the common order with moderate good sense and nothing brilliant while a propensity to indolence and sensuality too plainly indicated the self abandonment and debauchery which subsequently ensued. He was crowned in 1722 and declared major the following year but the regent retained the chief power as prime minister until his death which however took place in a few months afterwards. His successor in the ministry was the duke of Bourbon who negotiated a marriage between the king and Maria Leszinska daughter of Stanislaus, king of Poland which marriage took place in 1725. Not long after Fleury became prime-minister which post, notwithstanding his great age he held until his death in 1743. The spirit of the government of this prelate was happily peaceful a war with the emperor in 1733 which annexed the duchies of Lorraine and Bar to the crown of France being the principal foreign occurrence of it. For a few years Louis lived with his queen by whom he had one son and several daughters with some regard to appearances, but after a while, he was captivated by the studied allurements of the court ladies and entertained three mistresses successively one of whom was installed his mistress with all the distinction attending that office in the former court of France. From this time he indulged his propensities in this direc-

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tion without moderation or delicacy, and his whole court assumed the immoral hue of his master. The death of the emperor Charles VI, in 1740 brought on a new continental war when France joined with Prussia and Poland in an attempt to raise the elector of Bavaria to the empire in opposition to the house of Austria, whose interests were espoused by England, Holland and Sardinia. In 1744 Louis took the field in person and was present at the reduction of several places. At Metz he was attacked by a dangerous illness, which spread consternation through all France and obtained for him the name of " well beloved " and not to discredit human nature he himself showed some sensibility on being informed of his people's affection. In the next year he viewed (at a safe distance) the victory obtained by marshal Saxe over the English at Fontenoy and the French took most of the strong towns in the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, but were unsuccessful in Italy and their marine was once more totally ruined by the English. The treaty of Aix la-Chapelle in 1748 again restored peace to Europe and the French ministry turned its attention to domestic improvements and the most splendid establishment of the reign the royal military school of Paris was established in 1751. Disputes between the clergy and the magistracy at this time produced considerable agitation throughout France and in consequence of the ferment occasioned by these quarrels, a fanatic named Damiens, was induced in 1757 to attempt to kill the king in the midst of his guards. He received a stab which was not dangerous and although the assassin was evidently insane and without accomplices, to the disgrace both of the government and the nation he was put to death with the most diabolical tortures. Before this time the unsettled state of affairs in America and the East Indies had occasioned a renewal of the war between France and England attended with continental hostilities, in which France became allied with her old rival, the house of Austria and England with Prussia. Although the events were at first favourable to the French arms the final result was most glorious to the English, and the interference of Spain, by virtue of the family compact, only added to the triumph and acquisitions of Great Britain. The weakness of Louis, whose mistresses and favourites were chiefly selected by his favourite mistress Pompadour was greatly instrumental in producing these disasters which terminated in the treaty of Paris in 1763 by which France endured a considerable loss of territory. The death of madame Pompadour did not free Louis from female influence of the most degrading nature. He immediately gave her a successor in the more dissolute mademoiselle Barry and moreover indulged himself in debaucheries which were altogether unprecedented. At the same time his government became more severe and arbitrary. The tyrannical conduct of the duke d'Aiguillon having involved him with the parliament of Brittany he was accused in that of Paris but was

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snatched from punishment by royal intercession. All the parlements then made a common cause, which ended by the king in 1771, overthrowing the whole existing system of judicial administration in France and establishing a new one in its place. The exhausted state of the finances at the same time led to new and burthensome imposts, which augmented public discontent, in the midst of which Louis being attacked by the small pox died unlamented on the 10th of May 1774, in the sixty fifth year of his age and sixteenth of his reign. During this reign the arts and sciences made a great progress in France and the voyages of the French mathematicians to the equatorial and polar regions in order to measure a degree of the meridian were equally honourable to the government and persons employed. Louis himself possessed much more information than his predecessor being well versed in history and geography. He was also polite affable and naturally humane, but want of strength of character and sensual indulgence which destroy both physical and moral sensibility degraded him equally as a monarch and a man, nor would he have claimed a place in this volume to the exclusion of better monarchs of France had not at been deemed of moment to show the personal character of the sovereigns who almost immediately preceded the French Revolution. So satisfied was Louis XV himself of some coming storm that he selfishly congratulated himself that, bad as things were they would last his time which barely proved the case while the consequence of so much miserable profligacy and misrule burst with double force over the head of his devoted successor.—*New Diet Hist. Milt. Vie privée de Louis XV.*

LOUIS XVI king of France grandson of the preceding and son of the dauphin Louis, and Maria Josepha of Saxony was born in August 1754. His father a prince of much strictness of character carefully superintended the education of his three sons the youngest of whom is now king of France and placed them under preceptors who paid a guarded attention to their morals. Their care in this respect perfectly succeeded with Louis the eldest, who without displaying any brilliancy of parts, was humane, averse to flattery, simple in his tastes, and fond of retirement. He was married in 1770 to Maria Antoinette of Austria, daughter of the empress Maria Theresa, and sister to the emperor Joseph II and ascended the throne in May 1774 being then in his twenty-first year. His first prime minister was M. de Maurepas, who had occupied the same station in the late reign but who had been exiled. By the influence of that statesman the ancient parlements were restored which was a popular measure but too late and insufficient to materially mitigate the public. It was the lot of Louis XVI like Charles I, to come to the crown when great changes were taking place in the minds of men, and while the despotism and extravagance of the last two reigns had operated to open the eyes of

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the people to the evil of arbitrary sway a set of able and eloquent writers rose up, who, by the naked power of argument and ridicule, exposed all the weaknesses of ancient institutions, and endeavoured to re-model the whole fabric of public opinion. The finances were also in a state of great derangement, and although Louis himself was very moderate in his expenses his economical plans were all thwarted by the profusion of his consort and the princesses of the blood. A suspicion of bias on the part of the queen, in favour of her own family was also prevalent, while the mixture of haughtiness and levity in her character and her imprudences of conduct, deprived her of the esteem and affection of all but the few courtiers who profited by her fashions. The situation of France in the quarrel between Great Britain and her revolted colonies unfortunately for Louis also afforded a temptation for interference too accordant with the standard policy of France to be neglected by his then minister the count de Vergennes, who supported by the queen's party prevailed against the king's opinion not to show any partiality to the colonies. The complaints of England at this conduct being disregarded open war took place in 1778 and although France and her allies succeeded in detaching America from the British crown that event and the manner in which it was brought about evidently hastened the revolution. Previously to affairs reaching this crisis, various ministers were employed some of which had enlarged views although little in accordance with the anomalous state of the country until at length the finances were entrusted to the famous Necker whose dismissal in 1781 in consequence of the enmity which his economical plans excited in the courtiers and the queen made room for the appointment of M. de Calonne. By some specious operations this last minister restored an apparent prosperity for a short time and gave free vent to the profusion of the court but the result, at no distant period was a derangement of the finances to so alarming an extent that it was necessary to lay the state of affairs before a national assembly. An inferior kind of body to the States General termed the Notables selected by the king a nomination, from the different orders of the state was collected for this purpose to whom the enormous deficit, which had hitherto been kept secret, was disclosed. Extensive taxation was proposed to make good the deficiency which the parliament of Paris refusing to register it was banished together with the duke of Orleans who, under the mask of patriotism was endeavouring to work the ruin of the king. After various abortive expedients, Necker was recalled and the dressed alternative of an assembly of the States General resorted to which critical measure took place in May 1789. As it is simply intended in this article to touch upon a few points of this eventful crisis, which exhibit the course of events which led to the destruction of the king, it is not necessary to dwell upon the proceedings, which terminated

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in the Ottomans declaring themselves " the National Assembly " During these violent contests, the king vacillated between opposite counsels, until at length perceiving the obvious tendency of the measures pursued to the subversion of monarchical power and being urged by the queen and the princes of the blood he was induced to give orders for assembling the troops round the capital, and for the dismissals and exile of Necker Paris burst into a flame on this event, commotions took place in which the soldiers refused to act against the citizens The Bastile was attacked and taken and resistance being in vain the king recalled Necker Schemes for a new constitution, and new measures of finance, were then discussed with tolerable composure until a scarcity of provisions following the people were roused into fury and a dreadful insurrection took place in which a numerous armed mob marched to Versailles broke into the palace, massacred some of the guards, and compelled the king, queen and family to accompany them to Paris A great emigration of the most zealous friends of royalty now took place and the endeavours of these partisans to produce hostile interference from without, only served to hasten the destruction of the king and his queen The National Assembly in the mean time formed a new constitution on the basis of limited monarchy which the king solemnly swore to observe but the increasing emigration of the clergy nobles and members of the royal family while troops were collected and openly formed into an army on the frontiers, naturally awakened public suspicion and popular ferment took place both in the capital and the provinces These suspicions Louis endeavoured to allay by formally announcing to foreign courts his acceptance of the constitution but his character for sincerity received an indebt stamp by his attempt to escape in June 1791 This step when the royal party were stopped on the frontiers, and brought back prisoners to Paris he endeavoured to defend on the ground of the danger and insults to which himself and still more the queen was exposed, from the Parisian mob but as our flight was at the same time evidently connected with the plans of the emperor Leopold and the congress, the confidence of the people could never be restored In the mean time the National Assembly proceeded to complete their labours, and in September 1791 presented to the king the constitutional act which he solemnly accepted and swore to maintain inviolable They soon after dissolved themselves, and were succeeded by a legislative assembly appointed by internal election The schemes of interposition and conquest becoming still more and more obvious, in the following April war was declared against the emperor and a decree passed the Convention for forming a camp of twenty thousand men round Paris This last measure the king, who regarded it as intended to overawe the moderate party and strengthen the jacobins, refused to sanction, as he likewise did a severe decree against the refractory clergy He also

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dissolved some of the popular ministers, who had been forced upon him, and by all these proceedings excited so much discontent, that a furious populace made their way into the Tuilleries, and treated the king with gross personal insults The approach of the duke of Brunswick preceded by an insulting and threatening manifesto in which the acceptance of the constitution by Louis was treated as an involuntary compliance, completed the exasperation of the people and at length Petion the mayor of Paris appeared at the head of the sections at the bar of the National Convention and demanded the deposition of the king The determination of this point was fixed for the 10th of August on which fatal day a numerous body of insurgents attacked the Tuilleries in the defence of which nearly the whole of the Swiss guards were massacred The king and family had previously taken shelter in the hall of the National Convention which immediately proceeded to declare the suspension of the royal authority in the person of Louis XVI and to decree the convocation of a National Assembly for the ensuing month The king and his family were then imprisoned in the Temple while various massacres and enormities succeeded of the most appalling description All of these were however surpassed by the horrid murder of upwards of one thousand state prisoners on the 2d and 3d September; among whom was the beautiful princess of Lamballe whose bleeding head stuck upon a pike to the stern infamy of the perpetrators, was shown to the queen whose intimate and favourite she had been Under the influence of a spirit so baneful the result of many generations of misgovernment the final fall of the most unhappy victim of it could not be distant After royalty had been abolished in the new convention by acclamation no intention was soon avowed of bringing the king to trial in breach of the constitution which declared his person inviolable On the 11th December 1792, he was accordingly brought to the bar to answer to the heads of accusation drawn up against him for the crimes of tyranny and treason towards the nation He defended himself with judgment and presence of mind and received the assistance of three eminent advocates, who generously took upon themselves the hazard of so unpopular an act He was found guilty by a small majority and the punishment of death was decreed against him He employed the short interval allowed him, in the preparations for death enjoined by his religion to which he was sincerely devoted and on the 21st January 1793 was led to the scaffold, where his behaviour partook of the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering to which he had been so mercilessly exposed He declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was rudely interrupted by the noise of drums and the hands of the executioner His body was thrown into a pit, filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment Such was the tragical end of Louis XVI

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a victim to the thoughtlessness and meanness of his ancestors, himself being possibly one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France. In vigour of mind and firmness of resolution he was certainly deficient, but perhaps few princes, more possessed of these characters, would have been able to extricate themselves with honour from the perils which surrounded him. His subervience to the queen, and the weak and profuse party who availed themselves of her influence proved undoubtedly his most fatal political failing. In point of acquirement, Louis XVI was by no means deficient, he wrote well and excelled in clearness of expression and methodical arrangement. Of the possession of these talents and no small extent of information, the instructions to the navigator Perouse drawn up by his own hand form an unequivocal proof. This unhappy monarch left a son and a daughter the latter of whom married her cousin the present dauphin of France and still survives. The unhappy son regarded by the mockery of etiquette as Louis XVII died miserably in 1795 at the early age of eight, in the brutal custody to which after the death of his father he was committed.—*Hist. of the French Rev. Memoirs by Le Tressan de Malville. Memoirs by Stourac.*

LOUIS XVIII (STANISLAUS XAVIER de France) second son of the dauphin the son of Louis XV and brother of Louis XVI born at Versailles, Nov 17 1755. As a boy he is said to have manifested a disposition tinged with much timidity and reserve but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother (now Charles X) with whom he was educated, and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. His debut in public life was made soon after the accession of his elder brother to the throne when he presented the new monarch with a pamphlet of his own writing entitled *Mes Pensées*, which, however appears to have given but little satisfaction to the unfortunate prince to whom it was addressed and who is reported, at a subsequent interview to have requested the royal author to keep hence forward his thoughts to himself. On the breaking out of the Revolution the count de Provence, as he was then styled fled from Paris to Coblenz on the 20th June 1791 and then took a principal share in the organisation of the system of emigration. The progress of the republican arms afterwards compelled him to abandon this asylum for Turin where he was received by his father in law the king of Sardinia, but subsequently again removed to Vienna, under the name of the count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. In 1796 he joined the army of the prince de Condé, then at Regal, and two years afterwards was formally acknowledged king of France by the emperor Paul of Russia, at whose invitation he took up his residence for awhile in the distant castle of Mittau in Courland. The weakness of his new ally however soon put

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an end to his continuance in this abode. He received peremptory orders to quit the Russian territories in a week, and took refuge at Warsaw, whence the king of Prussia, on his refusing to renounce his throne in favour of Bonaparte compelled him to retire as a last resource to England. Here he was hospitably received at Hartwell, a seat belonging to the marquis of Buckingham, engaged for his residence where he remained till the fall of Napoleon in 1814 drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. From that he was again driven by the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and he retired into the Netherlands till the battle of Waterloo, by completely breaking the power of his opponent restored him to his crown. He survived this second elevation nine years dying in his sixty ninth year on the 16th of September 1824. For a considerable time previously to his decease a dry grypnopelis in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking while his attachment to the pleasures of the table assisted a natural tendency to corpulence and aided materially to produce the calamitous state, which terminating in a paralyse of the lower extremities was the more immediate cause of his dissolution. As the restored monarch of France Louis XVIII acted with great temper and policy, at least on his second return to his capital after the battle of Waterloo when it required no mean degree of skill to render the intrusion of the foreign armies, which made him king of France palatable to the people over whom he was called to reign. He soon also adopted the ancient maxims of his family in regard to neighbours, as was evinced by the manner in which the invasion of Spain was prepared for under the pretext of a sanitary cordon. Besides the pamphlet already mentioned Louis XVIII was the author of *Le Mariage Secret* a comedy in three acts in which he is reported to have been assisted by his secretary Ducus, the imitator of Shakespeare. This piece which is not devoid of merit, was brought out under the name of Desfaucherure. Two operas also were the offspring of his pen, "Panurge" and the "Caravane du Caire" to which Gretry composed the music. His other writings are an account of his journey or rather flight to Coblenz, which M de Talleyrand is said to have characterized as the "Journey of Harlequin who is always afraid and always hungry", and a few political articles exhibiting no great force or talent in the *Journal de Paris* during the year 1814.—*Ann. Eng.*

LOUIS (Aurivory) an eminent French surgeon born in 1725 at Metz, where his father was a surgeon major in the military hospital. After finishing his studies at home he went to Paris, where he became surgeon to the Salpêtrière. He afterwards served professionally some years in the wars in Germany; and in 1764 he succeeded Morand as secretary to the Parisian academy of Surgery. He died in 1792 leaving besides several surgical and anatomical publications, a tract, entitled "Observations sur l'Electromé, et ses effets

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new "Economic animal" 1771 anno.—*Dict. Hist. Belg. Univ.*

LOUREIRO (Jorn de) a Portuguese botanist, born at Lisboa about 1715. Having entered into the ecclesiastical state, his zeal led him to go as a missionary to Cochinchina. To his religious duties he joined the practice of medicine which was the means of his obtaining permission to remain in the country. Not being sufficiently provided with European remedies he was induced to collect and examine the plants of Cochinchina by means of which he gained a practical knowledge of botany. He afterwards visited China, Bengal Malabar and the island of Mozambique whence he procured a large and valuable store of dried plants. Having returned to Portugal after thirty six years absence he arranged the materials he had obtained and published them under the title of *Fiora Cochinchinensis* Lisbon 1790 2 vols. 4to of which a second edition with notes by professor Wildenow appeared at Berlin 1798 2 vols. 8vo. Loureiro died at Lisbon in 1796.—*Bug. Univ.*

LOUTHERBOURG or LUTHIERSBURG (Philippe James) a landscape painter of eminence born at Strasburg in 1740. He studied under Tischbein and afterwards under Cassanova, and displayed great talents in the delineation of battle hunting pieces &c. After having been admitted a member of the academy of Painting at Paris where he was first settled he removed in 1771 to London where he was employed in the decorations of the opera house and also at Drury lane theatre. He subsequently contrived an exhibition called the Eidophonium somewhat on the plan of the Diorama, which however did not prove a very profitable speculation. In 1782 he was nominated a royal academician and as a landscape painter he possessed de served celebrity. His character was several respects eccentric and he was so far infatuated with the reveries of animal magnetism as to have accompanied the impostor Cagliostro to Switzerland where he intended to remain. He however returned to England and died at Hammersmith near London in 1812.—*Bug. Univ. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

LOUVERTURE (Toussaint) a famous negro chief who by his courage intelligence and activity obtained an almost unbounded influence over his comrades during the commotions which preceded the independence of Hayti or St Domingo. In 1795 general Boisracheau confided to Toussaint the command of a division of the French army destined to oppose the English, and his services were rewarded by the directory. From the period of his first taking arms he appears to have conceived the project of becoming an independent sovereign. He expelled from the island the French commissioner Santonax and with the utmost vigilance proceeded towards the execution of his designs. In 1799 the colony became the prey of intestine divisions, and a civil war took place between Toussaint and the mulatto general Ragaud, in which the for

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mer proved triumphant, and remained without a rival at home. On the accession of Bonaparte to power the negro chief by threats of submission and measures of defiance, endeavoured to secure his authority. At length, the arrival of general Leclerc with a French fleet and army in February 1801 put an end to his temporising policy and after a short but brave resistance he was compelled to submit. After a time he was transported to France, and confined first in the temple at Paris and then in the fortress of Joux, where he died in 1803. *Bug. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LOUVET DE COUVRAY (Jules Hartier) a French advocate and man of letters, distinguished as an actor in the troubled scenes of the Revolution. At the commencement of political commotions, he joined the popular party and displayed a decided aversion to royalty and nobility. He published a romance or novel entitled *Emilie de Varmont, ou le Divorce nécessaire* 1791 in support of the then prevalent opinions relative to marriage and on the 25th of December 1791 he spoke at the bar of the National Assembly in favour of a decree of accusation against the emigrant princes. In September 1792 he was chosen a deputy to the Convention when he attached himself to the party of the Girondists and he voted for the trial of Louis XVI and also for the death of that prince with a proviso that execution should be delayed till after the acceptance of the constitution by the people. He attacked with great energy Robespierre and the Jacobins and connected himself intimately with Roland and other persons of similar principles. In consequence of this conduct he was denounced by the Terrorists, and included in an order of arrest issued on the 2d of June 1794. He does not appear to have taken any part in the spirited efforts made by Lanjuinais, Vergnaud and Guadet in the Convention to reassert their prosecutors. Having escaped from the capital he retired to Cass with several of his colleagues and employed himself in writing against the Jacobins. He was declared an outlaw on which he fled to Brittany and thence to the department of the Garonne. At length he separated from his companions and returned to Paris where he kept himself concealed till after the fall of Robespierre. He subsequently published an account of his adventures during the time of his proscription entitled *Notices sur l'Historie et le Récit de mes Perils* a work written in a romantic style which has been translated into English and other languages. Louvet recovered his seat in the Convention in March 1795 and he occupied the presidency in June following. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred, which he quitted in May 1797, and died at Paris, the 25th of August, that year. After having, for a short time in 1798 edited the *Journal des Débats* he published another called *La Sentinel*, but he is chiefly known in literature as the author of a licentious novel *la Vie de Chevalier Faublas*. —*Dictionnaire H. M. de 18me. S. Dict. Hist.*

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LOVE (*Christopher*) an eminent presbyterian divine, was born at Cardiff in 1618. He was at first apprenticed in London but he subsequently prevailed upon his father to allow him to go to the university and he became a servitor of New Inn Oxford in 1635. After graduating as BA he entered into orders and soon after obtained his master's degree but refusing to subscribe to the canons, or joined by archbishop Laud he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. When the presbyterian government was established he was ordained to preach at St Mary's Aldermanbury. He was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge where he behaved so impetuously as to draw upon himself the censure even of his own party. He was appointed one of the assembly of divines, and was also one of the London ministers who signed a declaration against the king's death. He subsequently engaged in a plot to assist the Scots before whom Charles II had taken the covenant, to advance that prince to the throne of England which conspiracy being detected by the vigilance of Cromwell Mr Love and Mr Gibbons were tried and executed by beheading on Tower Hill August 22 1651. Mr Love was accompanied at his death by three eminent nonconformist divines Asaph Calamy and Manton and the whole of the presbytery ran party deemed him a martyr to their cause. His works consist of sermons and various tracts on various subjects in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Heale's Puritan Aylesbury's Catalogus Brit. Min.*

LOVE (*James*) a dramatic writer and performer whose family name was Dance having been the son of the city architect who built the Mansion house. The subject of this article was educated at Westminster school and Cambridge university. His first literary production was a defence of sir Robert Walpole. A severe poetical satire against that minister having appeared entitled 'Are these things so?' Mr Dance wrote a reply called

'Yes they are what then?' which procured him a handsome present from the premier and rendered him for a while a dangler at levees in hopes of political preferment. Disappointed in his expectations and involved in difficulties he went on the stage under the assumed name of Love. His first essays were made in a strolling company after which he performed at Dublin and then at Edinburgh where he was manager for some years. In 1762 he removed to Drury lane theatre and continued there till his death in the beginning of the year 1774. As an actor he excelled in the character of Falstaff. The dramatic productions of his pen are *Pamela*, a comedy acted at Goodman's fields in 1742. *The Village Wedding* a pastoral entertainment 1767, and *The Lady's Frolic* a comic opera, acted at Drury lane in 1760.—*Theatrical Dict.*

LOVELACE (*Richard*) an elegant poet of the seventeenth century was the eldest son of sir William Lovelace of Woolwich Kent whence he was born about 1618. He received his grammatical education at the Charter-

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house and in 1634 became a gentleman commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he graduated MA in 1636. On leaving Oxford he repaired to court, and being taken into favour by lord Goring he entered the army and became a captain. On the pacification at Berwick he took possession of his estate and was deputed by the county to deliver the Kentish petition to the house of Commons which giving offence he was imprisoned in the Gate-house, from which he was released on giving security not to quit the country without permission. He expended the whole of his estate in the support of the royal cause and after entering into the French service in 1648 returned to England and was again imprisoned until the king's death when he was once more set at liberty. His condition was at this time very destitute, and strongly contrasted with Anthony Wood's gay description of his handsome person and splendid appearance in the outset of life. He died in great poverty in an obscure alley near Shoe-lane in 1658. His poems which are light and elegant but occasionally involved and fantastic are published under the title of *Lectaea*, under which name he complimented Miss Lucy Sacheverell a young lady of beauty and fortune who on a false report of his death married another person. Colossal Lovelace who for spirit and gallantry has been compared to sir Philip Sidney also wrote two plays *The Scholar* a comedy and *The Soldier* a tragedy.—*Bioog. Dram. Ellis's Specimens.*

LOWIBOVD (*EDWARD*) a modern minor poet, was the son of a merchant's gentleman who became a director of the East India Company and who died in 1737 and left him an independent fortune. The date of his birth is unknown but he died at his house at Hampton on the 27th of September 1775. He wrote several papers in the *World*, and his poems consisting of 2 vols 12mo published after his death display some originality of manner with considerable sprightliness and ingenuity.—*Chalmers's Poets.*

LOW (*George*) the name of a Scottish clergyman of the last century born in 1746 at Edsa' in Fife-shire. He studied both at Aberdeen and Edinburgh and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the various branches of natural history. In 1813 nearly twenty years after the decease of the author a treatise of his entitled *Fauna Orcadensis*, appeared in one vol. 4to. He is said to have left behind him other works in manuscript, containing a translation of *Torfinus* with many interesting particulars respecting the Orkney islands in one of which he enjoyed a small benefice till his death in 1795.—*Ains. Biog.*

LOWERDAHL (*Ulric Frederic Werdemar count von*) a celebrated military officer and engineer born at Hamburg in 1700. His father was grand-marshal and minister of the king of Poland. The son entered young into the army and after having served in Hungary Naples, Sicily, and else-

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whose, he returned to Poland in 1731 and was made colonel of infantry and commander of the royal home guards. He then studied gunnery and fortification, and in 1733 he was appointed field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service and he subsequently entered into that of Russia. He accepted the commandant of lieutenant general in the French army in 1743 and distinguished himself at the sieges of several towns in Flanders, and at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1747 he increased his reputation by the taking of Bergen op-Zoom and other places in consequence of which he was created a marshal of France. His death took place after some years of retirement, in 1755.—*Morat. Bug. Urn.*

LOWER (Richard) a physician and anatomist of considerable eminence in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Cornwall and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch college Oxford where he took the degree of M.A. in 1653. He assisted Dr Willis, in his anatomical researches and in his professional practice and in 1665 he published a work entitled *Distributio Thome Williae, MD et Prof. Oxon de Febribus Vindictae adversus L. de Mearne MD Svo.* About the same time he engaged in experiments on the transfusion of blood from one animal to another of which an account was published in the Philosophical Transactions. He now took his doctor's degree and having removed to London he was chosen FRS in 1667 and he also became a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his *Tractatus de Cordis item de motu et colore Sanguinis, et Chylis in sanguine Transtus* a valuable production to which he owes his reputation as a man of science. He died in January 1690/91 and was buried at St Tudy near Bodmin in Cornwall.—*Blog. Brit.*

LOWMAN (Moses) a learned dissenting divine was born at London in 1680. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden and being admitted a minister was in 1710 chosen preacher to a dissenting congregation at Clapham where he remained during the rest of his life. He particularly distinguished himself in metaphysics and divinity and was extremely conversant in Jewish literature and antiquities the result of which appeared in a learned Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews in answer to Morgan's Moral Philosopher. He had also a share in a periodical work called *Occasional Papers* and was author of *An Argument from Prophecy to prove that Jesus is the Messiah*, *An Argument to prove a priori, the Unity and Perfections of God*, *A Paraphrase and Notes upon the Revelations*, and three tracts on the Shechinah, the Logos &c.—*Chandler's Funeral Sermon for Lowman.*

LOWRY FRS. (WILSON) a modern engraver of great skill and eminence in his profession and celebrated for his intimate acquaintance with many of the sciences in particular with those of anatomy and geology

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He was the son of Mr Sowickhead Lowry a portrait painter of Whitehaven where he was born January 24, 1762. He is said to have reached the age of fifteen before he displayed any decided partiality for the profession in which he afterwards so prominently distinguished himself at which period of his life the accidental inspection of a portfolio containing a selection of Woollett's best prints, produced so strong an impression on him as to decide the nature of his future pursuits, although circumstances prevented his immediately acting upon the determination he then formed. A youthful freak induced him to quit his paternal roof and in company with a friend whose years and experience did not exceed his own to wander up to London supporting themselves on the road by acting occasionally in the humble capacity of house painters. A return to his friends however soon took place and he re-established himself with them in the neighbourhood of Worcester in which city an acquaintance commenced between him and Mr Ross an engraver of some ingenuity from whom he received his first instructions in the art. In his eighteenth year he again visited the metropolis where he was fortunate enough to obtain patronage and encouragement from the late alderman Boydell by whom he was not only employed but introduced to several valuable acquaintances especially to Mr (afterwards sir William) Blizard. This eminent surgeon finding in his young friend a strong predilection for medical studies procured him gratuitous access to the best anatomical lectures with a view of assisting him in making surgery his profession but after several years attendance at the hospitals, dec. Mr Lowry abandoning from some unknown cause a sudden distaste for this line of life returned with renewed ardour to engraving in which pursuit however the knowledge he had now acquired of anatomy was of considerable advantage to him. Having obtained a ticket as a student in the Royal Academy he soon distinguished himself for his skill in drawing the human figure and made a rapid progress in his art to the improvement of which he afterwards contributed by a variety of useful inventions. Among these may be reckoned a new ruling machine possessing the property of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradation from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation. Upon this instrument, originally invented in 1790, he some years after made a considerable improvement and constructed a new one capable of drawing lines to a point and of forming concentric circles. In 1798 he first introduced the use of diamond points for etching an invention highly important on account of the equality of tone produced by them, as well as of their durability. Many other useful improvements in engraving were also discovered by him and he was the first person who succeeded in what is technically termed biting steel in well, the secret of which was eventually purchased from him by Mr Heath. Mr Lowry having

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now attained to the highest rank of the peculiar walk of art which he had adopted, was employed on a great variety of first-rate productions, among which our limits will only allow us to particularise Messrs Longman's edition of Dr Bass's Cyclopaedia, commenced in 1800 which for nearly twenty years occupied a considerable portion of his time and attention. Wilkins's "Vitravers" and "Magnæ Græcas," Nicholson's "Architectural Dictionary," and lastly "The Encyclopædia Metropolitana," on which he was employed till his last illness deprived the world of art of one of its brightest ornaments, June 23, 1824. His chief œuvre is considered to be an engraving "From the Dore Portico at Athens in Nicholson's Architecture." Of his engravings of machinery one of Ramsden's Sextant never exposed to sale but given gratuitously with the instrument, is decidedly his masterpiece. Mr Lowry who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1812 was a favourer of the Barkleyan system, and published an ingenious letter on the Moyses account of the Deluge in the Imperial Magazine January 1820.—*Ann. Biog.*

LOWTH (WILLIAM) a distinguished divine was the son of William Lowth an apothecary and citizen of London where he was born in 1681. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors school whence he was elected in 1675 into St John's college Oxford where in 1683 he graduated M.A. and proceeded bachelor of divinity in 1688. Being recommended by his worth and learning to Dr Mew bishop of Winchester that prelate made him his chaplain and gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester and in 1699 presented him to the rectory of Bunton. His studies were strictly confined within his own province, but having been in the habit of making marginal notes relating to criticism and philology he communicated them freely. He furnished Dr Potter with notes to his edition of Clemens Alexandrinus and Dr Hudson with remarks for his edition of Josephus and similar assistance was received by several other distinguished editors. The professional works of this learned divine whose private character was exceedingly excellent, are "A Vindication of the Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament" "Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures" "A Commentary on the Prophetic Books of the Old Testament" and several sermons and tracts.—*Heg. Brit.*

LOWTH (ROBERT) second son of the preceding and a distinguished English prelate was born at Bunton 27th November 1710. He received his education at Winchester school, whence he was elected in 1730 to New college Oxford of which he was chosen a fellow in 1734. In 1737 he graduated M.A., and in 1741 was elected professor of poetry in the university of Oxford. The first preferment which he obtained in the church was the rectory of Ovington in Hampshire in 1744, and in 1748 he accompanied Mr Legge afterwards chancellor of the Exchequer to Berlin, and the following year attended the

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sons of the duke of Devonshire as tutor, during their travels on the continent. On his return he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester by bishop Headly, and three years afterwards presented with the rectory of East Woodhay. In 1752 he married Mary, the daughter of Lawrence Jackson, esq., and the next year gave the public his "De sacra Poesi Hebreorum, Praelectiones Academicæ, &c." Of this work, to which the duties of the author's professorship gave occasion all the best critics speak in unqualified praise. In 1754 he received the degree of DD from the university of Oxford by diploma, and in 1755 went to Ireland, as chaplain to the marquis of Hartington appointed lord lieutenant who nominated him bishop of Limerick which preferment he exchanged for a prebend of Durham and the rectory of Sedgefield. In the year 1758 at the visitation of the bishop he preached a sermon in favour of free inquiry in matters of religion which has been often reprinted and is much admired and the same year published his "Life of William of Wykeham," &c., which work in 1762 was followed by "A short Introduction to the English Grammar." The latter production has gone through a great number of editions, and may be deemed the precursor of that attention to grammatical accuracy and precision which has since distinguished the best writers of English prose. In 1756 a misunderstanding took place between Doctors Lowth and Warburton the latter of whom took offence at certain passages in the "Praelectiones concerning the book of Job which he believed to be aimed at the theory of his Divine Legislation of Moses." A private correspondence took place and the difference seemed to be amicably composed until renewed by Warburton in an "Appendix concerning the Book of Job" added to the second edition of his Divine Legislation. In this production he indulged freely in the acumen and affected contempt, by which his controvercy was so unfavourably distinguished and thereby produced a reply from Dr Lowth in "A Letter to the Right Rev the Author of the Divine Legislation of Moses," which has become memorable at once for the shiftness and severity of its criticism. The dispute was carried on for some time by assistant pens on both sides, but the ultimate silence of the Warburtonians gave the victory to their antagonist. In 1766 Dr Lowth was appointed bishop of St David's, whence in a few months afterwards he was translated to the see of Oxford. In 1777 he succeeded Dr Tavick in the diocese of London, and the next year published the last of his literary labours, "Israhel: a New Translation" with a preliminary dissertation and notes, which version is very highly esteemed. On the death of archbishop Cornwallis, the primacy was offered to Dr Lowth, but he declined that dignity in consequence of his advanced age and family afflictions. In 1788 he lost his eldest daughter and in 1793 his second daughter suddenly expired, while presiding at the tea-table his

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which was suddenly cut off in the prime of life. He died on the 3rd November 1767 at his palace of Fulham, in the seventy seventh year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, this highly respectable prelate printed some sermons and poems, particularly as "Ode to the People of Great Britain" and "The Judgment of Hercules." *Dodley's Ann. Reg for 1768.* *Brit. Piastor.*

LOYOLA (IGNATIUS) founder of the order of the jesuits, was descended from a noble family and born in the year 1491 at the castle of Loyola, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. At an early age he was sent to court, where he became page to king Ferdinand but inhabiting a love for arms, he subsequently embraced the military profession. He was an able and active officer and particularly distinguished himself against the French at the siege of Pamplona, where he received a severe wound in his left leg and had his right thigh broken by a cannon shot. During the progress of a lingering cure he occupied him self chiefly in perusing the lives of the saints which religious romance operated upon his heated mind as much as reading of a kindred class did upon that of Don Quixote. Envied of rivaling the fame of the saintly founders Francis and Dominic he made a vow to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return very hung up his arms in the church of Montserrat and dedicated himself to the blessed Virgin. He then proceeded to Manresa where he lived chiefly among the poor of the hospital begging his bread from door to door and enduring the most extreme humilitation. He left Manresa in 1523 and repaired to Rome where he received the benediction of Adrian VI and then found his way to Venice from which city he obtained a passage to Joppa, and soon after reached Jerusalem. Some wild schemes for converting the natives induced the representatives of papal authority in Palestine who feared the consequences to send him speedily back again to Europe. *On account of his deficiency in learning on reaching Spain* he entered himself in 1526 a student of the university of Alcala where he learned to read Latin and in the course of two years study was admitted to the lectures of philosophy. He however profited little by these and acquired nothing, by attempting every thing and all at the same time. At length having gained four proselytes as companions he assumed a particular habit, and took to preaching. A report of these proceedings reaching the Inquisition he was prohibited from preaching until he had studied divinity for four years and being thus repeatedly silenced, he determined to visit Paris, where he arrived in 1529. He resumed his studies in the university of that capital and in 1533 was at length admitted MA. Although warmly opposed, he also contrived to make a number of converts in his college, whom he induced to take the vows which he dictated in the chapel of Montmartre on the 15th August, 1534. The number of these associates was seven, and afterwards ten, all of whom

engaged to meet at Venice and proceed to Jerusalem when Loyola could return from a visit to his native country. After preaching warmly against the licentiousness of the priests and monks in Spain, he joined his companions at Venice where they first assumed to themselves the name of "The company of Jesus." In 1537 Loyola again visited Rome where he summoned his companions, and laid the plan of the Order which became afterwards so celebrated both for good and evil the leading distinction of which besides the two vows of poverty and chastity was a third, of implicit obedience to its chief. This scheme being submitted to pope Paul III, in the first instance he demurred to sanction it, but the proffer of a fourth vow of submissio to Paul himself removed his scruples and he issued a bull in 1540 for its establishment under the name of The Society of Jesus. Loyola was soon after created general of the order and fixing his head-quarters at Rome he sent out his companions on missions to every part of the world. He retained the generalship until his death which took place in 1556 which interval he employed in strenuously seeking the conversion of sinners and more especially of Jews and prostitutes, but he wisely declined assuming the spiritual directorship of an order of women on a similar plan to his own. Before his death this extraordinary man witnessed the diffusion of his order over the greatest part of the old and new worlds and in the short space of sixteen years it included twelve large provinces possessed of a hundred colleges. Loyola was in person of a middle stature of an olive complexion with a bald head eyes full of fire a large forehead, and an aquiline nose. His fanaticism and enthusiasm were certainly dignified by sanctity and he doubtless believed as he taught that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from Heaven. The gross fictions and pretended miracles which have been fabricated concerning him may be seen in his life by Bouhours. They are of course unworthy of notice otherwise than as proofs of gross fraud in those who invented and of credulity in such as credited them. He was canonized in 1622 by pope Gregory XV, and in the year 1710 the number of jesuits amounted to 19 998 of which formidable body the curious reader may obtain an excellent general notion from Robertson's History of Charles V. The first great shock which this formidable society endured in general opinion was owing to the admirable "Provincial Letters" of Pascal from the consequences of which exposure it never wholly recovered, until the attempted assassination of the king of Portugal which was attributed to its intrigues, and the powerful enmity of the house of Bourbons produced its extinction by pope Clement XIV in a bull dated 1st July 1773.—*Life by Bouhours. Dupin. Mabillon. Robertson's Life of Charles V.*

LUBIENCKSKI (STANISLAV) a celebrated superior minister descended of a noble family at Cracow in Poland, in which kingdom he

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was born in 1623. On his return from a tour through France and Holland he acquired the favor of the king of Sweden, then a visitor in his native country, and made use of his interest with him, though in vain, to procure toleration for the sect of which he was a member. Failing in his endeavour he went into Denmark where he met at first with a favourable reception, but the influence of the Lutherans being exerted against him he was compelled to remove to Hamburg in 1662. A second attempt which he made to settle at Copenhagen met with no better success, and he again returned to his former asylum where in 1675 the whole of his family had nearly fallen victims to the malice of a vindictive domestic who on some slight occasion mixed poison with their food. His two daughters expired from its effects on the 16th of May but himself followed on the 18th and the life of his wife who had also partaken largely of the deleterious compound was with great difficulty saved. At the time of his decease he was engaged in writing an account of the Rise and Progress of the Reformation in Poland which this event prevented him from completing. He was also the author of the *Theatrum Comiticum*, folio Amsterdam 1667 and of several other treatises still in manuscript.—There were also two brothers of the name THIBODEAU and CHRISTOPHER natives of the same place. Of these the former excelled both as a portrait and an historical painter. He was born in 1643 and died about the year 1716. The latter was also a painter of some reputation.—Morel, *Nova, Dicit Hist.*

LUBIN (AVARUS) a native of Paris born about the commencement of the year 1624. He entered the church as an Augustine monk and rose to be general of his order in his native country. Directing his attention to the study of ancient as well as modern geography the reputation which his proficiency in that science gained him caused him being appointed geographer to the king. The fruits of his studies in this branch of learning now extant, are Geographical tables to Plutarch, *The Geographical Mercury* to Plutarch,

Description of Lapland *Orbis Augas timius* and *The Geography of the Bible*. His other works consist of an Ecclesiastical History of the Religious Houses of France and Italy and some annotations on the Lives of the early Christian Martyrs. Father Lubin during the latter part of his life resided for some time at Rome, but died at Paris in the spring of 1695.—*Nova, Dicit Hist.*

LUBIN (ECKMUND) a German professor poet, mathematician and divine born in the spring of 1556 at Westerstedt in the duchy of Oldenburg. The earlier part of his life was spent in the prosecution of liberal studies at Cologne, Leipzig, and other German universities, till, in his fortieth year he accepted the professorship of poetry at Rostock. In 1605 he obtained, in addition, that of theology. The work by which he was principally known was a curious treatise entitled, *Phosphorus de primi causâ et naturâ Mih, tractatus hyper-*

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mataphysicus," printed at Rostock the year after he had obtained his first appointment there. In it he maintains the singular hypothesis of the existence of two coeternal principles which he calls *Dens'* and *Achilum*, the former the good principle the latter the bad or *Drage Mih*, which he defines to be *Nothing*. These opinions drew upon him a host of assailants with Grauer the chief of whom he carried on for some time an animated controversy on the subject. He also published a translation of the Greek Anthology a *Key to the Greek Language*, *Commentaries on the Writings of St Paul Juvenal Persius and Anacreon* *Monostichos sive Historia Evangelica*, being a compression of the four gospels into one continuous narrative. Antiquarian, sive praeiorum et manus vestitorum vocabulorum brevis et fiducias interpretatio and a volume of miscellaneous Latin poetry. His death took place in 1621.—*Nova, Dicit Hist.*

LUCAN (MARCUS ANNUS LUCANUS) a celebrated Roman poet was born at Corduba, in Spain, in the year 37. His father Annus Mela, a Roman knight was the youngest brother of the philosopher Seneca and his mother Achia the daughter of Lucanus an eminent orator from whom he took his name. He was taken to Rome in his infancy and was early committed to the ablest masters. He was introduced into public life by his uncle Seneca then tutor to Nero and he obtained the office of questor before he was of the legal age to exercise it. He was also admitted into the college of Augurs and was deemed in the full career of honour and opulence. He gave proof of his poetical talents at a very early age and thereby excited the jealousy of Nero whose passion it was to be regarded as the first poet and musician of the age. On one occasion Lucan was so imprudent as to recite one of his compositions in competition with Nero at a public assembly and the judges very honestly awarded to him the prize. The angry emperor immediately forbade him to recite any more verses in public and otherwise treated him with so much indignity that he took part in the conspiracy of Piso and other persons against that execrable tyrant. On the discovery of the plot he was arrested with the other conspirators and according to Tacitus was no base as on a promise of pardon to accuse his accomplices, and among others his own mother. This last charge however as she was passed over with out either absolution or punishment, is thought to have originated in the calumny and malice of Nero. Be this as it may his confessions were of no avail he was condemned to die and being allowed to make choice of the manner of his death, he chose that which terminated the life of his uncle Seneca. His veins were accordingly opened in a hot bath and when he found himself growing faint and cold with the loss of blood he repeated some of his own verses, describing a wounded soldier making in a similar manner. He died in the year 65, being then only of the age of twenty-

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serve. Of the various poems of Lucan the "Phoenicia" alone has reached modern times. This is an unfinished piece relating the causes and events of the civil war between Pompey and Caesar. Its title to be reckoned an epic has been disputed by some critics, who deem a supernatural agency essential to that species of composition. Be it what it may, and notwithstanding its occasional faults of harshness, perplexity of style, extravagant description and turgid sentiment and expression, it will ever rank among the leading productions of the Latin muse by its moral sublimity, noble spirit of freedom and frequent instances of genuine poetry. The best editions of Lucan are the "Variorum" Leyden 1658 8vo that of Oudendorp Leyden 1728 4to and that by Dadot Paris, 1795. The most popular English version of Lucan is that of Rowe.—*Warton's Essay Crassus's Lives of the Poets. Horace's Classics.*

LUCAS (CHARLES) a famous Irish patriot who was a physician at Dublin. He was born in 1713 and died November 4 1771. Dr Lucas was a member of the Irish house of Commons, and a distinguished opponent of the court party in the corporation of the metropolis as well as in the senate. His popularity in the sister island was equal at one time to that of Wilkes in England and his funeral was honoured by the attendance of the corporation of Dublin many members of both houses of parliament besides a vast assemblage of other persons. He was the author of a few medical tracts and some political pamphlets.—*Jones's Biog Dict.*

LUCAS (FRANCIS) armoured of Bruges from his having been born in that city in 1552. He studied at Louvain where he graduated and acquired a great reputation for his familiar acquaintance with Biblical and Oriental literature. He published Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, the former in 3 vols. 4to the latter in 3 vols folio, and also a Concordance. Some time previously to his decease he obtained the deanery of St Omers where he died in 1619.—*New's Dict Hist.*

LUCAS (PAUL) a French traveller of considerable note in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1664 at Rouen in Normandy. In 1699 and 1704 he visited the Levant Greece Asia Minor and Africa and having brought home medals and other curiosities for the king's cabinet, he was made one of the royal antiquaries. He travelled in the East again in 1714 and 1725, and at length having made a journey to Spain he died at Madrid in 1737. His travels, which form 7 vols. 12mo are entertaining but romantic and improbable. (For a curious account of his adventure with a cabalistic device while travelling see article FLAMEL.)—*Moreri's Biog Univ.*

LUCAS BURGENSIS PACIOLUS, or LUCA DI BORGO a Minorite friar who has been regarded as the author of a great improvement in mathematical science by his invention or introduction of the mode of notation by means of algebraic symbols to mark

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known or unknown quantities. He is said to have taught his system of algebra at Venice about 1494, and whencesoever he may have derived it, he appears to have been the first European mathematician by whom it was used.—*Prestley's Ed.*

LUCAS DD (RICHARD) a native of Prestige Bedfordsire, born 1648 and educated at Jesus college Oxford where he graduated. He was for a short time head master of Abingdon school but resigned his situation, and coming to the metropolis obtained, in 1683 the lectureship of St Olave's Southwark and the vicarage of St Stephen's Coleman-street, to both which preferments he was elected by the parishioners. Dr Lucas subsequently obtained a stall at Westminster and held it nineteen years several of which were passed by him in blindness a weakness which from his youth had affected his eyes terminating at length in total deprivation of sight. He was a good classical scholar as well as a pious divine. His principal writings consist of five octavo volumes of Sermons, An Enquiry after Happiness 2 vols. 8vo The Morality of the Gospel Christian Thoughts, Practical Christianity 8vo and a Latin translation of the Whole Duty of Man His death took place in 1715.—*Hog's Brit.*

LUCIAN a distinguished Greek writer was a native of Samosata the capital of Commagene on the banks of the Euphrates. He was born in the reign of Trajan or as some think early in that of Adrian. His birth was lowly and his father not being able to educate him placed him under his brother in law to be brought up a sculptor. Having contracted a disgust for this employment, he withdrew from his master and went to Antioch where he engaged in literary studies, and embraced the profession of a pleader. Weaned however with the contention of the bar he threw off the gown and confined himself to the profession of rhetor. In this character he settled first at Antioch but subsequently visited Greece Italy Spain and Gaul. At an advanced age he was appointed procurator of Egypt by the emperor Marcus Antoninus; and he is supposed to have died in the reign of Commodus at the age of eighty or ninety. The works of Lucian of which a large number have reached modern times consist of a great variety of writings, narrative rhetorical, and satirical partly in the historical and dialectical form but chiefly in that of dialogue. Of these the most popular and those which chiefly distinguish him as a writer are such as are distinguished by a rich vein of humour unmatched that he may be deemed the Swift or Voltaire of the ancients. He turns much of his malice on the absurdities of the pagan mythology and the follies of the various sects of philosophers more especially scouring the various quacks and ignorants of the latter class who preceded the mendicant orders of Christianity in their gross experiments upon human credulity. As the Epicureans concurred with him in this respect he treats them with more favour than the rest and fre-

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quently assumes the condensed sense and acuteness of the Socratics. He did not altogether spurn the Christian religion but seems to have witnessed it only under the garb of mystery or fanaticism. Like most sceptics, he occasionally exaggerates the absurdities he would decry, and sometimes indulges a little licentiousness although a supporter of morality upon the whole. The best editions of Lucan are those of Baudouin, Paris 1615 folio of Gravis Amst. 2 vols. 4to., of Hemsterhuys, Amst. 1743 4 vols. 4to. Lucan has found several English translators, Spence Mayne Hickes Carr and Franklin.—*Vossius. Brucker. Sacra Oration.*

LUCIFER bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia lived in the fourth century and is known in ecclesiastical history as the author of a schism choosing rather to separate from his brethren than allow the decree of the council of Alexandria, for receiving the postulate Anna bishops. Being honoured by the church of Rome as a saint, it is supposed that he subsequently reconciled himself to the orthodox communion which his friend Ruslus, however denies. He died in 370. His works, which consist of treatises on the controversial topics in which he was so deeply interested were collected together and published at Paris in 1568 and with additions, at Venice in 1780. *Mosheim. Lardner.*

LUCILIUS (*Carus*) a Roman satirist, the friend of Scipio and Lelius who flourished in the second century before the Christian era. He was a native of Suessa in Italy born of an equestrian family and served with some reputation in the Numantine war. Of his works which originally occupied thirty books and were remarkable for their causticity but few specimens, and those merely fragments, have reached posterity much of them as are extant were however collected and published at Leyden in 1599 with a commentary by Douay. Lucilius has by some been considered the inventor of satiric poetry but the probability rather is, that he only refined upon a style which Ennius and Pacuvius had practised before him. His death took place AC 103, at Naples. *Voss. Poet. Lat. Boyle.*

LUCKNER (*Nicholas*) a baron of the German empire born at Campen in Bavaria, who became a general in the French army. In the seven years war he held that rank in the Prussian service and having displayed considerable talents as a commander of light troops he was, on the occurrence of peace invited to enter into the service of France in which he obtained the rank of *heutenant-général*. In 1789 he sided with the revolutionairy party and from the beginning of 1791 he held various military employments. His age, experience and reputation occasioned his being placed in situations to which his abilities were unequal. In December 1791 he received the bribe of marshal and a few months after he was appointed generalissimo of the French armies. After having made his appearance at Paris, where, with La Fayette he enjoyed a short-lived popularity and

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showed a disposition to support the king's constitutional authority he went to take the command of his army at Strasbourg. He was supplanted by Dumouriez, who, on his separation from the command, succeeded him. He went to Paris to justify himself before the National Convention, in January 1793, and was ordered to retire wherever he thought proper. Having some time after demanded payment of a pension due to him, he was arrested, and put to death.—*Duc de P. M. de la Roche. S.*

LUCRETIA a Roman lady of distinguished virtue whose ill-treatment by Sextus Tarquinius led to the destruction of the kingdom and the formation of the republic of Rome. She was the wife of Collatinus a near relation of Tarquinius king of Rome. Sextus Tarquinius who contrived to become a guest in the absence of her husband whose absence he was found means to reach her chamber in the middle of the night but was rebuffed in a manner worthy of her character. Finding her resolute he threatened to stab her kill a slave and place him by her side and then swear that he had slain them both in the act of adultery. The fear of infamy succeeded and he triumphantly quitted her on which she summoed her husband, father and kindred and after acquainting them with the whole transaction in spite of their soothing remonstrances drew a dagger and stabbed herself to the heart. Such is the story as related by Livy, and although some of the circumstances are narrated differently all agree in the catastrophe which was the immediate cause of the conspiracy against the Tarquinius, headed by Junius Brutus which produced a change to republican government in Rome BC 509.—*Livy. Dionysius Halicarnassus.*

LUCRETIUS CARUS (*Titrus*) an eminent Latin poet and philosopher was a Roman, but whether of the ancient Lucanian family is uncertain. He was born about BC. 96 and being sent early to Athens studied under Zeno, a noted Epicurean. His celebrated poem "De rerum Natura," was written during the intervals of reason, which alleviated an insanity to which he was subjected by the administration of an amatory philtre by his wife. It forms the first account of the Epicurean philosophy in the Latin language and affords a striking example of the great freedom with which opinions contradictory to the established religion were at that time maintained, as no writer has more pointedly controverted the popular notions of heathenism, or even the fundamental points of all other religions such as the existence of a creator a Providence, and an immortal state. His language and versification partake of the rudeness of an early period of literature but when the subject admits of elevated sentiment, or descriptive beauty no Latin poet has taken loftier flights, or exhibited greater sublimity. His morality is also generally pure, although he is sometimes decorously hot-headed. The inconsistency of his system being now no longer impious, the gravest characters in modern times have not scrupled to become his editors

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and commentaries. He is said to have died by his own hand, at the age of forty-four. The first editions of his poems, are those of Creech, 1695, 8vo., Harveycamp Leyden 1725 &c.; Gilbert Wakefield, London, 3 vols. &c. It has been translated into English, by Creech Good and Bushy, the second of which translation is accompanied by the text of Wakefield, and very elaborate annotations.—From *Past Let. Brucker* (Grot's Translation).

LUDEWIG (JOHN PETER VON) chancellor of the university of Halle in Saxony and counsellor to the king of Prussia, eminent for his acquaintance with international jurisprudence. He published several collections of the historical writers of the middle ages, a commentary on the golden bull, an imperial decree forming a fundamental law of the German empire and other works of research. He died in 1743.—*Diet. Hist.*

LUDLOW (Essex) a distinguished leader of the republican party in the civil wars of Charles I. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Ludlow knight, and born about 1602 at Mardon Bradley in the county of Wilts. He received his academical education at Trinity college Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple in order to study the law. Sir Henry Ludlow who was chosen knight of the shire for Wiltshire in the long parliament, having joined the opposing party his son who warmly adopted the same principles entered into a military association formed among the students of the law with most of whom he subsequently entered the army in the life guards of the earl of Essex. He served at Edgehill raised a troop of horse and being made governor of Wardour castle held it for ten months against the king's party until battered to ruins when he was made prisoner but soon afterwards exchanged. He was also present at the second battle of Newbury and many other warm actions. When the famous self-denying ordinance took place he remained out of any estimable situation until chosen member for Wiltshire in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. With a view of establishing a republic his favourite form of government, he however joined the army against the parliament, when the latter voted the king's concessions a base for treaty and was also one of the unhappy Charles's judges. With a view of removing him Cromwell caused him to be nominated general of horse in Ireland where he joined the army under Ireton and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was declared protector Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and was put under arrest at Beaumaris. Although he refused to enter into any engagement not to act against the government, he was at length allowed to come to London where, in a conversation with Cromwell himself, he openly avowed the republican principles upon which he acted, and refusing all security of engagement for submission, he returned into

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Essex, where he remained until the death of the Protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford-house, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. Too honest for the views of the army faction they contrived to send him again to Ireland, as commander-in-chief, where his efforts in favour of the parliament were thwarted by the council of officers at Dublin who at length accused him of high treason and he was compelled to return to London. The Restoration was now rapidly approaching and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party took refuge at Lausanne where Lisle was assassinated by some English royalists. Similar attempts were made on the lives of Ludlow and others, but his caution, and the vigilance of the magistracy of Bern, protected him and he passed the remainder of his life at Vevey, with the exception of a brief visit to England after the Revolution from which he was driven by a motion in parliament for his apprehension by sir Edward Seymour the leader of the Tory party. He closed his life in exile in 1693, being then in his seventy third year. A monument is erected to his memory by his widow who was a faithful and courageous partaker of all his vicissitudes, in the principal church of Vevey. Ludlow was one of the purest and most honourable characters on the republican side and doubtless acted upon principle being generally equitable humane, and disinterested. He was also morally strict, without any display of the odious fanaticism and hypocrisy which disgraced the conduct of so many of his associates. He left posteriorly a valuable legacy in his *Memoirs*, which contain not only the acts of his own life but many particulars in relation to the general history of the times they are written in a manly unaffected style and although not entirely free from party prejudice are replete with curious and authentic matter.—*Ludlow's Mem.* *Biog. Brit.*

LUDOLF (GEORGIUS MILCHIONI) a German jurist of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Erfurt, and became assessor of the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. Among the works which he published are *Introductio Juris Primogeniture*, " *De Jure Fonsium illustrata*," and " *Corpus iuris cameralis*." He died in 1740.—*Diet. Hist. Zeyf.*

LUDOLF or LUITHOLF (Joh.) a learned Oriental scholar born at Erfurt in Germany, in 1694. He studied jurisprudence at the university of his native place and afterwards travelled as a tutor in several parts of Europe. Returning to Erfurt he practised as a counsellor in the Saxon courts, and exercised other public functions. In the journeys which he made to Paris, in the service of the elector palatine, and during a previous visit to Rome, he acquired from written documents and oral communication a fund of knowledge relative to the history and literature of the an-

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tions of Asia and Africa. He spent the latter part of his life at Frankfort, in the prosecution of his literary researches, and died there in 1704. His productions are, 'Historia *Aethiopica*' with a commentary and appendix from the writings of father Tellus a Portu gesuit justit, and the intelligence supplied by Abyssinian priest Grammaticus *Aethiopica* folio, 'Lexicon Amharico-Latinum,' folio, 'Lexicon *Aethiopico-Latinum*, 2 vols. folio; 'Grammatica Lingua *Aethiopica*', 'Pasti Ecclesiae Alexandrinae' folio, &c.—*Morari. Biog. Univ.*

LUDOLF (HENRY WILLIAM) nephew of the preceding was born in 1655. He was educated by his uncle and became secretary to the Danish envoy at the court of St James's and afterwards to prince George of Denmark. He reengaged the latter situation on account of ill health and having travelled to Moscow he made himself acquainted with the Russian language and on his returning to England he published a Russian grammar at Oxford in 1696. He afterwards went to the Levant, and thence to the Holy Land and Egypt. He died in London in 1710 having published an edition of the New Testament in modern Greek and other works chiefly of a religious nature.—*Askan. Gen. Biog.*

LUDWIG (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB) a German physician and naturalist, born in Silesia in 1709. He travelled in Africa and on his return to Germany became medical professor at Leipzig where he died in 1773. He was the author of 'Institutiones Physiologiae' 1732 8vo 'Institutiones Pathologiae' 1767 8vo and 'Institutiones Therapae generales' 1771 8vo and he invented a system of taxonomy in opposition to the sexual system of Linnaeus.—CHRISTIAN FREDERICO LUDWIC MD son of the former obtained a medical professorship at Leipzig in 1782 and died February 3rd 1784 at the age of thirty. He published an inaugural dissertation 'De Suffusione per acum curature' Lupa. 1783 4to.—*Ross. Cyclop. Lond. Med. Journ.*

LUGGO There were two Spanish Jesuits of this name brothers natives of Madrid FRANCISCO the elder born 1580 was educated in the university of Salamanca, and entered into the order in his twentieth year. He was soon after despatched on a mission into the Spanish dominions in the New World, and became professor of divinity at Mexico and Santa Fe. He was the author of some annotations on the works of Thomas Aquinas printed in two folio volumes a treatise on the sacraments of the Romish church with other theological tracts and died in 1652.—JUAN DE LUGO, his brother born in November 1583 after prosecuting his studies with great success at Salamanca and Seville obtained the divinity professorship at Valladolid which he held five years, and then resigned for a similar appointment at Rome which he filled upwards of twenty years with great reputation. Although a learned and even a laborious scholar such was the native modesty and lack of ambition implanted in his disposition

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that it was only at the positive command of the reigning pope, Urban VIII, that he was induced to publish the works he had composed. These, consisting entirely of controversial treatises, fill seven folio volumes, and are dedicated to the pontiff at whose command they saw the light. Urban gratified by his compliance, took the first opportunity to raise him to the purple, but he declined the dignity and only yielded as before to the absolute commands of his spiritual superior. As a scholar his knowledge was by no means confined to classical or theological literature he was also a good natural philosopher and to his exertions was owing the first introduction into France of Quinquina, called from him at the time De Lugo's powder and Jesuit's bark. This invaluable medicine though at that period (1650) sold from its rarity at its own weight in gold, he freely dispensed to all afflicted with agues. Cardinal de Lugo died at Rome in August 1660 bequeathing all his property to his order and being buried at his own request at the feet of Ignatius Loyola its founder.—*Morari. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

LUITPRANDUS an ecclesiastic of Lombardy who flourished as a statesman and historian about the middle of the tenth century. He was born at Pavia and became secretary to Berengarius the second king of Italy who despatched him on a diplomatic mission to Constantine Porphyrogenitus in 948. In quitting himself of this commission he had the misfortune to displease his employer and was compelled to throw himself on the escape of Otto for protection against his anger. The interference of that potentate in his favour was most effectual ending in the dethronement of his royal persecutor and his own elevation in 963 to the see of Cremona. Otto now took him into his own service and sent him out as his ambassador to Nicephorus Phocas but on this occasion in avoiding the Scylla on which he had before been wrecked he ran into the opposite whirlpool. His strict adherence to his new master's instructions gave deep offence to the other party who, incensed at his refusing to acknowledge their title to undivided empire, threw him into prison. Luitprandus at length obtained his freedom and on his return to Italy employed the latter part of his life in composing the 'History of our Times,' a work coarsely written but valuable, as throwing considerable light on the transactions and manners of the middle ages. It consists of six books and was published first at Antwerp in one folio volume 1640. L. A. Muratori reprinted it afterwards in his 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores,' 25 vols. folio.

The time of this author a death is uncertain.—There was also a king of Lombardy of this name who succeeded to the throne in the early part of the eighth century. He was a wise, as well as a victorious prince, and compiled a legislative code for the use of his subjects. His death took place in 744.—*Morari. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

ULLY (JEAN BAPTISTE) a native of Florence was born of obscure parentage

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In 1734. As a child he exhibited a peasant's fondness for music, which induced a confidante, who was acquainted with his parents, to give him some lessons on the guitar. Soon after the chevalier Guise, who had been commissioned by Mlle. de Montpensier to send her an Italian page struck with his talent, engaged him, and despatched him to Paris in his tenth year. The lady however was so little pleased by his appearance that she sent him into her kitchen, where he remained some time in the humble capacity of an under scullion. His musical talent becoming accidentally known to a gentleman about the court, his representations procured him to be taken from the scene of his degradation, and to be placed under a master through whose instructions he rose rapidly till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court. What can accident have given him another lost, he was dismissed, but still contrived to get admitted into the royal band where his performance soon attracted the notice of the king himself. By the monarch's direction a new band called "Les Petits Violons" was formed and Lully placed at the head of it, in 1660 about which period he composed the music to the then favourite amusements of the court called ballets, consisting of dancing intermixed with singing and recitative. In 1670 Lully was made joint director of the French opera established the preceding year on the plan of that at Venice which situation he filled till his decease in 1687. His death was caused by mortification arising from a blow on the foot which he gave himself with a cane while in the act of beating time in the orchestra to his own "Le Deum" written on the occasion of the king's recovery from a severe illness. A curious story is told of a conversation held by him with his confessor a short time before his death. The priest refused to grant him absolution unless he would destroy any of his profane musical compositions which he had not yet made public. Lully complied and a rough draught of his "Achille et Polixene," a new opera, was thrown into the fire. Soon after he grew apparently better and on being blamed by a friend for what he had done. It is of no great consequence, he replied, for I have another copy. A relapse taking place his fears returned and he was, by his own directions placed upon a bed of ashes with a cord round his neck, in which position he expired. Lully contributed much to the improvement of French music and is said to have been the inventor of the overture.—*Biog. Diet. of Mex.*

LULLY (RAYMOND) a famous philosopher of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Majorca, and in his youth a soldier but on experiencing a disappointment in love which disgusted him with the world he devoted himself to a life of alternate study and mortification as a religious ascetic and mystic. He travelled into Africa and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity because a friar of the order of St Francis, and after having ended

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vowed to excite the Christian princes to a crusade against the infidels, he made a second visit to Africa, in hopes to obtain the crown of martyrdom. He suffered tortures and imprisonment but having been released through the influence of some Genoese merchants, died at sea, as they were conveying him home, in 1313. He wrote on divinity medicines, chemistry metaphysics, &c. One of his treatises is entitled, *Ars magna generalis et ultima, quatuorunque a. t. s. et scientiarum accessoria et clavigera*. It contains the plan of a machine for manufacturing scientific propositions mechanically which, limited to proper objects might be found not destitute of utility. Boerhaave speaks highly of Lully's writings on chemistry, and Naudé has bestowed some labour in justifying him from the charge of being a magician.—*Trithemius de Script. Eccles. Naudé Apol. pour la Gr H Soupe, de Magie Brucher Akademie*

LUNIG (JOHN CHRISTIAN) a learned German diplomatist born in 1662. After studying at Helmstadt and Jena, he travelled in various parts of Europe as a tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards made a campaign against the French in the service of Austria, and at length became secretary to the city of Leipzig where he died in 1740. Lunig was the author of *Codex Germanicus diplomaticus* 2 vols. folio. *Codex Italicus diplomaticus* 4 vols. folio and several other collections of importance relating to European history and diplomacy.—*Biog. Uni.*

LUPTON There were two English authors of this name DANIEL who wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century and of whom little more is known than that he published in 1637 some memoirs entitled "Modern Protestant Divines the Glory of their times 4to 1640," London and the Country carbonadoed 1638. "Objectionum Reductio 1634 England's Command of the Seas and Emblems of Ranties," 1653.—The other Dr WILLIAM LUPTON was fellow of Lincoln college Oxford and afterwards rose to a golden prebend in the cathedral of Durham having previously officiated as lecturer of St Dunstan's Fleet street, in the city of London and preacher to the society of Lincoln's inn. There is extant a volume of his sermons among which is one combating the opinions of Tillotson with respect to the punishments in a future state. These did not appear till after his decease, which took place in 1726.—*Biog. Brit.*

LUSSAN (MARIEZET de) a French authoress of considerable genius, whose father was one of cardinal Fleury's coachmen. She was born in 1682 and having the good fortune early in life to attract the notice of bishop Huet, by the accidental display of her literary talent, the encouragement afforded her by that prelate induced her to commence authoress by profession. She exercised her pen principally in the departments of history and romance; in the former her most esteemed productions are memoirs of the courts of Philip Augustus, of Francis I and of Charles VI the first

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mer in six, the second in three, and the last in nine volumes 17m; a life of Crillon, &c. Among her works of fancy are, 'Les Veillées de la Féeuse,' 4 vols., 'La Comtesse de Godes' 2 vols. &c. In all these productions she was assisted by De la Serre, who shared in the profits. She died in 1758.—
New. Diet. Hist.

LUTHER (Maurer) the famous ecclesiastical reformer was the son of a German miner and was born at Eisleben in Saxony November 10, 1483. He was educated at the university of Erfurt, and was intended for the legal profession when a melancholy accident which he witnessed gave him a distaste for the world, and induced him to enter into a convent of Augustinian friars. Here he was at first distinguished by his zeal for the established faith, and he is said to have declared that he would have brought the first faggot to burn Erasmus who had written against the mass ecclesiastical celibacy and the invocation of saints. But Luther was destined to become a much more obstinate opposer of the doctrines in question, and a far more daring innovator than the man whom he viewed as a heretic worthy of the flames. A journey which he made to Rome as a delegate from the friars of his order in 1510 is stated to have impressed his mind with a strong sense of the prevailing corruptions in the church and thus appears to have been increased by perusing the works of John Huss. In 1512 he was made professor of divinity in the then newly established university of Wittenberg. Thus armed with the authority of a public teacher he began to propagate the opinions he had conceived, whence resulted one of the greatest revolutions which ever took place in the religious sentiments and practices of mankind. Though numerous independent circumstances concurred to the production of that great event, termed the Reformation yet the personal character of Luther had no slight influence. He was of a bold and impetuous temper possessed an ardent imagination natural eloquence a command of language an unwearied pen and to crown all an obstinacy of disposition which completely set opposition at defiance. Thus qualified for a pestiferous accident soon called him forth to the field of controversy Leo X finding the papal treasury exhausted by the magnificent projects of his predecessors and his own profusion, found it necessary to raise money by the sale of indulgences and Albert, archbishop of Meissen and Magdeburg farmed the produce of the ecclesiastical tax in Saxony. The Augustinian friars had usually been employed in the office of publishing and distributing these licenses and exemptions from spiritual penalties and inflictions, and they derived both honour and profit from the trust but Albert now gave the commission to the Dominicans, who appear to have exerted it with extreme indifference and by their scandalous lives and practices exposed the indulgences to contempt. Luther, as an Augustinian friar resented the affront put upon his order, and availing him-

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self of the unpopularity of his rivals, began to preach against their abuses in the sale of the indulgences, whence he proceeded to denounce against the practice of granting them, and to dispute the authority whence they originated. These sentiments he supported in a thesis which he published at Wittenberg, and this production was publicly burnt at Frankfort, by John Tösel, a Dominican friar who was the principal agent of archbishop Albert. Luther at first treated the pope himself with respect, and while he maintained his opinions, he affected submission to the authority of the church. Leo summoned the contumacious friar to answer for his conduct at Rossa but he wisely refused to put himself so much in the power of his adversaries and instead of having his cause tried in Germany where he was strongly protected by the elector of Saxony and other princes. The pope at length sent cardinal Cajetan to settle the controversy before whom Luther made his appearance to defend himself at Augsburg. Finding that he could obtain no terms but an entire submission to the authority of his judge, he withdrew from the place under apprehension of dangers, and a decree being issued against him he appealed from the pope to a general council. In the mean time repeated conferences took place between the partisans of papacy and Luther and his disciples, which served to exasperate both parties, and which necessarily proved advantageous to the advocates for reformation. The tenets of the reformer became widely diffused and he proceeded to greater lengths in his opposition to the Romish church. In 1519 occurred a memorable dispute at Leipzig between Luther and Eckies a learned Catholic divine after which the former took the decisive step of abolishing an established usage of the papists by no longer withholding the sacramental cup from the laity. The pope then issued a bull of excommunication against Luther as a confirmed heretic and he displayed his contempt for the holy see by burning the instrument of damnation in the presence of the assembled students and professors of Wittenberg. At the beginning of 1521 Luther showed his courage by making his appearance at the diet of Worms, whether he had been summoned to attend under the protection of the imperial safe conduct, the violation of which his friends apprehended, and dissuaded him from trusting to it. He was, however allowed to depart in safety but as he was returning home, he was surrounded by a body of horsemen, and conveyed to the castle of Wartemberg. This was a friendly stranglehold of the elector of Saxony adopted as a precaution against the threatened vengeance of the hierarchy. Luther remained in his retreat nine months, employing his pen in the defence of his principles, and in strengthening the faith of his followers. Here it was that he wrote an answer to the treatise which our Henry VIII had published against him, in which he treated the king with as little ceremony as any of his other antagonists. In 1534 Luther cast aside his monastic

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matic trials, and the next year he added Catherine Grey, or De Bohun, a nun, who had escaped from her convent, and relinquished her vows. In 1529 the emperor Charles V assembled a diet at Speier, to concert measures against the advocates for the new opinions, and some severe resolutions being passed against them, a protest was signed by many of the persons present at the assembly whence they acquired the distinctive appellation of Protestants. The schism in the church was now become incurable, and from this period Luther could contemplate with satisfaction the important and apparently durable effect of his extraordinary exertions, of the efficacy of which he could originally have entertained but a faint conception. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in exhorting universities and princes, and states, to uphold the reformation of religion and in publishing from time to time such writings as might aid and encourage them in the arduous undertaking. He died at Eisleben Feb. 18 1546 and was interred in the cathedral of Wittenberg with a more extraordinary degree of pomp and magnificence than was ever displayed at the obsequies of any other private individual. Luther was a man who in no situation would have sunk into insignificance. In another age and under different circumstances, he might have become the powerful champion of ecclesiastical usages consecrated by time and rendered venerable by prescriptive authority; and that courage, skill and learning with which he assailed the tenets and practices of his ancestors might have been exulted with equal splendour in their defence; he might have emulated St Athanasius or St Dunstan as a defender of the faith and practice of the church, but in no age or nation would he have been numbered among the heroes consummate. Nati a class of beings who have peopled the monasteries of Christendom ever since their first establishment. The writings of Luther fill seven folio volumes. Among them may be noticed his translation of the Bible into German and his Table Talk, *Tisch Reden* Eisleben 1565, 8vo which has been translated into Latin and English.—Robertson's *Hist of Charles V* Askin's *G Eng*.

LUTTI (BENEDETTO) a Florentine artist of considerable eminence born in 1666. His was the pupil of Domenico Gabbiani, whose style of painting he imitated and whence extraction he is considered to have fully equalled. Several of his most esteemed pictures are still to be found at the place of his residence Rome especially in the *Album pauperum*. There is also an admirable Magdalene by him at Naples. Lutti had many illustrious patrons among the founders of the fine arts in particular the emperor of Germany and the elector of Meissen, the former of whom raised him to the rank of knighthood while the latter presented him with a brilliant cross of considerable value. He was a man of an irritable disposition and his death, which took place in 1724, is said to have been partly accelerated by a dispute re-

specting one of his portraits. In his profession he was singularly laborious, and bestowed unwearyed pains and industry in the finishing of his pictures, which are principally easel pieces.—D' Argenville *Vies de Peint.*

LUXEMBOURG (FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORANCY) duke of (maréchal of France, was born in 1663. He was the posthumous son of the count de Bouteville who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIV for fighting a duel. He served when young under the prince of Condé, and in 1666 he was made a duke and peer of France, and in 1667 a lieutenant-general. In 1672 he commanded during the invasion of Holland and having gained the battle of Seneff in 1674, he was created a marshal of France. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze and Steinkirk and on other occasions. Marshal Luxembourg died in 1695 —Fayreheit, *Mores.*

LYCOPHRON a Greek poet of the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was a native of Chalcis in Eubœa and lived at Alexandria in Egypt having been one of the seven poets termed the Pleiades at the court of the Greek kings of Egypt. He wrote tragedies the titles of twenty of which have been preserved by Suidas but the only work of Lycophron extant is, 'Alexandra', relating to the production of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy. This poem is noted chiefly for its obscurity. The best edition is that of archbishop Potter's *Oxon 1702 folio*; and one of the latest is that of Reinhard Lips. 1788 8vo. Some light is cast on this production in 'Re marks on the Cassandra,' by the rev H Meiss. —Aiken's *C Biog* Elton's *Spectres of the Classic Poets*.

LYCURGUS the celebrated legislator of Sparta is reckoned by the best chronologists to have been born about BC 996. Plutarch seems to think that he was the tenth in descent from Hercules. He was the son of Eumenes, king of Sparta, who was succeeded by Polydectes, his eldest son. When the sceptre descended to Lycurgus on the death of his brother finding that his widow was pregnant, he forbore assuming the office of king and publicly declared that he would resign it to the forthcoming child should it prove a son. In due time his sister-in-law was delivered of a boy which was brought to him while he was sitting with the magistrates, to whom he immediately presented it as their king. He continued to conduct the administration as guardian to his nephew until induced to travel by the machinations of a party headed by the queen-mother whose hand he had refused. He made the study of legislation his principal object, and more especially attended to the celebrated laws of Crete, instituted by Minos and Rhadamanthus. From Crete he passed over to Asia, and visited the Ionian cities where he collected and transcribed the poems of Homer and was the first who made these fully known to Greece. In the mean time Sparta became a prey to civil dissensions, and he was invited home, to resume the reign

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of government; which call he obeyed, and induced the Spartans to adopt that extraordinary system, which rendered them so distinguished in the history of Greece and of human nature. Having engaged the king, senate and people, by a solemn oath not to alter any thing until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed object of visiting the oracle of Delphi, whose approbation he received and conveyed to Sparta, but resolutely forbore to return home in order to keep his countrymen true to their oath. Different accounts are given of the manner of his death. Plutarch affirms that he put himself voluntarily to death by abstinence, while Lycan asserts, that he died naturally at the age of eighty-five. The general spirit of the ordinances of Lycurgus was to form a people in whom public principle should predominate over all private interests and affections, who should be hardy in body, courageous in mind and devoted to the defence of their country to their last breath. In pursuit of this, he scrupled not to sacrifice equally the freedom of savage and the decencies of civilised life. With riches he excluded the fine arts and all the studies which tend to soften and humanise mankind. He destroyed the modesty of the female sex and violated the parental and conjugal relations. But what he aimed at he attained. Sparta under his laws became a nursery of invincible warriors, who for a series of ages bore the greatest sway in the affairs of Greece and proved the bulwark of their friends and the dread of their foes. The memory of Lycurgus was honoured by his countrymen with an anniversary at which his praises were recited and which lasted to a very late period.—There was also an Athenian orator of the name of Lycurgus who was one of the thirty whom his countrymen would not deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are preserved which are printed in the collections of the Greek orators.—*Plutarch Mervi. Univ Hist.*

LYDGATE (John) a Benedictine monk of Bury St Edmunds in the fifteenth century. He was the scholar and professed imitator of Chaucer and though far inferior to the great father of English poetry in original genius and inventive fancy he exceeds him in smoothness of language and harmony of versification. He was educated at Oxford travelled in France and Italy and having made himself acquainted with all the learning of his age he on his return home opened a school for the tuition of the young nobility. He died after 1446. Of the numerous works of Lydgates catalogue may be found in Bishop Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica* and Ritson's *Bibliotheca Poetica*.—*Burke Hist. Atkis's G. Bigg.*

LYDIAT (Thomas) a learned English divine mathematician and chronologer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oxfordshire and received his education at New College, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. in 1606, previously to which he had obtained a fellowship. This he resigned in 1603 and

retired to a small pensioned estate near Banbury where he devoted himself to literary studies, and at length published his *Excerpta Temporum ab initio Mundi usque Compendio facta, contra Scaligerum et alios*, 1606. He afterwards went to Ireland with archbishop Usher who procured him a situation in the university of Dublin. Returning to England, he became rector of Osterton, Oxfordshire and entered with zeal and assiduity on the duties of his station as a parish priest. He also composed several learned works some of which he was prevented from publishing by his pecuniary embarrassments occasioned by his having become security for another person's debts. His imprudence in this respect subjected him to imprisonment, and he afterwards suffered greatly for his attachment to the royal cause in the civil war. Thus indigent and unfortunate scholar died in obscurity and indigence in 1646. Besides his printed works, he left behind him a great many MSS. *Wood's Athene Oxon. Atkis's G. Bigg.*

LYE (EDWARD) a learned English antiquary of the last century a native of Totnes Devon born 1704. He received his education at Hart-hall Oxford where he graduated and applied himself with great success to the study of the language and history of our Anglo Saxon ancestors. Whilst engaged in this pursuit he published from a manuscript in the Bodleian library the work of F. Junius entitled *Etymologicum Anglicanum* with notes, and a grammar of the Anglo Saxon tongue. His next work was a grammar of the Gothic with a translation of the four gospels into that language. But the production by which he is most advantageously known is an Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary in two folio volumes. This eruditè and most laborious compilation which had occupied many years of his life he did not survive to see printed. In 1772 however five years after his death it appeared, with a grammar of both tongues prefixed by Owen Manning and with some account of the author. Mr Lye was in the church and held in succession the livings of Houghton Parva, Northants and Yardley Hastings for the latter of which he was in debt to the earl of Northampton.—*Memoirs by Manning*.

LYNCKER (NICHOLAS CHRISTOPHER de) an eminent German lawyer born in 1643. He became professor extraordinary of jurisprudence at Giessen in 1670 and first professor at Jena in 1680 which office he resigned in 1695. He was next created a baron of the empire and in 1703 made president of the secret council of Weimar. He died in 1726 at Vienna, where he held the post of aulic counsellor to the emperor. A list of his very numerous publications may be found in the annexed authentism.—*Joscher's Gesich. der Bigg. Ust.*

LYNDWODE or LINDWOOD (WILLIAM) an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was probably educated at Oxford where he proceeded LL.D. though he was

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long a member of Gervil-hall, Cambridge. He was chancellor to the archbishop of Canterbury, keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Henry VI., and was sent repeatedly on missions to Spain and Portugal. He formed a collection of the Provincial Constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury from the reign of king John, of which work there are several editions. His labours were rewarded with the bishopric of St David's, where he died in 1446.—*Fuller's Worthies*. *Gough's Sepulch.* *Mov. vol. ii.*

LYONNET (Pierre) a celebrated naturalist, born in 1707 at Maastricht, of a family originally from Lorraine. He was destined for the church among the French Protestants, but he preferred the practice of law in which he graduated at Utrecht, and was for some time a counsellor at the Hague. He afterwards became secretary and Latin and French interpreter to the States of Holland. This situation occupying but little of his time he employed himself in researches into the natural history of insects and other animals particularly such as were to be found in the vicinity of his residence. He formed a valuable collection of shells and obtained admission into many of the principal scientific societies in Europe. His death took place January 10 1789. He published Leesaer's Insecto-Theology with notes, and additional plates from his own designs but his most important production is entitled *Traité anatomique de la Chenille qui roule le bon de Saufé* 1766 4to a work no less remarkable for originality of design than for splendour of execution. Lyonnet was distinguished for his skill as a painter and engraver and he displayed much ingenuity in improving microscopes and other instruments used in making his observations.—*Biog. Univ.*

LYONS (ISRAEL) the son of a Polish Jew of the same name who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge and the author of some grammatical and critical works. The son was born in 1739 and when young he discovered a particular predilection for the study of mathematics. In 1758 he published a Treatise on Fluxions and he was for some years employed as one of the calculators of the Nautical Almanac. In 1773 he accompanied commodore Phipps afterwards lord Mungrave in his voyage towards the North Pole in the capacity of astronomer. He had engaged in preparing for the press an edition of the works of Dr Halley when his death put a period to the undertaking in 1775. He was the author of other works relating to mathematical science, and he also wrote on botany on which subject he delivered a course of lectures at Oxford.—*Hutton's Mat. Diet.* *Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

LYRA (NICHOLAS de) so called from the place of his birth, Lyre in Normandy. He was a converted Jew of the fourteenth century whose overstrained and wrong headed zeal in defence of the communion he had embraced, as many of the Catholic writers do not hesitate to assert contributed not a

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little to the progress of the Reformation, “if this Lyre had not played” say they, “Luther would never have danced.” Of his works, which consist principally of annotations on the Old and New Testament, there are two editions except that of Rome five volumes folio, and that of Antwerp in six volumes. De Lys, on renouncing Judaism assumed the surname, and died in 1340 at Paris, where he had for some time lectured on theology.—*Mauri. Novis. Diet. Hist.*

LYSIAS. An ancient Greek orator. He was born at Syracuse, about the year BC 469. He was educated at Athens, where he became a teacher of rhetoric but of his orations, amounting to three or four hundred only thirty four remain. He died in the eighty first year of his age. The oratory of Lysias was of the pure, elegant and subtle kind, in which according to Cicero he nearly attained perfection. His orations have been several times edited, the best modern editions are those of Taylor London 1739 4to of Renke Leipzig 1772 8vo; and of Auger Paris, 1782.—*Ciceron Brusus. Mauri. Blair's Lysis.*

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated statuary among the ancients was a native of Sicyon and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He worked with extraordinary diligence and fertility so that he is said to have left behind him fifteen hundred pieces any one of which might have given celebrity to the artist who formed it. He received from Alexander the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity all which were brought to Rome by Metellus after the conquest of Macedonia. Lysippus improved the art of statuary by a nicer study of symmetry and of the appearance of the human figure to the eye in preference to its exact proportions. A chariot of the sun, at Rhodes was one of his greatest works which however was surpassed by a colossus at Tarentum forty cubits high. This celebrated artist also practised encaustic painting.—*Plini Nat. Hist. lib. xi cap. viii.*

LYSONS (SAMUEL) an eminent writer on British topography and antiquities. He was born in 1763 at Rodmariot in Gloucestershire of which parish his father was minister. After finishing his early studies he became a student of the Middle Temple and in due course was called to the bar. In 1804 he succeeded Mr Astle as keeper of the records in the Tower of London, which office he held till his death in 1819. The works of Mr Lysons relate principally to the Roman antiquities of Britain including Figures and Descriptions of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horncastle in Lincolnshire, 1801 folio, Remains of two Temples and other Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath 1802 folio, Roman Remains discovered at Woodchester in Gloucestershire folio. He also published a volume of miscellaneous antiquities of Gloucestershire and in conjunction with his brother, the rev Daniel Lysons, the earlier volumes of

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the "Magna Britannia." All these productions are embellished with plates, designed, and many of them etched, by the subject of this article.—*An. Biog. Ed.*

LYTE (Haway) an English botanist and natural philosopher of the sixteenth century a native of the county of Somerset, born 1589 Having received a liberal education at Oxford he travelled in order to extend his knowledge of his favourite study, and on his return to England brought with him many rare plants, which he cultivated in a botanical garden constructed on his own plan with great skill and arrangement. He is known as the translator of "Dodone's Herbal" printed at Antwerp in 4to 1578 of which a reprint, without the plates has since appeared in this country His death took place in 1607.—*Putteney's Sketches*

LYTTELTON (GORDON lord) an elegant writer and historian was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, baronet, of Hagley in Worcestershire where he was born in January 1709 He received his classical education at Eton, whence he was removed to Christchurch college Oxon At both places he was distinguished for his proficiency and several of his poems were the fruit of his earliest studies In his nineteenth year he set out upon a tour to the continent and on his return in 1730 was chosen member of parliament for Okehampton Although his father was then a lord of the admiralty under the administration of sir Robert Walpole, in every important debate his own name appeared in the minority and he zealously concurred in the measures of the opposition led by Pitt and Pulteney In 1735 he published his Persian Letters, in imitation of those of Montesquieu which work he afterwards properly deemed unworthy of him, and wished to eject from any collection of his works When Frederick prince of Wales, formed a separate court in 1737, he was appointed his secretary and is supposed to have stimulated the prince to the patronage of Mallet Thomson, and other men of letters In 1741 he married Lucy the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, the lady on whose death in child bed after living some years in great misery he wrote a monody which was much admired On the expulsion of Walpole he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, but although he spoke with eloquence and fluency his oratory wanted force and he never attained the rank of a political leader In early life he had imbibed sceptical opinions but being subsequently led into a conviction of the divine origin of Christianity he composed his well known Dissertation on the Conversion of St Paul first printed in 1747 About this time he lost his first wife and in 1749 married a lady of family, from whom, in consequence of do-

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mestic strife after a few years' residence together he separated by mutual consent In 1751 he succeeded his father in his title and ample estate, and by his elegance and taste rendered Hagley one of the most delightful residences in the kingdom He successively enjoyed the posts of usher of the household and chancellor of the exchequer which latter office, requiring talents of a very different kind he resigned in less than a year to Mr Legge At the dissolution of this ministry he went out of employment, but was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Lyttelton, of Frankley in the county of Worcester From this time he lived chiefly in literary retirement, and being easily imposed upon by the appearance of religious zeal unfortunately became the dupe of Bower the author of the lives of the popes and other impostors In 1760 he published his Dialogues of the Dead which although deficient in vivacity and discrimination were very well received The latter years of his life were chiefly occupied in his "History of Henry II" which is an able and perspicuous work and the result of very assiduous research but its prolixity has materially impeded its popularity This amiable nobleman died in August 1773, in the sixty fourth year of his age leaving one son and a daughter the former of whom succeeded him in his titles and unfortunately, with great talents became conspicuous for a conduct the exact reverse of that of his father The poems of lord Lyttelton maintain a place among the collection of British poets for their correct versification, and delicacy of sentiment, rather than for higher qualities His musical laureas in prose also display good taste and a cultivated mind His works were first collected and printed in 1774, 4to and since in 8vo—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets*—*Audubon's Brit. Poets*.

LYTTELTON (CHARLES) third son of sir Thomas Lyttelton and brother of the preceding was born in 1714, and educated at Eton whence he was removed to University college Oxford He subsequently studied at the Inner Temple and was admitted a barrister, but afterwards entered into orders, and was collated by bishop Hough to the rectory of Alvechurch in Worcestershire In 1745 he took the degree of LL D and was appointed king's chaplain; in 1747 dean of Exeter and in 1748 bishop of Carlisle In 1765 he was chosen president of the society of Antiquaries in which station he contributed some excellent papers to the collection entitled *Archaeologia*. He is also author of a memoir on the authenticity of a copy of magna charta, in his own possession, which question was answered by judge Blackstone Both the memoir and reply are to be found in Gush's *Collectanea Curiosa*. —*Nichols's Lit. Ann.*

MABILLON (Jouy) a learned French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur noted as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and diplomacy. He was born in 1628, in Champagne and studied at the college of Rheims. He took the monastic vows in 1654, and in 1660 he was ordained a priest. After having assisted father D'Acherl, in his "Spectulum" he finished an edition of the works of St Bernard and in 1669 published the first volume of the "Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti" of which the ninth and last volume appeared in 1708. One of his most important productions is his treatise

De Re Diplomatica, lib. vi, 1681 folio. This procured him the patronage of the minister Colbert, who employed him in some genealogical and antiquarian researches. He was next sent into Italy with a commission from the king to make a literary collection, and returning to France with a store of books and MSS. for the royal library he published an account of his journey etc under the title of Missions Italicae 1687 2 vols. 4to. In 1701 he was chosen a member of the academy of Inscriptions and that year he began publishing his Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti" four volumes of which appeared previously to his death which happened in 1707. Father Mabillon was the author of many other works of research distinguished for liberality of sentiment and freedom of opinion as well as for profound learning.—*Le Cerf Bib. Hist. et Crit. des Act. de la Congr. de St Maur Mor.*

MABLY (Général Bonnot abbé de) a celebrated French political and miscellaneous writer and brother to the abbé Condillac was born at Grenoble, in March 1709. He never rose higher than sub-deacon although he was related to cardinal Tencin and was admitted to the parties of madame Tencin so celebrated for her satiriques and talents. He was much employed by the cardinal and drew up the treaty with Prussia which Voltaire took privately to Berlin. He subsequently broke with this patron on account of the illiberality of the latter in regard to Protestant marriage, and from that time led the life of an independent man of letters. All the writings of this author display deep thinking and a regard for the good of mankind but he was too great an admirer of the ancients, and prone to apply their political maxims to the very different circumstances of modern states. He also offended by a dictatorial manner and an unqualified censure of modern historians. His last work on the American constitution displays many sentiments adverse to civil liberty and religious toleration which appear more consonant with his previously delivered opinions. His rules for writing history are better calculated for an epic poem information being sacrificed to effect. His death took place in 1785. The principal works of the abbé Mably are "Parallèle des Romains et des François," "Le Droit public de l'Europe," "Observa-

tions sur les Grecs;" "Observations sur les Romains;" "Des principes des Nécessaires;" "Entretiens de Phocion;" "Observations sur l'histoire de la France;" "Entretiens sur l'histoire;" and "Sur les Constitutions des Etats-unis de l'Amérique;" all of which productions are collected in 15 vols. 8vo. 1794.—*Nous Diet Hist.*

MABUSE or **MAUBUEZE** (John de) an able artist, was born at Maubuse a village of Hainault, in 1492. Having previously obtained considerable reputation he visited England and resided some time at the court of Henry VIII, who employed him to paint the portraits of some of his children. Several excellent works of his are at Middleburgh, the best of which is an altar piece, representing the descent from the cross. He is censured by all writers for his love of drinking and having received a piece of rich brocade in order to appear before the emperor Charles V he sold it at a tavern and painted a paper suit so exceedingly like it, that the emperor could not be convinced of the deception until he examined it with his own hands. He died in 1563.—*Pilkington Wal. pols à Ang.*

MACABER an early German poet, only known as the author of a work, entitled "The Dance of Death" or "The Dance of Macabre" consisting of a series of dialogues between Death and a number of personages belonging to various ranks of society. An English translation of these mortuary dialogues was published by Dugdale and Dodsworth in the third volume of the Monasticon Anglicanum and French and Latin versions have been repeatedly printed. The Dance of the Dead, painted by Holbein in the cloister of the Augustinian convent at Basel has contributed much to the fame of Macaber.—*Bug. Univ.*

MACARIUS (St) the elder a celebrated hermit of the fourth century said to be a disciple of St Antony, was born of poor parents in 301. He passed sixty years in a monastery on mount Sceta, and died about the year 391. His homilies were printed at Paris in 1586, folio and at Lepasie, 1698.—He is to be distinguished from St Macarius the younger a monk of Alexandria, who was persecuted by the Arabs, and banished into an island, the inhabitants of which he converted to Christianity. He died in the year 394 or 395. The Rules of the Monks" in thirty chapters are attributed to him, as also a Discourse on the Death of the Just. —*Cass. Sacri Onom.*

MACARTHY (or CHARLES) an active but unfortunate Irish officer. He entered early into the military service and in 1796 became an officer in the Irish brigades and in 1801 a Lieutenant-colonel in the royal Artillery corps. He went the same year to Cape Coast, and whilst making preparations to repel the Ashantees, the king sent his compliments to him and said he hoped to have his head as an ornament to his great war drum. This

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message made a considerable impression on the mind of the person to whom it was sent, and he frequently noticed it in conversation. At length, in 1823, hostilities commenced, and sir Charles marched against the Ashantees with a mixed force of Europeans and blacks, the latter of whom ran away and the whites being defeated, their commander was captured by the victor who ferociously reduced his manœuvres, January 21 1824. It is gratifying to add that in a subsequent battle, in which the Ashantees were entirely defeated, this barbarous trophy was recovered and conveyed to his relatives.—*Gent. Mag. Publ. its Journals.*

MACARTNEY (George) earl Macartney was the son of a gentleman of Scotch descent, but was born in Ireland in 1737. He was educated at Trinity college Dublin after which he became a student of the Temple and then travelled on the continent. In 1764 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Russia, through the recommendation of lord Holland, and he afterwards became secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He relinquished that post in 1772 about which time he was created KB., and in 1775 he was nominated captain general and governor of the Caribbean islands Grenada, the Grenadines and Tobago. Grenada was invaded and taken by the French and the governor was sent a prisoner to France. On his return to England he was appointed to the presidency of Madras having previously obtained an Irish peerage. But the most memorable of his employments was his embassy to China in 1798 on which occasion he conducted himself with great address and succeeded in the chief object of his mission. His only subsequent public situation was that of governor of the Cape of Good Hope whence he returned on account of ill health in 1797. He died March 31 1806. His English earldom was bestowed on him for his services in China. Lord Macartney was the author of a *Journal of his Chinese embassy* and other publications.—*Lyt's of Lord M by Barrow.*

MACAULEY (CATHERINE) or GRAHAM the name of her second husband was born at Ollingston in Kent the seat of her father John Sewbridge esq. She was educated more strongly than is usual with her sex and became early attached to the pursuit of history. In 1760 she married Dr George Macaulay a physician and soon after she commenced her career in literature and in 1763 published the first volume 4to of her *History of England from the Accession of James I to that of the Brunswick Line*. This was continued in successive volumes to the eighth which completed the work in 1783. The spirit of this history is almost purely republican which, while in conjunction with an ardent disposition, it elicits a noble zeal for civil liberty, and the general rights of mankind has almost unavoidably warped the representation of persons and events. The style is nervous and animated, although sometimes loose and inaccurate, and the reflections of the au-

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thor are often acute and cogent; but although much read at the time, its party aspect has impeded its advancement to a standard work. While Mrs Macaulay was in the height of her fame, Dr Wilson, rector of St Stephen's, Walbrook, confounded upon her the unprecedented honour of erecting a statue to her while living in the chancel of his church, which his successor deemed it proper to remove. The other works of Mrs Macaulay are,

Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society 1767, enlarged in 1769 to *Loose Remarks on some of Mr Hobbes's Positions*, "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents" being a protest against some of the aristocratic actions of Mr Burke

An Address to the People of England on the present Important Crisis 1775. A *Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth* afterwards republished with much additional matter under the title of *Lectures on Education* 1790. Her last publication was a

Letter to Earl Stanhope in opposition to the opinions of Mr Burke on the French Revolution, 1791. In 1785 Mrs Macaulay having been left a widow entered into a matrimonial connexion with Mr Graham which owing to the disparity of their ages subjected her to some ridicule. She retired with her second husband to a small house in Leicester-square where (in the mean time having paid a visit to general Washington in America in 1785) she died in 1791.—*Gent. Mag. vol xi. Bonnell's Life of Johnson. Wilkes's Life and Letters.*

MACBRIDE (DAVID) a distinguished physician was born at Ballymoney in the county of Antrim in 1737. He served as a surgeon in the navy until 1759 when he settled in Dublin and published his *Experimental Essays* in 1764, which work immediately attracted the attention of the faculty and procured the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow. He subsequently delivered lectures at his own house which were published in 1772 in one volume 4to under the title of *An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine*. This work which was highly appreciated by Dr Cullen was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht, in 2 vols. 4to in 1774. Dr Macbride who ultimately obtained considerable celebrity and practice died in December 1778 in the fifty third year of his age.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

MACDIARMID (JOHN) an ingenious writer was born in 1779 at Weem in Perthshire of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews, and was designed for the Scottish church, but relinquished that view to try his fortune in London where he became editor of the *St James's Chronicle*. In 1805 he published *An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain* in which he asserts the superiority of a regular army to militia and volunteers. He followed this work with a kindred one, entitled *An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination*.

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His last production was "Lives of British Statesmen," 4 vols., which was received very favourably; but the author was destined to enjoy the approbation which it elicited but a very short time, falling a victim to paralysis, April 7, 1807.—*Athenaeum. D'Israeli's Catalogue of Authors.*

MACE (Frances) a learned French priest, was born at Paris about 1640 and became canon and rector of the church of St Opportune in that capital. He was a diligent student in both sacred and profane literature and a very popular preacher. He died in 1781. His principal works are, "A Chronological Historical and Moral Abridgment of the Old and New Testament," 3 vols. 8vo; "Scriptural Knowledge reduced to four Tables"; a French Translation of the Apocryphal Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs; and the History of the four Caesars" in which he attempts to prove that the sons of Caesar were as illustrious as their father.—*Moreri. Annales Des Hommes Illustres.*

MACE (Thomas) a practitioner on the lute in the seventeenth century distinguished among lovers of music by a work entitled

"Music a Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Music both Divine and Civil that has ever been known to have been in the World." 1676 folio. This work which discovers extreme simplicity and entertaining egotism proves him to have been an excellent judge of the instrument which he practised, and also contains excellent instructions for its management. It appears from the engraving, prefixed to his book that he was aged sixty three in 1671 but when he died is not known.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

MACEUDO (Francisco) a singular member of the Franciscan order was born at Coimbra in Portugal in 1596. He espoused the patriotic side in the Braganza revolution and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the college de Propaganda Fide at Rome. He obtains a place here chiefly as an extraordinary instance of elaborate literary fecundity being the author of 137 formal works, 53 panegyrics, 60 Latin orations, 32 funeral poems, 48 epic poems (short pieces so called by himself), 123 elegies, 115 epitaphs, 912 dedicatory epistles, 700 familiar epistles, 2600 heroic poems, 110 odes, 3000 epigrams, four Latin comedies and one Spanish satire. He himself estimated the number of his verses at a million and a half of which vast mass no one reads a single line.—*Art by Southey in Aukens G Reg.*

MACEDONIUS, a prelate of Constantinople whom the Arians made bishop of that see in the year 342 in opposition to Paul the chosen of their orthodox opponents. After a fierce contest, the emperor Constantine gave his decision in favour of Macedonius but owing to his turbulence and pertinacity to the semi-Arian, he was afterwards deposed. He then maintained a new notion concerning the Holy Ghost, which he regarded as a divine energy diffused throughout the universe, and not a person. This doctrine being agreeable

to the large party of semi-Arians, was warmly embraced, although severely persecuted by the orthodoxy on one side, and the Arians on the other until finally crushed by Theodosius in 381. The ultimate fate of Macedonius himself is unknown.—*Moretz. Servet. H. C. Zosius.*

MCAFARLANE (Robert) a political and miscellaneous writer was born in Scotland in 1734 and educated at Edinburgh. He came to London at an early period of his age and kept a school of considerable reputation at Waltham stow. He wrote a "History of George III" the first volume of which appeared in 1770 and the second and third in 1772 and 1774, the two latter of which he subsequently disclaimed. He was also author of an "Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian" the affirmative of which question he warmly espoused. An Address to the People of the British Empire; a translation of Buchanan's Dissertation on the Right of the Crown of Scotland with two dissertations, one on the Goths and Scots and the other vindicating the character of Buchanan as a historian. He fell under a carriage in the tumult of a Brentford election, on the 8th of August, 1804 and survived only half an hour.—*Ent. Mag. vol. lxv.*

MACHAM or MACHIN (Robert) an English gentleman who lived in the fourteenth century and who appears to have first discovered the island of Madiera. He had once served a passion for a lady of a rank superior to his own and her friends opposing their union he eloped with her and embarked for France. The vessel was driven by contrary winds to Madiera, where Macham lost his mistress by death in a few days and dying shortly after was buried with her by his crew who escaped to the coast of Africa. The sailors were made slaves by the people of Morocco and having related their adventures to a Spanish pilot who had experienced the same misfortune as on his return to Spain made publick the discovery in consequence of which an expedition was sent out and in 1421 the island was rediscovered and the grave of the unfortunate lover visited. The catastrophe of Macham and his mistress has been made the subject of a poetical composition by the rev. W. L. Bowles.—*Hackney. Eng. Univ.*

MACHAUT (JAKYE de) a French Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1599. He taught ethics and philosophy and was afterwards rector at Orleans, Alençon and Caen. He died at Paris in 1680. Besides some practical and devotional tracts he was author of "An Account in Latin of the Missions to Paraguay and other Parts of South America" 1656 8vo; "A Relation of the State of Affium in Japan" 1646 8vo; "Account of the Provinces of Goo Malabar &c. 1651; "Account of the Kingdom of Cochinchina" 1652 8vo; "A Relation of the Travels of Twenty-five Members of the Society on the Indian Missions, &c.—Moreri.

MACHAULT (John de) a jesuit, born

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at Paris in 1651, who became rector of the college de Clermont. He published, under the name of Gellée or Le Coq, "Io. Galli Juncosius. Notitia in Historiam Thessap." 1654, a work which is scarce because suppressed at solicitation of Richelieu.—There was another jesuit named JOHN BAPTIST DE MACHAULX who died May 23 1640, aged twenty-nine. He was author of 'Gesta i Soc. Jes. in regno Siciliae, Ethiopia et Subetano' and other historical works of little reputation.—Mover.

MACHIAVEL (Nicolaus) a celebrated political writer and historian was born of a patrician family at Florence in 1469. He was suspected of being engaged in the conspiracy of the Soderini family against the Medici, and being put to the question had the fortune to endure the torture without confession. He afterwards became secretary to the Florentine republic and was employed in embassies to the king of France, the emperor and the pope, and other Italian princes. Notwithstanding the emoluments presumed to be at command on these important employments, he died in great poverty in June 1527 leaving a large family in indigent circumstances, which fact is a great presumption in favour of his disinterestedness and integrity. The freedom of his opinions caused him to be represented as irreligious by his contemporaries but as this imputation was then usually employed in bar of all freedom of opinion, it merits little attention. He was an author both in prose and verse, but it is chiefly upon his historical and political works that his reputation is founded. His Discourses upon the first Decade of Levy exhibit him as a warm friend of liberty and are replete with just and profound reflections on the principles of popular government. It was succeeded by the famous treatise "Del Principe," the prince, the hero of which Cesar Borga, is the model of the perfect prince which he describes. This extraordinary production has been generally regarded as the tyrant's manual all its maxims and counsels being directed to the maintenance of power however acquired. Formed as it was upon the actual practice of Italian politicians, both before and after it was written, being dedicated to a nephew of Leo X and long current without producing a reply it is difficult to regard it merely as an ingenious method of exposing the detestable maxims which it ostentiously inculcates although an opinion of that kind has been very widely embraced. On the other hand it seems next to impossible that Machiavelli himself the secretary of a republic who wrote with so much spirit on the history of Levy and in conversation always spoke with admiration of Brutus and Camillus should have compiled a book of such odious maxims with a view of propagating them. Whatever the truth his Prince has sternly stamped his name, the appellation of Machiavellian being adopted as significant of all that is crooked and perfidious in politics. The other works of Machiavelli are, his History of Florence from 1490 to 1504, which is deemed a val-

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able performance, and the earliest of the good Italian histories; a "Life of Costanzo Castrense of Lucca," regarded as marking an romance; "A Treatise on the Art Military," able but theoretical; two comedies of inferior pretensions, entitled 'Mandragola,' and

China, 'The Golden Ass,' in imitation of Lucan, 'A Treatise on the Empress of the Northern Nations,' and many others. The whole of the works of Machiavelli have been ably translated by Harlowe.—Meyer. Tivoliensis. Rosso's Leo X.

MACK (CHARLES baron von) an Austrian general born in Francia in 1752. Though destitute of fortune he was well educated, but on leaving college his inexperience led him to enlist as a private in a regiment of dragoons and his good conduct soon obtained him the rank of a petty officer. In the war with Turkey he was noticed by marshal Lancy who gave him a captain's commission. The spirit of enterprise which he subsequently displayed, procured him the favour of Lenck, who made him his aide-de-camp, and strongly recommended him to the emperor. On the occurrence of war with France Mack was appointed quarter-master-general of the army of the prince of Coburg and in that station he directed the operations of the campaign of 1793. He was afterwards employed in negotiating with Dumouriez and in 1794 he was sent on a military embassy to England. He again served under the prince of Coburg in the Netherlands and in 1797 he succeeded the archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. The following year he was sent to Naples then invaded by the French under generals Macdonald and Championnet. Mack boasted that he would soon drive the enemy out of Italy but being beaten in the field and suspected of treason by the Neapolitan he fled to the French camp and was sent as a prisoner to Dijon. Under the consulship of Bonaparte he was removed to Paris on parole and in April 1800 he made his escape to Vienna. He found means to justify his conduct in the opinion of the emperor who in 1804 constituted general Mack commander-in-chief in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy and the year following a member of the general council of war. In 1805 he was opposed to Bonaparte who forced him to retreat beyond the Danube and to submit to the famous capitulation of Ulm by which 28,000 of the Austrians became prisoners. Mack was permitted to go to Vienna where he was tried before a military tribunal, and received the sentence of death as a traitor to his country. His doom, however, was commuted by the emperor for imprisonment and he was, after a time, released, and died in obscurity. The failures of the subject of this article excited great surprise at the period when they occurred, but at present nothing appears so extraordinary as that a man with so moderate a portion of ability should have been thus trusted and employed.—Bog. Nouv. des Consuls.

MACKENZIE (Sir George) an eminent

Scottish lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was a branch of the noble family of Beaufort, and born at Dundee in 1636. He studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, whence he was removed to Bourges, where he passed three years in the study of the civil law. On his return to Scotland he was admitted to the bar, and soon became a distinguished pleader. In 1661 he was advocate for the marquis of Argyle, impeached of high-treason, and was not long after raised to a seat on the bench of the criminal court. He employed his leisure in literary composition and in 1660 appeared his *Arctaeus*, a serious romance. "Religio Scotticæ," a "Moral Essay on Solitude." Moral Gallantry and a play and poems, which productions gave him the reputation of being an elegant writer and sound moralist. In 1674 he was knighted and made king's advocate for Scotland. The contest then existing between fanatics on the one side and oppression and tyranny on the other rendered this post as arduous one; but having embraced the court doctrine of passive obedience he was well inclined to put the laws enforcing submission, into strict execution and thereby obtained from the covenanter the title of "The blood-thirsty Advocate." He however introduced several alterations into the form of criminal trials, favourable to the accused and although he is thought to have stretched the law of treason in the cases of Baillie of Jerviswood and the earl of Argyle his vindication of himself by a large party at least has been deemed satisfactory. Even during the press of business he found time to compose several able professional works upon the laws and customs of Scotland. He also wrote *Jus Regium* London 1684 in defence of monarchy, and farther served the royal party by a "Vindication of the Government of Scotland during the Reign of Charles II." As an antiquary he composed "Observations on the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency" a "Defence of the Royal Laws and Antiquities of Scotland" which work involved him in a controversy with Lloyd and Shadwell, "Reflections upon the Advantages and Disadvantages of a Union between England and Scotland" and several moral and miscellaneous treatises, which demonstrated great fertility if little of accuracy or profundity. It is to the honour of sir George Mackenzie that he withdrew from his post when the measures of James II disagreed with his conscience although he subsequently resumed it, and held it until the Revolution when he warmly opposed the declared vacancy of the throne and the election of William and resuming his employments, retired to Oxford where he was admitted a student in June 1690. He died in London in May 1691 and his body being taken to Scotland, was buried with great funeral honours in the church yard of the Greyfriars in Edinburgh. The political opinions of this eminent lawyer will be judged of differently by opposite parties but his integrity and private worth seem unquestionable. He was founder of the

Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.—See, also, Lord Whithorn's *Life of Lord Kenmure*.

MACKENZIE (GEORGE) Viscount Tolbot and first earl of Cromarty a member of the same family as the preceding was born in 1694. Having adhered to the fortunes of the Stuarts in their adversity he was, at the Restoration made a senator of the college of justice clerk of the privy council and justice-general James II also made him a baron and viscount, and queen Anne secretary of state and earl of Cromarty. He died in 1714, at the age of eighty-eight. This nobleman, who possessed much learning and varied accomplishments, was author of a "Vindication of Robert III King of Scotland from the Charge of Bastardy," "Synopsis Apocalyptic," an explication of the Revelations; "A Historical Account of the Conspiracies by the earl of Gowrie and Robert Logan, against James VI." "A Vindication of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland" and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Lord Oxford, Royal and Noble Authors.*

MACKLIN (CHARLES) an actor and dramatist of some celebrity for talent and more for longevity was born in the county of Westmeath in Ireland May 11 1690. His real name was M. Laughlin which on his coming to London he changed to Macklin. He was employed at Trinity college Dublin, as a beggar boy until his twenty first year when he came to England, and joined a company of strolling comedians, but was induced to return to his situation at Trinity college. In 1716 he again repaired to England and appeared as an actor in the theatre Lincoln's Inn fields. It was not, however until 1744 that he established his fame as an actor by his admirable performance of Shylock that being indeed the only character in which he stood pre-eminent. He continued on the stage until 1759 which long interval was marked by the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life, rendered still greater by the spirit and strong temper of the individual. By his firmness and resolution in supporting the rights of his theatrical brethren they were long relieved from a species of capricious oppression to which the profession of an actor is peculiarly open, from party opposition or private enmity. During the last years of his life his understanding became impaired and in this state he died July 11 1797 at the great age of a hundred and seven. Macklin appears to much advantage in his "Man of the World," a comedy which discovers a keen and perceiving knowledge of life and manners, and especially meanness, sycophancy and political servility with considerable skill. His *Lover à la mode* also possessed kindred but more farcical merit. While his memory remained, Macklin was a most entertaining companion although dictatorial and very irascible. He is however said to have been in his best days, a tender husband, a good father and a steady friend.—*Bigs Drama.*

MACKNIGHT (JAMES) a learned Scotch divine, was born at Irvine in Ayrshire

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In 1731. He was ordained at Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden, and at his return was ordained minister of Marygate where he remained sixteen years. Here he composed his two celebrated works, "The Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles," both of which much advanced his theological reputation. In 1763 he published another esteemed work entitled, "The Truth of the Gospel History." On account of these publications, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of DD. In 1769 he was promoted to the living of Jedburgh, and three years afterwards became one of the ministers of Edinburgh where he employed nearly thirty years of his life in the execution of his last and greatest work on the apostolical epistles which appeared in 1795 in four large quarto volumes under the title of "A new literal Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles, with Commentaries and Notes Philological Critical Explanatory and Practical." Dr Macknight survived the compilation of this laborious proof of extensive reading, genuine learning and critical skill about four years, dying much lamented, in the month of January 1800.—*Lys by his Son*

MAGLAINE (ARCRISALN) a learned divine was born at Monaghan in Ireland in 1722. He was educated at Glasgow and about the time of the rebellion in 1745 succeeded his uncle Dr Mulling as English pastor at the Hague, in which situation he remained fifty years when he was obliged to quit it owing to the French invasion of Holland in 1794. On his arrival at England he fixed his residence at Bath where he died November 25 1804, aged eighty two. Dr Macglaine is principally known by an excellent translation of Macaulay's Ecclesiastical History; and by his popular letters to Soame Jenyns, in opposition to his "View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." He also published a volume of sermons—*Chalmers's Biog. Brit.*

MACLAULIN (COURT) a celebrated mathematician and philosopher born near Inverary in Scotland, in 1698. He studied at Glasgow where he took the degree of MA at the age of fifteen and defended a thesis "On the Power of Gravitation." In 1717 he obtained the mathematical chair in the Mathematical college at Aberdeen, and two years after on making a visit to London he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He subsequently travelled on the continent as tutor to the hon. Mr Hume, the son of lord Polwarth and after residing for some time in Lorraine his pupil died at Montpellier and he returned to Scotland. In 1735 he was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh where his lectures contributed much to raise the character of that university as a school of science. A controversy in which he engaged with Sir John Hartley led to the publication of Macaulain's great work, his "Treatise on Fluxions," printed at Edinburgh 1742, 2 vols. 4to. Mr George Gordon of Scotland in 1745, Mr

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Macaulain was very active in promoting the fortification of Edinburgh against the adherents of the house of Stuart, and on their taking possession of the city he fled to York, where he was hospitably received and maintained by archbishop Haweis. On the march of the invaders to England, he retraced his steps, and died soon after June 14, 1746. He was the author of a "Treatise on Algebra;" an

Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and other works.—MACCAURAN (JOHN) son of the preceding, was bred to the law and after practising as an advocate at Edinburgh, was in 1787 made a judge when he took the title of Lord Dryhope. In 1774 he published "Arguments and Decisions in remarkable Causes before the High Court of Justiciary and other Superior Courts in Scotland" 4to and he was also the author of various tracts on legal and miscellaneous literature. His death took place in 1796 at the age of sixty two.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Mat. Diet. Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

MACPHERSON (JAMES) a Scottish writer distinguished in literary history for his translations or imitations of Gaelic poems said to have been composed in the third century. He was born in the county of Inverness, in 1736 and studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1758 he published an original poem entitled "The Highlander" and this was followed two years after by "Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language." The popularity of the public was excited by these pieces, and a subscription was raised to enable Macpherson to visit the Highlands and collect additional specimens of national poetry. He produced as the fruit of his researches "Fingal an ancient Epic Poem translated from the Gaelic 1767 4to" "Lenora and other poems 1763 4to" and some smaller compositions all professedly translated from originals by Ossian the son of Fingal a Gaelic prince of the third century and his contemporaries. It would be impossible within the limits of this article to give even an outline of the warm and angry controversy concerning the authenticity of these productions which long agitated the republic of letters, and has hardly yet subsided. From the evidence of the contending parties it may be concluded that Macpherson's prose epic were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern and it is now difficult, if not impossible to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. Mr Macpherson went to Florida in 1764, as secretary to governor Johnston, and he subsequently obtained, at home, the lucrative appointment of agent to the Nabob of Arcot, in consequence of which he had a seat in the house of Commons from 1790 to 1792. He died near Liverpool, in February 1796, and was interred in West-

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master citizen. Besides the works noticed before, he published a prose translation of the *Book of Homer*; "An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland"; "The History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover"; historical collections, and political pamphlets.—*After's G. Eng.*

MACQUER (Pierre Jean) an eminent French chemist, born at Paris in 1718. He adopted the medical profession and devoted himself to the study of the physical sciences. In 1746 he was chosen an member of the academy of Sciences, in 1768 a associate and in 1772 a pensionary of that society. He wrote in the *Journal des Savans* from 1755 to 1779, the articles relating to natural philosophy, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy and natural history, and he published "Éléments de Chymie théorique et pratique" and a chemical dictionary besides other works. His death took place in 1784. Macquer did not live to witness the splendid improvements made in chemistry in the latter part of the last century and which have contributed to render his writings partially obsolete though they comprise some important facts and discoveries which entitle the author to a place among the first chemists of his time.—His brother PHILIP MACQUER a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was the author of "Abrégé Chronologique d'1 Histoire Ecclesiastique" 2 vols. 8vo. and other useful historical compilations. He died in 1770.—*Eng. Univ.*

MACQUITIV (Anne ANSE DENIS) of Scotch ancestry born in 1756 at Meaux en Brie in the college of which town he was afterwards professor of rhetoric. Driven from his country by the Revolution, his taste as an antiquary and his skill as a draughtsman procured him an ample subsistence by the exercise of both in the Herald's college. While thus employed it fell to his lot to design the car &c. which bore the remains of Nelson to St Paul's cathedral in which he displayed much taste. Although a foreigner so complete was his acquaintance with the English tongue that he edited several works in that language besides publishing occasionally original essays &c. His Latin poem, *Tabeila Cobara*, or "The Bell of Fare," has been much admired for the classic elegance of its Latinity and the learning and ingenuity it exhibits. After the conclusion of the war in 1814, he revisited France for a short time but his habitual affections having now become exclusively English, he soon returned, and died in South work in 1823.—*See Eng.*

MACROBIUS (AVERULUS Ammarius Trismegistus) a Latin author in the reign of the emperor Theodosius, to whom he officiated as an officer of the wardrobe and enjoyed a considerable share of the imperial favour. The country which gave his birth, as well as the religion which he professed, are both uncertain, the former, however, is generally supposed to have been Gaul. He was the author of a philosophical work entitled "Se-

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bastilla," bearing for its titlepage, and the right & left side the names of and emblem of antiquity a commentary on Cicero's "Meditationes Scriptorum." In two books, valuable for the exposition it affords of the doctrine of Pythagoras, with respect to the immortality of the spirits, and a treatise "De Divinitatibus et Secretis Graecorum Latitudo Verbi." There are several editions of this author's writings, the best of which are those of 1694, 8vo, and 1777 Leipzig. The date of his death is supposed to be about the year 450.—*Mozart.*

MADAN There were two English divines of that name, brothers, of these SAMUEL died bishop of Peterborough in 1713.—MANNING originally educated with a view to his practising at the English bar was induced by the influence of some leading members of the Calvinistic persuasion to quit that profession and enter into the ministry in their connexion. In 1761 having for some time previously officiated as chaplain to the Lock hospital, he succeeded in procuring the situation of a chaplain attached to that institution where his reputation as a popular preacher attracted numerous hearers. The fame which he acquired by his eloquence was however somewhat diminished, by the part he took in dissuading a clerical friend from giving up a benefice which he had accepted under a solemn promise of eventual resignation. This circumstance took place in 1767, and in 1781 a work from his pen in defence of a plurality of wives, entitled "Thelyphthora" drew upon him still further obloquy. The professed object of this singular treatise, which fills three octavo volumes, is the prevention of seduction by constituting it a virtual marriage. His other works are an edition of the satires of Juvenal and Persius with a literal English translation and notes, in two octavo volumes.

A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England, Thoughts on Executive Justice, Letters to Dr Priestley and a few sermons. His death took place during the spring of 1790 in his sixty fifth year.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict.*

MADDEN DD (SAMUEL) an Irish clergyman descended from a French family born in 1687. He received his education at Trinity college, Dublin and afterwards became a liberal benefactor to that society, by instituting, in 1731 prizes for such of the students as more especially distinguished themselves in the college examinations. The year following he published the first volume of a work calculated to excite considerable attention, under the title of *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century or Original Letters of State under George the Sixth*. This singular book was originally intended to occupy six octavo volumes, and extraordinary despatch was used in striking off a thousand copies of it; but the rapidity with which it was bought up by the author, equalled the diligence used in bringing it out. Nearly nine hundred of the impressions being reculed and destroyed within a week after its first issuing from the press. His other productions are "Hawke's

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Monument." a poem of considerable length printed in 1764; and a tragedy founded on the history of Thessalus. Dr. Madden, of whom the English biographer, Johnson, speaks in terms of the highest commendation, was further beneficial to his country and to the cause of education in general, by first establishing, in 1746, a society at Dublin for the encouragement of the arts, the plan of which has since been followed up and enlarged upon with great success in the British metropolis. For the furtherance of this praiseworthy object, he himself liberally contributed a hundred pounds a year from his own private resources which were large independently of the rectory of Drumshanbo, and other valuable church preferment. His death took place on the last day of the year 1765.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MADDOX (LVAAC) bishop of Worcester an active and learned prelate born of humble parentage at London in July 1697. Becoming an orphan at an early age his friends placed him with a pastry-cook that he might learn the business, but his fondness for perusing every book that came in his way rendered his continuance in this situation equally irksome to himself and his employer. His dismissal was the consequence on which he was sent to Scotland by some of his relations who observing his passion for literature placed him at Aberdeen with a view to his obtaining a cheap but solid education and eventually becoming a minister among the dissenters. The times and discipline of presbyterianism however not coinciding with his opinions he after having continued his studies at thus university for some time with great credit to himself, returned to England and became through the assistance of Gibson bishop of Llandaff a member of Queen's college Cambridge. He now took orders in the established church and became soon after domestic chaplain and nephew by marriage to Bradford bishop of Chichester through whose patronage he rose speedily to considerable pre-eminence. His first benefice was the living of St Vedast Foster-lane in the city of London when having obtained the degree of DD from the archbishop of Canterbury he was in 1729 appointed a king's chaplain and clerk of the closet to queen Caroline. Four years after he obtained the deanship of Wells whence in 1736 he was raised to the see of St Asaph and subsequently translated to that of Worcester in 1743. Bishop Maddox is known as the warm advocate and liberal benefactor of many public charitable institutions, especially of the small-pox hospital in the metropolis for which in 1750 he presented a sermon afterwards printed, remarkable for its eloquence and the untold beauty of the composition. The library at Worcester also is mainly indebted to his exertions for its existence. As we author he is principally known by his *Advocate of the Doctrines and Disciplines of the Church of England* written in reply to *Wode's History of the Puritans.* There are also portions of his miscellaneous sermons extant. His death took place at Wor-

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ester, September 27, 1759.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MADOX (TROXAS) a learned and laborious antiquary, author of several valuable works connected with the earlier periods of English history. The first of these, *Anaphorica Formularium* being a complete collection of ancient charters and legal instruments from the Norman conquest down to the reign of Henry VIII inclusive, taken from the original records, appeared under the auspices of lord chancellor Somers in 1702, and is considered highly valuable. Nine years afterwards he printed his *History of the Exchequer* "embracing a period from the conquest to the close of Edward II's reign in 1307, with a dedication to the queen." A quarto edition of this work likewise appeared afterwards in 1769. He also published subsequently an historical account of all the cities and borough towns of England under the title of *Firma Burgi*, and was employed on several other works of a similar description the completion of which was prevented by his decease. A collection of his manuscripts occupying more than ninety volumes of various sizes is to be found in the British Museum to which they were presented after his death by his widow.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MÆCENAS (CAIUS CILVIUS) the friend and minister of the emperor Augustus, and a distinguished patron of letters was a Roman knight who traced his origin to the ancient kings of Etruria. Of his early life nothing is recorded previously to his appearing as counsellor to Octavius after the death of Julius Caesar. He fought at the battle of Pharsippa, but chiefly acted in a civil capacity. During a long period he held the important post of prefect of Rome to which his political talents were peculiarly adapted and in his ministerial capacity he was not chargeable with any acts of oppression but exercised his great influence with prudence and moderation. No statesman seems to have been more the personal friend of his sovereign than Mæcenas, but he was partly indebted for the emperor's favour to the charms of his wife Terentia, at which attachment like an obsequious courtier he silently connived. He is described by Velleius Paterculus as vigilant and active in business, but luxuriant and effeminate in his hours of relaxation. He was at the same time learned, and a lover of learning and his name is rendered immortal by Virgil and Horace as their munificent friend and intimate associate. Horace in particular lived with him upon terms of the utmost freedom, and familiarity and Virgil dedicated to him his *"Georgics,"* which admirable productions appear to have been written at his request. He introduced both these great poets to Augustus, and so signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mæcenas has been ever since applied to liberal patrons. Of his own writings several pieces existed in the time of Silius, of which a few verses only are now extant. He is also said to have invented a species of short-hand. He died BC. 8, May.

ing Augustus his general hair and countenance by Schleisinger. *Sicci Orient. Camer.*

MICHAELIS LINUS (Michaelis), a celebrated German astronomer was born about 1542 in the duchy of Württemberg, and spent his youth in Italy where he made a public oration in favour of Copernicus, which converted Galileo from the opinions of Aristotle and Ptolemy. On his return to Germany he became professor of mathematics at Tübingen, where he had the great Kepler among his pupils, who has praised several of his master's inventions in his *Astronomia Optica*. He died in 1590 after having published many works in mathematics and astronomy, among which were his treatises 'De Stella Nova Cassiopeia' Ephemerae, according to the Prutenic tables, 'Thesis de Eclipsibus' an epitome of astronomy &c.—*Martini Biog. Philos. Novi Dict. Hist.*

MAFFEL There were several learned and ingenious Italians of this name.—**BARTOLOMEU MAFFEI** born 1514 was a dignified ecclesiastic, well versed in the belles lettres as well as distinguished for his antiquarian research. He rose to the purple and is known as the author of a valuable treatise on ancient coins medals and inscriptions and some annotations on the letters of Cicero. His death took place in 1558 at Rome. **MAFFEI VIZZIO** a native of Lodi, born 1407 was professor of law at Pavia and afterwards chancellor to pope Martin V. He is however more advantageously known as a poet than a lawyer several of his compositions consisting of epigrams and other miscellaneous productions in verse evincing much genius. There is an English translation of his additional book to the *Æneid* of Virgil by Ellis. His prose writings consist of essays on education on happiness and misery on religious constancy &c. The time of his decease is fixed in the year 1459.—**JOHNS PETER MAFFESI** known by his Latin denomination Mafensis was an eminent scholar of Bergamo born 1556 who from being rhetorical professor at Genoa, became a pupil in 1565, and wrote the life of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order. He was held in high estimation for his learning and talents by several successive occupiers of the papal chair one of whom is said to have granted him a dispensation for reading his breviary in the Greek language that his Latin of the purity of which he was remarkably tenacious, might not become deteriorated. Besides a translation of various letters connected with the proceedings of the jesuit missionaires in India he wrote a history of that country entitled, "Historia Indorum, &c. at the instance of the Portuguese Government, whose conquests in those regions the work is more particularly designed to commemorate and describe. The best edition of this book is that of 1747 4to 2 vols. Mafensis was afterwards employed in the Vatican library and died at Livoli in 1603.—**FRANCESCO SOTTO MARQUIS MAFFESI** a notary of Verona, was equally celebrated as a soldier and a poet. He was born

in 1673, and his first attempt in literature carried off the prize for an essay on the subject of love. Illustrating the army, he received considerable reputation by the gallantry which he exhibited at the battle of Dantzig. In 1704, but on the termination of the campaign he quitted the service and devoted himself wholly to the cultivation of elegant literature. In 1732 he set out on a tour over great part of Europe and in the course of his progress received every where those marked attentions which his reputation as a scholar merited. Of his works, the principal are, "On Dostling" an essay, "Merope, a tragedy; " *Ceramis* a comedy, "A History of the Art of Diplomacy," *Verona Illustrata*, folio; *Museum Veronense*, folio, &c. He also translated a part of the works of Homer into his own language and published three octavo volumes of tragedies selected from the best Italian dramatists. On the decease of their accomplished townsmen in 1753 the citizens of Verona honoured his remains by a public funeral in the cathedral of that city when an oration was pronounced to his memory.—*Maffei. Novi Dict. Hist.*

MAGALHAENS or MAGELLAN (Ferdinand de) a famous Portuguese navigator who discovered the straits at the extremity of South America, and conducted the first expedition round the world. He served under Albuquerque in the East Indies, and distinguished himself especially at the taking of Malacca in 1510. He afterwards entered into the service of Spain and was entrusted by Charles V with the command of a fleet destined to explore a passage to the Molucca islands, by sailing westward. The voyage was commenced September 20 1519 about the end of October he entered the straits, since called after his name, and on the 27th of November discovered the Pacific ocean. Continuing his course he arrived at the Ladrones Islands, and subsequently at the Philippines on one of which he lost his life in a skirmish with the natives, in 1521 (See *Cano J. S. del.*)—*Askin's C. Biog.*

MAGALHAENS (João Macânta de) an ingenious natural philosopher of the last century. He was born in 1723 at Lisbon and is said to have been descended from the subject of the last article. He entered into the order of the Augustine friars but becoming a convert to the Protestant faith he fled from his convent, and took refuge in England, where he passed the remainder of his life. He distinguished himself by his experiments and researches in chemistry and mechanics, and particularly by his invention of a mode of impregnating water with fixed air relatively to which he published a small tract. A translation of Cronstedt's Mineralogy and other works also proceeded from his pen. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of several foreign academies, and was much esteemed among men of science. His death took place in February 1790.—*Rox's Cyclop.*

MAGALOTTI (Lorenzo) a noble Italian, born in 1637 at Rome or according to others,

of Florence. He received his education at Padua, but distinguished himself in his study in the schools of law and natural philosophy at Florence. After his graduation he became a member of the Delphic Academy, and exhibited an eloquent oratorical style and various poetical talents. He wrote, in addition, composed some musical pieces, and wrote, published at the time, a collection of "Canticorum Amoenissimorum." To this latter work however, he did not add his name, but subscribed the fictitious one of Plano. He was also the author of some devotional pieces.—Fabretti.

MAGGI. There were three distinguished Italians of this name. **JACOBI**, more commonly known by the name of Magius, added to his works, was a native of Anguillar in the Flezzina district and flourished in the sixteenth century. He applied himself early in life with great assiduity to the study of the sciences, and by his proficiency in mathematics became an able engineer. A work of his on fortification added greatly to his reputation, and, together with his general character for talent and integrity obtained for him from the Venetian government, to which he was recommended, the appointment of admiral judge in their island of Cyprus. The siege of the capital of that country by the Turkish forces in 1571, gave him an opportunity of reducing his theoretical studies in the art of defence, to practice. Certain ruses and other destructive contrivances and engines of destruction were, constructed by him, repeatedly baffled the attacks of the Ottoman forces and laid their works in ruins. Forced at length to surrender, the conquerors vented on his head the protraction of their success. The haughty Mahomet threw him into prison and loaded him with chains. In this distressing situation he remained more than a twelvemonth soothsaying his captivity by calling into action his mental resources, which enabled him deprived as he was of all books of reference, to compile from memory a "History of Belli," and a treatise on "The Wooden Horse," both abounding in classical and other quotations. These productions were the fruits of his leisure hours by night—his days being wholly spent in manual labour as a slave—and when completed were secretly transmitted by him to the Imperial and French ambassadors, with dedicatory epistles, and a supplication for their intercession in his behalf. His appeal to these companions was but too successful, for, on their making a united and urgent application for his release the Turkish commander, as the shortest way of ridding himself of their importance without putting himself to the trouble of a refusal, strangled the object of their solicitation in his prison about the beginning of the year 1573. Besides the writings already mentioned, he was the author of a tragedy "On the Final Destruction of the Greeks by Fire," in five books, folio, 1568, "Compendium on the Civil Institutes," two,

"The Lives of Illustrious Men, with Annotations, etc." and some other minor works. His brother, **FRANCESCO MAGGI**, was a physician of Bologna, where he died in 1606, and is known as the author of a useful treatise on the management and care of gentle women.—**CARLO MAGGI MAGGI**, a poet of some reputation was born in the Marches in 1620, and, according to his biographer Marini, veryearly he manifested the restorers of a pure and elegant taste in literature among his contemporaries. The last mentioned author published an excellent edition of his works, in 4 vols. 1690, at Milan, where Maggi died the year preceding, filling at that time the situation of secretary to the state. There is an English translation of his sonnets, which have been much admired.—Fabretti. Nicotra.

MAGINI or **MAGINUS** (*John Antonius*) professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna, was born at Padua in 1550. He became so celebrated for his astronomical skill that, in conformity with the notions of the age, he was regarded with favour by most of the princes of his time. He is said to have accurately predicted his own death which took place in 1618. His mathematical and astronomical writings, which are honourable to his memory, consist of *Epiphany*, in 3 vols. *Tables of Secondary Motions*, *Astronomical Geometrical and Geographical Problems*, *Theory of Planets*, a *Conclusion of Scaligen's Dissertation on the recession of the Equinoxes*, *Fratrum Mobile*, in 12 books. *Treatise on Planes and Spherical Geometry*. He also wrote *A Commentary on Ptolomy's Geography*, and a *Chorographical description of the Regions and Cities of Italy*.—Nicotra. Hutton's Math. Dict.

MAGLIA BECCHEI (*Antonio*) a learned critic who was librarian to the duke of Tuscany celebrated alike for the variety of his knowledge and the strength of his memory. He was born at Florence in 1633, and in the early part of his life was engaged in a mercantile employment which he relinquished to devote himself to literary pursuits. He was admitted in his studies by Michael Erasmus librarius to cardinal Leopold de Medici, and other literati residing at Florence, but it was chiefly through his own extraordinary application that he acquired a multifarious stock of erudition which made him the wonder of his age. Duke Cosmo III made Maglia Becchei keeper of the library which he had collected, and gave him free access to the Laurentian library, and the Oratian MSS., in the latter collection he published a catalogue. His habits were in the highest degree eccentric. His attention was wholly absorbed by his books; among which he took his rest and his meals, dividing his time between the ducal library and his private collection, interrupted only by the visits of persons of rank or learning, attracted towards him by the report of his extraordinary endowments. The acquisition of knowledge seemed to have been his sole de-

light, for he left no history work deserving of particular notice; and he freely afforded information to those authors who sought his assistance in their own undertakings. Notwithstanding his sedentary mode of life, he was far advanced in years at the time of his death which took place in July 1714.—*Timbuktu Star, della Lett. Ital. Spener's Paradiſo* between R. Hilt and Magdeburg.

MAGNOL. There were two French physicians of this name father and son, both natives of Montpellier where they resided and enjoyed considerable practice. PIERRE the elder born 1638 was a member of the French academy and distinguished himself especially by his love of botany. He was the author of a catalogue of all the plants in the South of France under the title of *Botanicum Monspeliense*. His other works are *Hortus Regius Mohapensis* and *Prodromus*. His treatise *Genera Plantarum* and *Novus Character Plantarum* which latter treatise was published after his death with additions by his son ANTOINE MAGNOL.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

MAGNON (JEAN) a French dramatist of no great reputation born at Lyons and the friend of Molire. Magnon was bred a member of the French bar but the study of the law not being congenial to his disposition he forsook it and commenced author by profession. In this capacity he produced several tragedies few or none of which met with any success except one entitled *Artauxeres*. In 1669 while returning to his lodgings in one of the bye streets of the French metropolis he was set upon by robbers from whom he received a mortal wound and soon after expired. This event precluded his finishing a dictionary in rhyme a whimsical work which he had projected and made some progress in, that part of it, however which he had completed appeared in 1663 in one volume folio.—*Mores:*

MAGNUS There were two Romish prelates of this name in the sixteenth century brothers and in succession archbishops of Upsal in Sweden both born at Lincepig in that kingdom. JOHN the elder of the two is known as the author of a History of the Archbishops of Upsal and another Of the Kingdom of Sweden, both printed in folio. The progress of the Reformation to which he was strongly opposed drove him from his native country to Rome where he died in 1544 in his fifty sixth year.—OLAVUS who succeeded him in the diocese, was not more successful in struggling against the influence of the rising church, and at length followed the example of excommunication set him by his brother whom he survived sixteen years. Olavus Magnus assisted at the council of Trent, and wrote a curious account of "The Manners, Customs, and Wars, of the People of the North," folio, 1555. His death, also took place at Rome.—*Nizzen:*

MAHOMET or MOHAMMED one of those leading characters who give some of its strongest features to the history of the world, and the founder of a system of religion which

has dominion over a considerable portion of the globe. He was born at Mecca in 570 A.D. son of the wife of Hamza, a member of the tribe of Hamza, *Abu Qaizar*, a descendant of prophet of the same name and of Ghata. Being left an orphan at an early age he was wholly brought up by his uncle Abu Taleb, died in his 63rd year being recommended to God by his widow as her factor, considered Mahomet as much to her satisfaction, since she had lost her husband. He continued to sit for some time as a merchant but a disposition to religious contemplation seems to have attended him from his early youth which it is suspected was turned to practical views by his communications with the Nestorian monks in his journeys to Syria added to a contemplation of the progress of Christianity. Be this as it may, he was inspired with the notion of forming a new religion and began to put on the appearance of sanctity by retiring every morning to a cave called Hira where he contended in meditation all the day. It was in 609 and in the fortieth year of his age that he opened the pretended mission and his first convert was his wife to whom he communicated an interview with the angel Gabriel declaring him the prophet of God. His proselytes in the first instance were few but they included his faithful servant Sond, the ardent and courageous Ali and the respectable Abubeker. All these were privately instructed in the tenets of Islamism the fundamental doctrine of which was There is but one God and Mahomet is his Prophet. Its precepts were pretended to be successive communications of the Divine will by the means of Gabriel, and of these collected and written by his disciples were composed the celebrated "Koran" or Book. In the fourth year of his mission assembling his kinsmen of the race of Hashem at a banquet he openly announced to them his prophetic errand, and asked who would be his vicer. No answer was returned until the young Ali with all the fire of enthusiasm accepted the office. He made, however but little farther progress in the first instance and was even protected with some difficulty against his enemies by the influence of his uncle. In the tenth year of his mission, he lost both Abu Taleb and his faithful wife Cadigha, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Korenites, that he found it necessary to make a temporary retreat and seek the protection of another uncle at Tayif. The contagious nature of enthusiasm was strikingly exemplified by his success in gaining proselytes among the numerous pilgrims to the Caaba. About this time, he pretended journey to Heaven on his beast Al-borak under the protection of the angel Gabriel as dated. This excursion although but obscurely hinted at in the Koran is admitted by all orthodox believers who however and not quite agreed as to whether it was corporeal or merely spiritual. The twelfth year of his mission was signalised by the conversion of the inhabitants of Madina, which so exasperated his

expelled at Mecca, that his compatriots were persecuted again. Arrived at Medina, he remained with some difficulty in Medina, upon which, under the name of the Hegira, or Flight, he had removed himself to the city where he had been compelled to flee. In the year it corresponds with the year of Jesus 623. He was received with all possible respect at Medina, and soon after married Ayisha, the daughter of Abu Bakr, the first and most favoured of his several wives, after the death of Cadigha. His followers now rapidly increased, and finding his strength he openly declared his resolution to destroy idolatry and propagate his religion by the sword. He employed the love of plunder and the promise of a voluptuous paradise as incentives to adventurers and to gather, they became irresistibly attractive. Several contests with the Koreishites followed, in one of which Mahomet was wounded but in the end he baffled all the attempts against him and having defeated a tribe of Jews, (a people whom he much detested) who had joined his enemies, he treated them with unceasal cruelty. Instances of the private assassination of powerful enemies by enthusiastic devotees also became prevalent, while the strict mask of sanctity being no longer so absolutely necessary the triumphant impostor indulged his ardent passion for women without scruple or decorum. His views began now to extend and in the seventh year of the Hegira, he summoned the surrounding sovereigns, including Heraclius the Grecian emperor to embrace the new revelation. The same year was signified by an agreement with some circumstance of humiliation on his own part, with the people of Mecca, which led to a solemn personal pilgrimage there the fruits of which was the conversion of the subsequently called Meidan leaders Caled Amru and Othman. An impudent breach of the truce by the Koreish soon after led to the absolute conquest of Mecca, and the idols of the Caaba were destroyed but the sacred black stone being politically retained having been rendered a renewed object of veneration by the prophet's holy touch. The conquest of the other independent and idolatrous tribes of Arabia followed and in the confidence of power Mahomet now at the head of a numerous and enthusiastic host determined to anticipate the hostile designs of the emperor Heraclius. He accordingly declared war against that sovereign; but after leading a large army to the Syrian frontier finding no place meditated by the Greeks he returned and instructed himself with the mystery of all Arabic. In which he would not tolerate idolatry but suffered his Christian subjects to continue their worship on the payment of tribute. In the tenth year of the Hegira, he performed a valedictory pilgrimage to Mecca, on which occasion he was accompanied with sixty thousand fellow pilgrims, and the ceremony which he observed at the sacred city has served as a model to the pilgrimages of succeeding ages. Mahomet did not long survive

his return to Medina; his health had been gradually declining, in consequence of pains administered to him by a Jewess, in his favorite dish, a shoulder of mutton, with a view of trying his prophetic character, but a fever proved the immediate cause of his death. He expired in the arms of his favorite Ayisha, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, (Jesus 632) at the age of sixty three, and at the dying moment seemed to display a real faith in his mission and to be comforted by the consciousness of great benefits conferred on mankind. Of all his wives, the first alone bore him children and of these his daughter Fatima, married to Ali, alone survived him. Mahomet was a man of good stature and comely aspect he also possessed a piercing and sagacious wit, and was extremely well versed in the arts which at once lead and command mankind. He seems indebted to Judaism and Christianity for most that was systematic in his religion but his civil polity was rude and barbarous, and being rendered immutable by its alliance with his creed and doctrines, it has proved a complete bar to progressive improvement in all the countries which have received his law. His moral character may be estimated by the preceding sketch brief as it necessarily is and from the fact, that the assassination of a rival prophet in Yemen was one of his last actions. As the promulgator of a new faith, gross imposture was possibly mingled with some strong conviction of the unity and spiritual nature of the Deity and as to the sensual indulgences permitted by the Mahometan law they were rather restrictions than encouragements to the idolators of Arabia. His obligations of prayer purification and alms, were also strict and burthensome and the absolute prohibition of wine may be deemed a more severe test of obedience than almost any other legislator has ventured upon. To conclude while the characters of usurper and impostor are abundantly evident, it is not quite impossible that a wish to exalt and improve his countrymen may not have been partially mingled up with the policy and ambition by which this extraordinary founder of the faith of succeeding myriads was so memorably distinguished.—Frederick's *Life of Mahomet* Gibbon, *Mos. Univ. Hist.*

MAHOMET II the eleventh sultan of the Turks, called the great and victorious was born at Adrianople the 24th March, 1450. He was the son of Amurath II and received an education superior to that of Ottoman princes in general. On the death of his father in 1451 his first professions were entirely pacific and he renewed a treaty of peace with the Greek emperor Constantine. The possession of Constantinople was however his great object, and after a successful expedition into Asia, he soon found a pretext for war and the siege of that capital commenced in the spring of 1453. The details of this memorable event will not be required here, whence it will be sufficient to remark, that the general assault took place on the 29th May, on which

by Constantinople was earned; the last Great emperor, after a gallant resistance, with a few devoted followers, losing his life in the struggle. Mahomet first appeared to regard the vanquished with sentiments of humanity but, as asserted by some authors, on the discovery of a conspiracy against him he gave way to his natural ferocity and executed a number of men of the first rank among the Greeks. At length on the payment of tribute he allowed the latter the free exercise of their religion, although he transformed the great church of Sancta Sophia and other Christian edifices, into Mahometan mosques. After firmly fixing the capital of his increasing empire at Constantinople he unrelentingly proceeded with his martial projects, which proving upon the whole successful he became the pride of the Mahometan and the terror of the Christian world. His contests with Husseines and Scanderbeg, his conquest of Albania Servia the Morea, and Negropont and his attempt upon Rhodes and capture of Otranto form a series of facts which belong to history. Thus able and ambitious sultan was at length carried off by a fit of the gout in May 1451 in his fifty first year whilst preparing for a campaign against Perse. The moral qualities of Mahomet II have been painted in the darkest colours by Christian writers and while the terror which he inspired may have led to exaggeration enough remains to show that with vigour of mind and body and great loftiness of enterprise he was exceedingly peridious, brutally licentious and inexorably cruel. The news of his death was received at Rome with extreme joy and not without reason looking to his epitaph which may be thus translated I proposed to myself the conquest of Rhodes and proud Italy. Mahomet II is said to have been the first sultan who loved the arts and it is even recorded that he perused with pleasure the lives of the great men in Greek and Roman history.—*Mod Univ Hist. Gibbon*

MAIGNAN (EMANUEL) a French ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century highly distinguished as one of the greatest mathematicians and philosophers of the age in which he lived. He was born of a noble family at Toulouse in 1601 and received his education at the jesuit college after which while only in his eighteenth year he became a member of the order of Friars Minims. His fame as an enlightened scholar travelling to Rome he received an invitation to that capital which he accepted in 1636 and filled a professor's chair there upwards of thirteen years. During this period the patronage and liberality of cardinal Spada enabled him to publish his treatise "De Perspective Horaria," which first appeared in 1646, two years after he returned to France and obtained the provostship of his order in his native city Carcassonne who had a high opinion of his talents, would gladly have raised him still higher in the scale of promotion, but the nomination of Mazarin was destined to interrupt and science, and though the king himself pleased

with Migne his continual talk of his schemes induced him to draw him into his service, perhaps with a view to remove the obstacles which stood between him and his interest. Migne indeed with his usual impatience in the study of the greatest science, that he is said to have written, that he not unfrequently solved a problem in his sleep. In 1652 appeared his "Course of Philosophy" in four octavo volumes, reprinted in 1673 in folio, to which latter edition are added an attack on the Cartesian theory and a treatise on the Stenotrophic Tube or Speaking Trumpet then newly invented by Mr Samuel Morland an Englishman. This able scholar and excellent man died in his cloister at Toulouse in 1676. A biographical memoir of him with a detailed account of his writings was published by Sauguet twenty years after his decease.—*New Dict. Hist.*

MAILLA (JOSEPH ANNA MARIA DE MOLIACUS) a native of Bugey in Savoy born 1670. He was brought up in the jesuit's college and having acquired a considerable familiarity with Oriental languages was despatched by his order in 1703, on a mission into the interior of China. In this country he remained forty five years during which period having ingratiated himself with the reigning emperor that potentate employed him to construct a map of his dominions. A copy of this laborious undertaking together with a voluminous history of the celestial empire, he contrived to transmit to Europe. The former including a complete survey of Chinese Tartary was engraved in 1772 at Paris. The latter entitled "Histoire générale de la Chine ou Annales de cet Empire traduits du Tong Kien Kang Mou," was published by the abbé Gruner five years afterwards in thirteen quarto volumes. It is a curious work, and contains, among other matter an interesting account of the state of music in China and the musical instruments in use there. Father de Mailla died in 1748 at Pekin.—*Big Univ New Dict. Hist.*

MAILLARD (OLIVER) an eccentric French cordelier of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Paris and a doctor of theology who was employed in various benevolent missions by pope Innocent VIII, Charles VIII king of France and Ferdinand the Catholic, for which last prince he is thought to have betrayed the interests of his own sovereign. He died in 1502. Maillard, who was celebrated as a preacher left many serious heresies behind him which are distinguished by their gross and ridiculous buffoonery as he scrupled to send his auditors in plain terms to the devil when it suited his inclination. Having glanced in his sermons at some traits in the conduct of Louis XI that king, who had just established the post in France sent him word that he would have him thrown into the same. The king is master, he replied, "but tell him that I shall get to Heaven by water sooner than he will by his post-horse." This repartee was allowed to pass. His sermons were printed in 1611. *One of those*

contains the name of *Antoine de la Roche*, in the year 1600, physician attending in the state-prayer, when the plague was rampant.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

MAILLET (*Bastard de*) a learned, but impudent astrologer, native of Lorraine. He was born in 1590, died about 1630, residing successively in the capacity of French consul in Egypt. His opponents obtained a similar appointment at Leghorn, and held it till 1710, when, returning from public life, he devoted a considerable portion of the remainder of his time to the arrangement of his papers, and the enjoyment of literary leisure. Five years after his decease which took place in 1738 at Marseilles some of these were published. They consist of a curious dialogue on Cosmogony in one octavo volume printed under the name of *Tellusius* (the anagram of his own) and a Description of Egypt in 1 vol. 4to, registered in 2 vols. 17mo.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

MAIMBOURG (LEWIS) a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian was descended of a noble and wealthy family and born at Nancy in the year 1510. He entered into the society of *jesuits* at sixteen years of age and when he had finished the usual course of study became classical teacher for six years. He was subsequently appointed a preacher and signalized himself by strange descriptions and burlesque salutes of honour in the pulpit. The sermons which he published are of the controversial kind, and attack the *Jansenists* and Protestants. In the year 1638 having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the see of Reims he was expelled from the society of Jesus, by order of pope Urban VIII for which disgrace, however, he was amply compensated by a pension from Louis XIV on the acquisition of which he retired to the abbey of St. Victor, where he died in 1656 at the age of seventy-six. By the Protestants he is justly accused of great sneers and partiality in his histories of *Lutheranism* and *Calvinism* but the judgment of Bayle is favorable to his historical talent in other respects. His productions of this class are: 'The History of the Crusades,' 4 vols.; 'The History of the League,' 2 vols.; 'The History of the Decades of the Empire after Charlemagne' 2 vols.; 'The History of the Pontificates of St. Gregory and St. Leo,' 4 vols.; 'The History of the Schools of the Greeks,' 2 vols.; 'The History of the Grand Schism in the East,' 4 vols.; 'The History of Armenia,' 3 vols.; 'The History of the Heresy of the Armenians,' 2 vols.; 'The History of Languedoc, and The History of Calvinism,' all in 12mo.—*Histoire des Ecrivains de l'Academie Francaise*.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON (*Mosès*) a Jewish rabbi, born at Cordova in Spain in 1135. He was of illustrious descent, several of his immediate ancestors having been national judges; but he derived much more celebrity from his own genius and acquirements. He was not only profoundly skilled

in Hebrew and Arabic, but was also acquainted with the Greek and most of the Oriental languages; and he was skilled in theology, philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, to which he added much knowledge of the healing art as qualified him to practice as a physician. He quitted Spain at the age of thirty and went to Egypt, where he became chief physician to the sultan Saladin, who held him in high estimation. He died in 1204, or 1205. His works are a commentary on the Mischna, an abridgment of the Talmud, an exposition of "the Mosaic law," and his *Messie Nevochim*, designed as an explanation of the obscure words and passages of the Jewish Scriptures besides other productions of less importance.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Huskisson's Eng. Med.*

MAINTENON (FRANCES D'AUVERgne Marchioness de) a lady celebrated for her accomplishments and singularities of fortune, was born in 1635 in a prison at Niort, in which her father Constantine D'Asagné (son of Theodore Agricola D'Aubigné gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry IV) was confined on a political account. On his release he went to Martignac with his wife and daughter where she received from her mother a solid and excellent education. On the death of her father she returned with the widow to France and was protected by her Protestant relation Madame de Villette who brought her up in that persuasion from which owing to the influence of her mother a strict Catholic she was afterwards converted. Subsequently left in very narrow circumstances she was induced for protection to marry the comic poet and novelist, Scarron although in a state of decrepitude and disease. Here she encountered much well informed if not very moral society among whom may be included the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos but her own reputation was never thereby injured. In 1660 the death of Scarron left her once more in a state of indigence but having by her wit and address, secured the favour of madame de Montespan then the reigning mistress of Louis XIV the latter obtained for her a pension which she had been long soliciting and placed her infant children by the king under her care. For some time she was very made quarterly rewarded and had also the mortification of being personally offensive to Louis who was led, by his own narrow education to rather dislike those who possessed a reputation for mental superiority. As she became better known to him, this prejudice abated and her success in opening the mind of his son, the young duke of Maine was rewarded with a large increase of pension and a pecuniary gift which enabled her to purchase the lands of Maintenon, from which she afterwards took her name. Her severe and equal temper also began to gain upon the king who was becoming weary of the caprice and impulsive disposition of madame de Montespan whom she gradually superseded and it is for causes to determine in what degree, ambition or a desire to wean the king from a

monkish asceticism, might chose in a confidant, where Voltaire and others have called ungrateful to her benefactions. Her situation was for some years singular. "A strange conversion," says Voltaire, "of tenderness and scruple" on the part of the king and of suspicion and devotion on that of the new minister, seems to have lasted from 1681 to 1690 which was the epoch of their marriage. This extraordinary union, which is in favour of the previous innocence of the parties, was never openly acknowledged and madame Maintenon preserved that name whilst regarded and honoured as a queen. The tedious life imposed on her by this honour is most emphatically depicted in some of her own letters and "the punishment of being obliged to abuse a man who was no longer amiable" dwelt upon with singular feeling. She was however by no means insensible to the pleasure of ruling and in the choice of ministers and measures often exerted a very impious influence. Though without spent to incur hazards for her friends, she favoured many whom she had known in early life and expended much of her income in charity. Her establishment at St Cyr for the gratuitous education of three hundred young ladies of quality and small for tuns for which she drew up rules which did great honour to her good sense was her most splendid work and her happiest hours seem to have been spent at this retreat, to which on the death of the king she finally retired and died there in 1719 at the age of eighty four. She was generally regarded with much respect, and was certainly a superior woman although her prudence approached to selfishness, and her religion to bigotry; the severe measures against the Protestants being rather promoted than otherwise by her opinions and influence. In 1756 a collection of Letters of madame de Maintenon, appeared in 9 vols. 1790 which are well written and contain many things worthy of notice.—*Socie de Louis XIV. Mem. de St Simon.*

MARIN (JEAN JACQUES D'OUVROUR DE), a philosopher and man of letters a native of Bernay, born in 1678. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and was the author of several ingenious papers to be found among the transactions of that learned body especially two written in 1737. Sur la Preparation des Sois dans les Différentes Tons qui se manifestent. On the retirement of Fontenelle from the secretaryship of the society in 1741 Marin was elected his successor in the office which he continued to discharge with great ability till his death in 1771. Besides the treatises already mentioned he published several others. On the Variations of the Barometers. On the Aurora Borealis.

On the Causes of Phosphorescent Light. On Ice and other philosophical subjects, as well as a series of "Letters on the Chinese Empire."—*Memoirs, Panegyrics, &c. &c.*—*New Dict. Hist.*

MAIRET (JESS), a French poet, was born at Beauvais in 1694, and was gentleman in waiting to the duke of Montmorency from

when he received a pension, till he was also delivered by cardinal Richelieu and was employed by the cardinal of a commission for a suspension of arms for Franco Comte. He died in 1698 at the age of eighty-two. He was the author of twelve tragedies, and a poem of some merit, entitled, "Le Courroux Sénateur." He disgraced himself by some illiberal attacks on Corneille, possibly encouraged by the preference given to his own tragedy of Sophonisba, before that of the great man in question. The tragedies of Miret contain some fine passages, but are upon the whole faulty and inelegant.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAISTRE (LE). There were two brothers of this name natives of Paris, and both members of the Port Royal Society.—AMBERT the elder, born 1608 was bred an advocate, and published a volume of pleadings before he relinquished the profession. His theological works are a life of St Bernard, a translation of St Chrysostom's work De Sacerdotio and a "Life of Bertholdine of the Martyrs." His death took place in 1664.—His brother LOUIS ISAAC LE MAISTRE, better known by the anagram of his Christian name Saci which he assumed was born in 1613. He suffered an imprisonment of two years duration on the suppression of the society to which he belonged; but at length obtained his liberation and died in 1654 at Fumelais. He completed a new translation of the Scriptures, during his confinement, in 32 vols. 8vo and was the author of several miscellaneous works, the principal of which are *Heures de Port Royal*, Letters of Piety 2 vols 8vo; an attack on the Jesuits entitled *Les Enluminures de l'Almanach des Jeunes* and translations of the treatise *De Imitatione* of a Kempis, of Chrysostom's homilies on St Matthew's gospel, of the fables of Phaedrus, and of part of the works of Terence.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MAITLAND (SR RICHARD) an early Scottish poet distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman. He held the office of a lord of the sessions and in that capacity he took the title of lord Lethington from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in the reign of queen Mary which office he resigned in 1567 and he afterwards retired from the judicial bench. He died at a very advanced age in 1586. Some of his poetical productions were published by Allan Ramsay.—WILLIAM MAITLAND of Lethington the eldest son of sr Richard was secretary of state to Mary queen of Scots, and his name frequently appears in the history of that unfortunate princess.—His brother JOHN MAITLAND succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of lord Thirlestane. He died in 1595. He published Latin epigrams; a satire against slander and an admonition to the neglect the east of Mar.—JOHN MAITLAND, son of the second lord Thirlestane was

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and earl of Lauderdale, was a favorite minister of Charles II, who contributed to form the famous cabal. See *BROWNE* (*Hannay*). He for a long time held the post of secretary of state, and was also appointed high commissioner for Scotland. He was created marquess of March, and duke of Lauderdale which title became extinct on his dying without male issue in 1679. The cardinal descended to his brother CHARLES, whose eldest son, RICHARD earl of Lauderdale, maintained the literary reputation of his family by his translation of the *Eneas* of Virgil. This work while it remained in manuscript, was read and praised by Dryden in his preface to his own version. It was published in 1737 in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nichol's Heraldry* *Machiavelli's Lives of Sage Writers*. *Edit.*

MAITLAND (WILLIAM) a writer of history topography and antiquities, born at Brechin in Scotland, about 1693. He was, probably of low extraction as his original occupation was that of a fair merchant in the portug of which he travelled in Sweden Denmark, and Germany and at length settled in London. Prompted by inclination or accident, he turned his attention to literature and produced several compilations which were well received by the public and proved profitable to the compiler. He is said to have gained a handsome fortune with which he returned to Montrose in his native country where he died in 1757. The best known of his works is the *History of London* 1739 folio enlarged to two volumes in a subsequent edition. Maitland was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—*Gent Mag Nov 1801's 1st Ann*

MAITTAIRE (MICHAEL) a learned critic and bibliographer who was a native of Louvain though apparently of French extraction. He was born in 1668 and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch college Oxford where he took the degree of MA in 1696. The preceding year he had been made second master of Westminster school, which office he relinquished in 1699, and from that period devoted his time to private tuition and the study of literature. He was patronised by the first earl of Oxford and his son and he had among his pupils Mr Stanhope the natural son of lord Chesterfield. His publications are extremely numerous. He is chiefly known as a classical editor and his editions of various Greek and Latin authors are esteemed for their accuracy but his most important literary production is his "Annales Typographici ab artis inventione" Hag Com et Lond 1719 1741 5 vols 4to since augmented by Drury and Panzer—*Aukin's G Big Dict. of Eng. Books. Decou.*

MAIUS or MAY (JOHN HENRY) a learned ecclesiastic of the reformed church born in 1653 at Flortshausen in Baden Durlach. He devoted his attention principally to the cultivation of Oriental literature, and was an honorary member of several universities, as well as other literary societies, and died in 1719, at Glonsen, of which place he was minister.

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Among his works are, a "History of the Ambrosians mentioned in Holy Writ;" "A History of the Reformation under Martin Luther," 4to "A Life of John Eckelius," mentioned Caprio; "Synopsis Judaeorum," "Synopsis Theologica Symbolica," "Examen Historie Canticorum Ricardii Scamoni" "Dissertationes Philologicae et Elogiae," 4to, 2 vols; "Ecclesiastica temporum Veterum et Novi Testamenti"; An Introduction to the Study of Philology;" and a commentary on the Hebrew lexicon of Coconis.—*New Dict. Hist.*

MAJO (FRANCESCO or CACCIO 1671) an Italian composer of great eminence, born in the Neapolitan territories about the year 1740. He studied under Padre Martin at Bologna, but first attracted notice by his opera of "Demofonte" at Rome whether he had proceeded upon invitation from the managers of the opera there. His "Montezuma" confirmed the favourable impression which his previous work had produced and is said to have constantly drawn tears from the spectators. Majo afterwards went to Naples where he composed his "Iperanassa," in 1762 the "Artaserse" of Metastasio and six other operas. His death took place in 1773.—*Big Dict. of Mus.*

MAJOR (John) a Scottish historian born at Gleghorn near North Berwick in 1669. He studied at the universities of Oxford Cambridge Paris and St Andrews, of which latter after failing for some years the chair of theological professor he at length became provost. The divided state of the society to which he belonged proved however so great a source of mortification to him that he went back for a while to France but the circumstances which caused his disgust being at length removed he returned to Scotland where he died in 1750. He was the author of a commentary on the physics of Aristotle an exposition of St Matthew's Gospel and a history of the Scotch from the earliest periods of antiquity all written in very rude Latin.—*Macaulay's Scottish Writers*.

MAJOR (JOSH DANIEL) a native of Breslau born 1634. He was celebrated as a botanist and founded a garden for the cultivation of his favourite science at Kiel where he practised with great reputation as a physician and filled the chair of medical professor. He was the author of a treatise on fossil plants and animals, entitled "Lithologia Curiosa" in 4to, another "On Petrified Crabs and Serpents," 4to and a "History of Anatomy" in folio. Professor Major afterwards travelled into Sweden in the capital of which country he died in 1693.—*Mauri*

MAJORAGIO (Marco Arrivano) an Italian author so named from the place of his birth a village in the Milanese. He was born in 1514, and was a professor of the belles-lettres in the capital of his native country whether his reputation attracted many pupils from all parts of Italy. Majoragio published some valuable observations on the rhetoric of Aristotle and of Cicero, and on the poetry of Virgil in one volume folio. His

other works are, "On the proper Names of the Ancient Romans;" "On the Roman Senate," 4to, &c. His death took place about the year 1555.—*Nicerl. Thesaurus.*

MALAGRIDA (GARCIA). An Italian or else a Spaniard, notorious for his intriguing and unorthodox disposition about the middle of the last century. He was born in 1666 and having become a member of the jesuit's college was despatched by that fraternity to their novitiate to Lisbon. Here he acquired considerable popularity especially among the lower orders by his eloquence and his pretensions to extraordinary sanctity till becoming involved in the designs which the duke d'Avranches entertained upon the crown of Portugal he was thrown into prison by the government. The extravagance of his language and conduct soon after became a subject of cognizance to the Inquisition before whom he was charged with having pretended to work miracles and with having given himself out as consecrated upon by the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit. For these offences coupled with a prophecy which he had vented to deliver respecting the death of the reigning monarch he was sentenced to the stake and executed September 21 1761. He published some works which savoured strongly of insanity under which affliction he must likely labour.—*New Dict. Hist.*

MALCOLM (JAMES PELLER). An artist and antiquary was a native of the United States when he repaired in his youth to London to study painting. Failing with the pencil he took to the graver and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Gough and Nichols and also became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He published *Londonium Redivivum or an Ancient and Modern Description of London* 4 vols. 4to. Letters between the Rev James Granger and many eminent Men 8vo. First Impressions or Sketches from Art and Nature 8vo. Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London 4to.

Miscellaneous Anecdotes, 8vo. "An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing" 4to. He died in 1815.—*Gent Mag.*

MALDONAT (JOSÉ). A learned Spaniard born in 1536 at Fuente del Maestre, in the province of Extremadura. He received his education in the universities of Salamanca, Rome and Paris, in which latter he was afterwards professor of philosophy. Becoming a member of the society of jesuits, pope Gregory XIII called him from the college belonging to that order at Bruges to Rome where he employed him in the publication of the Septuagint version of the Bible. De Thou speaks in the highest terms of his learning, piety, and strict morality. His reputation for these qualities, however did not prevent him from being accused, though falsely, at one period of his life both of heresy and forgery. The works of father Maldonat are, "A Commentary on the Gospels" "another on the Books of Jeremiah, Daniel, Esther, and Ezekiel" together with several treatises on grace original

and other theological subjects, many of which are considered valuable by divines, and display great erudition as well as extensive biblical research. His death took place at Rome in 1583.—*New. Dict. No.*

MALEBRANCHE (NICHOLAS). French priest of the congregation of the oratory, and a celebrated philosopher was born at Paris in 1638. His health being delicate he was charitably instructed by a domestic tutor but afterwards went through courses of philosophy and divinity at the colleges of la Marche, and of the Sorbonne. At the age of twenty two he determined to embrace the monastic life and was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. He applied himself first to ecclesiastical history and afterwards to Oriental learning and biblical criticism. But having accidentally met with Descartes's treatise "On Man" he determined to make himself master of that author's system of philosophy. The result of this study was his famous treatise

On the Search after Truth" first printed in 1673, but of which the best edition is that published by himself in 1712 in 2 vols. 4to, and 4 vols. 12mo. The doctrine of this celebrated work which is now only read for its fine thoughts and uncommon reflections, rendered still more striking by his elegant manner of conveying them is raised upon Cartesian principles, and is in some particulars Platonic. It is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man and the assertion that the human mind immediately perceives God and sees all things in him. The next publication which he sent into the world appeared in 1676 and was entitled "Christian Conventions." This work was followed in 1680 by a Treatise on Nature and Grace which originated in a conversation between the author and the celebrated Arnauld that led to several controversial pieces from both writers. Father Malebranche also wrote A Treatise on Physical Promotion and Reflections on Light and Colours, and On the Nature of Fire and composed several papers for the Academy of Sciences, of which he was admitted an honorary member in 1699. Notwithstanding the delicacy of his constitution, he was enabled by care and temperance to reach the age of seventy seven his death taking place in 1715. Malebranche was highly venerated for his elevated genius, being visited by all persons of eminence who came to Paris, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. As a philosopher although he agreed with the whole tribe who preceded him in conceiving ideas to be the immediate objects of perception, he distinguished more than any previous metaphysician, the object from the sensation which it creates, and thereby laid the way to a right understanding both of our external senses and other powers of mind.—*Nicerl. English*

MALESHERBES (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE). An eminent French statesman, descended from a family of distinguished

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worth and talents. He was the son of William de Malherbes, minister of Finance, and was born at Paris in 1731. After studying at the jesuit's college he qualified himself for the legal profession, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. In 1750 he succeeded his father as president of the court of aids, and was also made superintendant of the press, in both which offices he displayed a liberal and enlightened policy highly honourable to his talents and character. On the establishment of the parliament, and the suppression of the court of aids in 1771 Malherbes was exiled to his country seat where he devoted his leisure to the study of statistics and agriculture, and the improvement of his estate and of the country around it. After the accession of Louis XVI, he resumed his presidency over the revived tribunal, and in 1775 he was appointed minister of state. Finding his place for the benefit of the nation constricted by the influence of others, he resigned his post in May 1776 and went to reside in Switzerland. He was recalled to the king's council in 1786, when he drew up two memoirs, "On the calamities of France and the means of repairing them," but his advice was rejected, and he therefore took a final leave of the court. Returning to the country he continued his patriotic labours, and in 1790 published "An Essay on the Means of accelerating the Progress of Rural Economy in France." He took no part in the proceedings which led to the overthrow of the monarchical government, but on the decree of the National Convention for the trial of the king, he emerged from his retreat to become the voluntary advocate of his unfortunate sovereign. His generous attachment to his fallen master excited the jealousy of the French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home his daughter madame Lepellier Rosemonde, and her husband were arrested and conducted to Paris and his own arrest with that of his grand-child too, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription of his persecutors. Malherbes was beheaded April 2nd, 1794, and he bore his sufferings with a spirit worthy of the best ages of the Roman republic. On the reaction of public opinion, his bust was ordered to be placed with those of other great men who have reflected honour upon their country. Besides his various tracts on political economy and rural affairs, he was the author of "Observations sur l'Industrie Naturelle de Buffon," 2 vols. 8vo. published after his death.—*Athenæum C. Libr. Eng. Univ.*

MALET (Sir CHARLES WARRE) the son of Alexander Malet, MA prebendary of Gloucester and Wells. He was born in 1752 and at the age of eighteen he obtained a writership in the East India Company's service at Bombay. Having served with reputation in several situations of trust and respectability he was, in 1785, appointed president plenipotentiary at the court of the prince of Mahratta prince. Below he proceeded to that station

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He visited the great saint Shah Abdul; who instructed him the secret of the mystic empire. In 1791 he was made a baronet. During his ministry at the peacock's court, he was visited by the English director a seat in the council of Bombay, which he declined. But on his return to Europe, arriving at the presidency he was induced to fill the chair of government for the space of nine months, till the arrival of governor Dacres in January 1793. Soon after he embarked for England, and having purchased the estate of Wibsey in the south of Westmoreland he made it his residence till his death which took place January 23, 1815. See C. W. Malet published, in the sixth volume of the Asiatic Researches an account of the famous excavated temples of Ellora near Aurangabad in the East Indies which he visited and explored in 1794.—*Sir R. C. Hoare's Hist. of Mod. Wiltshire*

MALHERBE (FRANCIS de) a celebrated French poet, was born in 1556 at Caen of an ancient but decayed family. His father was a Calvinist, but having adopted as a principle that a gentleman should be of the religion of his prince he himself adhered to the church of Rome. He entered into the service of Henry d'Angouleme natural son of Henry II, and married the widow of a comte seignior by whom he had several children. He did not visit court until his fiftieth year when Henry IV received him into his service and gave him a liberal pension chiefly in consequence of the recommendation of cardinal Ferrer who mentioned him as one who outshone all the French poets who had preceded him. He died at Paris in 1628. Although the recorded incidents of his life bear few numerous testimonies abounding of his caustic wit mean greediness of presents and litigious temper being generally at war with some or other of his relations. He was also lax and licentious in respect both to morals and religion. Such was his seal for the purity of the French language that when near expiring he reproved his nurse for using a word not duly authorised. With all these defects of character he may be deemed the father of cultivated French poetry being not only an excellent versifier but possessed of many of the qualities of a real poet not indeed of the highest class but he was ingenious, elegant and sometimes even elevated. His poetry consists of odes, stanzas, sonnets, epigrams, and other short pieces with a few of a devotional cast. He also published translations of Seneca "De Beneficiis," and of a portion of Livy with some letters. The best editions of his works are those of Paris, 1728 3 vols. 12mo, and 1737 8vo.—*Mauri's Nov. Diet. Hist.*

MALINGRE (CLAUDE) sieur of St. Lante, a little esteemed French historian who died in 1655. His best work is said to be " Histoire des Empereurs honoraires de France " 8vo. Of his other works "The Annales and Antiquities of Paris" 2 vols. folio, although much exceeded by that of father du Breuil, is still consulted as a testimony of the state of Paris in the time of the author.—*Nou. Diet. Hist.*

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MALLETT (DANIEL), a poor and obscure newspaper-writer, was born at Colli in the duchy of Franche-Comté, about 1700. Little is known of his parents and education, but in 1720 he acted in the situation of tutor in the family of Mr Home of Edinburgh. In 1725 he gladly accepted the offer of accompanying the two younger sons of the Duke of Monmouth to Winchester school and so the same year he admired himself of William and Margaret appeared in the Plain Dealer of Aaron Hill. He subsequently made the tour of Europe with his pupils, and on his return settled in London and dropped the name of Malloch which was that of his parents for Mallett. In 1728 he published a poem entitled *The Excursion* and in 1731 a tragedy called *Eurydice* which met with temporary success. A poem on *Verbal Crucifixion* followed in 1733, and he was soon after made under-secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales. In 1736 he accompanied the prince of Orange to Oxford and in recompence for some verses written on the occasion was honoured with the degree of MA. His tragedy of *Mustapha* was produced with success in 1739 and the following year his principal prose performance a well written but inadequate life of lord Bacon appeared prefixed to a new edition of the works of that great man. He was about the same time associated with Thomson in the composition of the *Masque of Alfred* and in 1747 he published his largest poem entitled *'Amyntor and Theodora'*. On the death of Pope Mallett lent himself to the resentment of lord Bolingbroke against the deceased poet, for having clandestinely printed his "Idea of a Patriot King". In an advertisement to a publication of that and some other tracts of the same noble man he stigmatised the conduct of Pope with much severity as to draw forth an apologetical tract from Warburton to which Mallett rejoined by *A Letter to the most impudent man living*. For this service he was rewarded by Bolingbroke with a bequest of his works, the publication of which produced a prosecution instead of the gain which he expected. The duchess of Marlborough having left 1800, between him and Glover to write the life of her husband, the latter declined the task and it was undertaken by Mallett alone who received more or less of the recompence without leaving on his death a line towards the work. On the prosecution of admiral Byng he was employed by the ministry to assist in making that unfortunate officer their scape goat, which conduct has loaded his memory with great and justifiable odium while his immediate reward was a considerable pension. On the accession of lord Bute to the helm, he wrote his "*Truth in Rhyme*" and tragedy of "*Elvird*," to which a political tendency was given to serve the politics of that nobleman and obtained a place in the customs for his recompence. This venal writer after having amassed a handsome income, still more enlarged by a second marriage, died of a decline for 1755. The religious scepticism, which he

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freely avowed, may have assisted to induce the partiality notably given of Mallett; but it is quite obvious that no partiality could have rendered it possible.—Johnson's and Anderson's *Lives of the Poets*.

MALLET (EDOUARD) a writer of some valuable articles in the French *Encyclopédie*, was born at Melun in 1713, and was educated at the college of the Barnabites at Meudon. He became tutor to the family of a flanier-general in 1742, and being admitted to orders, he received a cure near Melun where he remained until 1751 when he was invited to be professor of divinity in the college of Navarre. He was the subject of many charges of Jansenism from which however he gradually cleared himself and Boyer then bishop of Mirepoix presented him to a canonry of Verdun. He died at Paris in 1755. He was the author of a translation of Darnac's history of the civil wars of France under the reigns of Francis II, Charles IX &c 3 vols. &c and of several works on the principles of poetry and eloquence. His style is easy and unaffected and his precepts illustrated by the most appropriate passages from the best writers.—Moreri's *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILET (PAUL HENRY) a learned historian and antiquary was born at Geneva in 1730. He was professor of history in his native city and became afterwards professor royal of the belles lettres at Copenhagen a member of the academies of Upsal Lyons l'assel and of the Celtic academy at Paris. Being deprived of his fortune during the troubles of Geneva in the first revolutionary war for some time he received pensions from the landgrave of Hesse and the duke of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by the late war. The French government was about to make him a recompence but this was prevented by his death in 1807. Mallet's name as an antiquary is displayed in the late Dr Percy's translation entitled *Northern antiquities with a translation of the Edda, or system of Runic mythology translated from M. Mallett's Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemark*. His other works are *Histoire de Hesse* to the seventeenth century 3 vols. Svo., *Histoire de Danemark* " Translation of the Acts and Forms of the Swedish Government" "A Translation of Core's Travels with remarks and additions and a relation of his own travels in Sweden 2 vols. &c *Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick* to its accession to the throne of Great Britain 3 vols. Svo., *Histoire des Suisses*, 4 vols. Svo. *Histoire de la Ligue Anseautique* " from its origin to its decline 2 vols. Svo. He had discovered at Roma the chronological series of Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark it is published in the third volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish Writers. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Athénée*, vol. II.

MALLEF DU PAN (JACQUES) a writer on politics and general literature, who was the son of a clergyman of Geneva, where he was born in 1745. After having completed

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his education at college, he entered on the study of law, which he deserted for literature. In 1778 he was invited to sit at the chair of history and French literature at Cassel. He left that situation and went into Switzerland, where he published a political and literary journal, and other works, which procured him so much reputation that he was employed to conduct the political department of the *Mercure de France*. His residence and occupation at Paris contributed to correct his taste and improve his style and he continued during the years 1789-1790 and 1791, to advertise with freedom on the state of public affairs. His sentiments relative to the Revolution having offended the popular party he found it necessary to quit Paris in May 1792. He retired to Geneva and afterwards to Berne where he published several tracts on the French Revolution which added much to his reputation. His apprehensions from the displeasure of the Directory induced him to take refuge in England where under the patronage of the government, he published a journal entitled *Mercure Britannicus* from 1796 till the 15th of March 1800. He died the 10th of May the same year at Richmond in Surrey.—*Dicit. Hist. Dict. Biog des H. M. du 18me. S.*

MALLINKROTT (BERNARD) dean of the cathedral of Munster a turbulent ambitious man who raised himself in his endeavours to become bishop of that see. He was appointed by the emperor Ferdinand I to the bishopric of Ratzeburg, and a few days after he was elected to that of Minden but this not satisfying his ambition in 1650 he attempted and raised seditions against the bishop of Munster which ended in his being degraded from his dignity of dean and finally in his being arrested and confined in the castle of Oettingheim, where he died suddenly March 7 1664. He was a learned man and the author of the following works in Latin *De ortu et Progressu artis Typographicae* Cologne 1639 4to since reprinted in Wolf's collection of *Monumenta Typographica*.

De Natura et usu Literarum Munster 1638 4to, *De Archicancellaria S. R. im parn.* Munster 1640, *Paraphrasmon de Historia Graeca*, Cologen 1656, 4to.—*Natura, Life by Struvius*, prefixed to his edition of the *De Archicancellaria*.

MALMESBURY (WILLIAM) an ancient English historian of the twelfth century was born in Somersetshire on which account he was sometimes called *Somersetanus*. He relates, that when he was a child he had a great inclination for learning which was encouraged by his parents, and it is supposed that he was educated at Oxford. He became a monk of Malmesbury and was elected bursar of the monastery. He studied all the sciences of his time, but attached himself particularly to history, and finding that a satisfactory account of his own country was wanting, he determined to write one; "not," as he himself says, "to display his learning, which is no great merit, but to bring to light things that are covered with the rubbish of antiquity."

He wrote also a history of England, in two books, which was written in the second in the year 1120, or the twenty sixth Henry I. in 1136; a regional history, in two books, from that year to the death of the emperor Henry II. of Oxford in 1145, with a church history of England, in four books, published in Sir H. Savile's collection, 1596. He aspired rather to the character of an oratorian, than of an eloquent historian, and discourses great eloquence and good sense with unassuming modesty. His *Antiquities of Glastonbury* was printed by Gale and in his *Life of St Aldhelm*, by Wharton. He was also the author of several pieces of Latin poetry. William of Malmesbury died in that abbey in 1146. *Bala et Psa. Wherton's Anglia Sacra. Henry's Hist. of Great Britain. Leland.*

MALMESBURY (JAMES HARRIS earl of) privy counsellor and KB was the son of the author of *Hermes*, and other philosophical works. He was born at Salisbury in 1746 and was educated at Merton college Oxford where he was created doctor of civil law. In 1768 he was sent as secretary of embassy to Madrid, he was afterwards minister at Brussels and in 1772 went as envoy extraordinary to Berlin. He was appointed to the same post at St Petersburg in 1776, and in 1784 was sent as ambassador to the Hague. In the quality of plenipotentiary he signed the treaty with Prussia and Holland in 1794 and he was next employed to negotiate the marriage of his present majesty with the late queen Caroline. In October 1796 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, but his mission in that character to Paris, and his subsequent negotiations at Lask, were equally fruitless. He was created earl of Malmesbury in 1800 and appointed governor of the Isle of Wight and lord lieutenant of Hampshire in 1807. His death took place in 1820. He was the author of *An Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic* and a memoir of the life of his father accompanying an edition of his works in 2 vols 4to.—*Gent Mag. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

MALONE (EDWARD) a dramatic critic and commentator known in literature as one of the editors of Shakespeare. He was the son of an Irish judge and was born at Dublin in 1731. After completing his studies at Trinity college he entered at the Inner Temple London, and was called to the bar in 1757. Possessing a competent fortune he gave up his profession and employed himself in literary pursuits. After having been the conductor of *Stowiana*, in his edition of Shakespeare's plays, Mr Malone quarrelled with their publisher, and published an edition of his own, in 11 vols. 1790. Besides this undertaking, he published an "Inquiry into certain Papers, attributed to Shakespeare" (see *IRLAND, S.*) biographical memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dryden, W. Gerard Hamilton, &c. and various minor productions. He died May 20th, 1812.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict. Theop. Dict.*

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MALOUIN (ANTOINE) a French physician and naturalist born in 1701. He practised physic in Paris, and in 1704 became professor of medicine in the Royal college physician to the queen and member both of the Royal Society of London and the French Academy of Sciences. As a physician, he was an enthusiast for his art, which he affirmed was honoured by all great men, Molire being mentioned as an exception.

See how he died was the reply. On another occasion delighted with the exactness with which a celebrated man of letters followed his directions. You are worthy of being sick he exclaimed warmly saluting him. He was frugal yet disinterested and after a lucrative practice went to a small employment at Versailles, which he called retiring to court. He died of an apoplexy in 1778. He possessed a great fund of chemical knowledge and published "Traité de Chymie," 1734 12mo; "Pharmacopee Chymique" 1750 and 1755 2 vols. 12mo and several papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He also left by his will a legacy to the faculty of medicine in Paris on condition that it should annually hold a public assembly and give an account of its discoveries.

Nouv. Dict. Hist.

MALPIGHI (MARCELLO) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1628 near Bologna, and studied in the university of that city. He was a learned MD in 1653 and three years after was appointed to the medical chair. The grand duke of Tuscany invited him to become professor of medicine at Pisa, where he staid three years, and in 1660 returned to occupy his former office at Bologna. He was tempted by a high stipend to accept the professorship of medicine at Messina in Sicily but the jealousy of his colleagues rendered him uneasy and he again settled at Bologna in 1666. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1669 and he communicated to that association various anatomical discoveries relative to the minute structure of animal bodies the results of microscopical observations. Pope Innocent XII in 1691 called him to Rome and appointed him as physician chancery and domestic prelate which post he held till his death in 1694. His works, relating to anatomy physiology and vegetable anatomy comprise much curious and important information and have been repeatedly published.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Fabroni's Ital.*

MALTON (THOMAS) an ingenious artist and mathematician born in 1795, and died at Dublin February 18 1801. He delivered lectures on perspective, and on theoretical and practical geometry, and he published "A Royal Road to Geometry or an easy and familiar introduction to the Mathematics" 1775 8vo; "A complete treatise on Perspective, in theory and practice, on the true principles of Dr Brook Taylor 1776, folio; and a collection of aquatint engravings, with descriptions, entitled "A Picturesque Tour

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"through London and Westminster," 1798, 8vo.—*Roux, Jones's Biog. Dict.* *Edu.*

MALUS (GEORGES LOUIS) a mathematician and military engineer in the French service was born at Paris in 1775. At seventeen years of age he produced a tragedy entitled, "The Death of Cato" but devoted himself chiefly to the mathematics, and was admitted into the school of engineers, which he was about to quit with a commission when some political objection intervened, and he joined the army as a private soldier. His abilities being observed by his commanding officer he was recalled and sent to the Polytechnic school of which he became a professor, and subsequently accompanied the expedition of Buonaparte to Egypt where he much distinguished himself as an officer of engineers. Malus was the author of a work which gained him great reputation on the optical questions relating to geometry in which he calculated all the phenomena of reflection and refraction. This called the attention of the Institute of France to the phenomenon of double refraction and they made it the subject of a prize which Malus gained and by his experiments he discovered previously unknown property of light namely the resemblance between the lodestone and a particle of light, the latter of which he found acquired polarity and a determined direction. This discovery the greatest since that of the achromatic telescope gained him admission into the Institute. He also wrote a memoir on a discovery he made of a branch of the Nile which forms part of the first volume of "La Decade Egyptienne." Malus died in 1812 overwhelmed with honours.—*Annales Historiques par M. le Chevalier Delambre.*

MILVEZI (VIRGILIO) a nobleman of Bologna in Italy who distinguished himself in the seventeenth century as a general scholar. He was also engaged in the military service of Spain and employed as a diplomatist by the king Philip IV. He died at his native place in 1634 leaving behind him several learned works the most important of which is his "Discorsi sopra Coriolano lacto" 1633 4to.—*Moreri, Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAMBRUN (PATER) a learned French jesuit and Latin poet, was born in the diocese of Clermont in 1581. He was an imitator of Virgil and was the author of "Eclogues," "Georgics" or Four Books upon the Culture of the Soil and the Understanding and of heroic poems, in twelve books, entitled "Constantine, or Idolatry overthrown." Ménage has called him "a great poet, as well as a great critic" and not without reason, he had undoubted talents for poetry but it would have been as well had he not so openly professed himself an imitator of Virgil whose genius and judgment he could not copy though he might imitate his style. Besides the above he was the author of a Latin pantomimic dissertation upon an epic poem which proves Ménage's opinion of his critical talent well founded. He died in 1661.—*Moreri, Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANCINELLI (ANTONIO) an Italian

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grammian, poet, and orator was born in 1495. Little of his life is known, except that he taught in several parts of Italy with success; the story related by Flaccus Blynca, of his having his hands cut off and his tongue cut out, for an impious speech made to pope Alexander VI., seems without foundation. He was the author of a poem, entitled "Salva vita mea" or an account of his own life reprinted by Meuschein in 1735 in his collection of "Vite summorum dignitatis et eruditissimorum virorum." De Floribus, de Figura, de Poetica virtute, "Epigrams" published at Venice in 1501 4to, and Notes upon some of the Classic Authors. The time of his death is uncertain, but it must have been some time after 1506.—*Moreri, Gen. Dict. Noviss.*

MANCINI (FRANCESCO) an eminent musical composer of Naples, in which capital he was born in 1691. Mancini, who was more remarkable for the excellence than the number of his compositions, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci (not the painter of that name) and is reckoned by Haase among the first masters of his art. He met with equal success, both in the serious and comic opera being as grand, pathetic, and sublime in the one, as he is light, brilliant, and gay in the other. Among the best of his works are "Il Cava di Breteche" and "Maurizio." The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Sieg. Diet. of Mus.*

MANCO CAPAC legislator and first Inca of the Peruvians, was the twelfth in ascent from the Inca who reigned at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1532 an interval computed by the natives at about four hundred years. Their tradition was that this person with Mama Ocelia his wife and sister appeared suddenly in an island of the lake Titicaca and declared themselves to be children of the sun, sent down to civilize and instruct them. Manco accordingly taught the men agriculture and other useful arts whilst his wife instructed the women to spin and weave. Stripped of the supernatural it may be presumed that some stranger from a civilised land appeared in Peru, and employed the association of religion to procure an ascendancy which enabled him to form a regular government. Manco Capac died after a long and prosperous reign, and, as far as tradition may be relied upon, seems justly to have been entitled to rank among the benefactors of mankind by the perseverance of his institutions. —*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

MANDEVILLE (BERNARD) a writer and physician of considerable temporary celebrity was born in Holland about 1670. He was probably of English extraction as he fixed his residence in England and wrote his works in the English language. His first publication was "The Virgin Unmasked, or a Dialogue on Love and Marriage," 1709 which can scarcely be pitied for its moral tendency. This work was followed, in 1711, by "A Treatise on the Hygienic and Hysteric Passions," a work of considerable shrewdness. In 1714 he published a poem, entitled "The Grounding

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"Hive, or Husband-hunting Honey," which formed the ground of his celebrated publication, "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Virtue made Public Benefit," first printed in 1708. The reasoning in this piece, is founded on the opinion that the luxury and avarice which marks the advanced stages of society and the vices which they engender, are often the causes of national prosperity and hence the necessary prevalence of vicious principles in human nature. Consistently with this doctrine, his general views of mankind are of the most disparaging tendency and he declares against all attempts to exalt the humble classes by education. This work was deemed so immoral that it was presented by the grand jury of Middlesex an absurd practice of the day which only tended to increase the publicity of the writings thus censured. Many answerers also appeared among whom was bishop Berkeley to whom he replied in 1723 in his Letter to Dion. Besides the foregoing works, Dr Mandeville was author of a tract, entitled Free Thoughts on Religion, 1730 which, without sufficient reason was deemed Detestable and of An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour and Usefulness of Christianity in War. He died in 1733.—*Mandeville's Works.*

MANDEVILLE (MR JOHN) a celebrated English traveller of the fourteenth century was born at St Albans. He was of a respectable family and bred a physician but a desire to visit foreign countries induced him in 1338 to set out upon a course of travels in which he is said to have spent thirty four years. During this period he visited the greater part of Asia Egypt and Libya, making himself acquainted with many languages, and collecting a great mass of information true and false which he committed to writing in Latin, French and English. He died at Lege in 1372 where a monument is erected to his memory the inscription on which denominates him John de Mandeville alias de Barba, lord of Campoli. The only genuine edition of his travels entitled The Voyage and Travails of Sir John Mandeville Knight, was printed from an original MS. in the Cotton library 1727 8vo. The extreme credulity of this early traveller in the collection of absurd and fabulous stories has much impeached his character for veracity, but more attention is due to what he himself observed, and he makes many remarks which show talents and scientific information.—*Tanner Med. Unit. Hist.*

MANES or MANICHÆUS. The founder of a famous Christian sect, called after him Manichæans. He was born about the year 239 in Persia, Babylon, or Chaldea, and is said to have been adopted by a rich widow who made him her heir. According to the Eastern writers, he subsequently became a painter and is also said to have been skilled in the healing art. Having become a convert to Christianity he sought to connect with the doctrine of the magi, in which he had been educated and first appeared as a public

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teacher in 277. He obtained the notice of Shapur, king of Persia, who was at first inclined to favour him, but subsequently determined to put him to death, on which he privately withdrew to Turkistan and composed his "Gospel," of which nothing but a few fragments remain. On the death of Shapur he returned to Persia relying with reason on the protection of his successor Hormisdas. The death of the last mentioned monarch again exposed him to danger and his son Varanes II, succeeded by the magi put him to a cruel death; some authors asserting that he was crucified and others that he was flayed alive. His death is supposed to have taken place about 277. Besides his "Gospel" he was the author of "The Mysterious Chapters,"

The Treasures of Life," "The Organic Book," "On Astrology," and Letters all which are particularly by Lardner as well as the authors in which extracts from them may be found. The principal feature of the doctrines of Manes is the magical one of two original independent principles the one numerical and good the other material and evil and his followers admitted or rejected parts of the Old and New Testament as best agreed with this fundamental distinction. This sect of which St. Augustine was once a member spread rapidly in Persia and the different provinces of the Roman empire and notwithstanding the merciless persecutions which it endured it existed in considerable numbers even at the close of the fifteenth century.—*Augustus Huet Eccl. Modern.* *Lardner.*

MANETHO an ancient Egyptian historian who was high priest of Memphis in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus about BC 306. He wrote in Greek a history of Egypt from the earliest times to the last years of Nechosinus, and pretended that he had taken it from the sacred pillars of the first Hermes Trismegistus; the inscriptions on which after the flood were translated into Greek but written in the sacred characters, and deposited in the sacred recesses of Egypt. The manifest absurdity of this pretension induces several writers to think that some mistake or corruption has taken place in the passage of Eusebius which relates it. The work of Manetho which is lost, consisted of three parts, the first of which contained the history of the gods or heroes, and the second and third that of twenty dynasties of kings which having been epitomized by Julius Africanus are recorded by Eusebius. Several fragments of Manetho are preserved by Josephus, in his work against Apion.—*Vest. Hist. Orie. Univ. His.*

MANETTI (GIANNONZO or SARAVUS) a learned scholar was born at Florence in 1396 of an illustrious family that had fallen into decay. After a course of study he became the pupil of Camaldoli, in the Greek language and then lectured on philosophy at Florence. He was afterwards employed by the state in several negotiations, and became successively governor of Picchio, Picchio, and Scarpia; and

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commander of the army, in conjunction with Bernardo de' Medici. The favour which he enjoyed with the prince, of whose courts he had been employed as ambassador having excited the envy of some families of Florence, he repaired to Rome where pope Nicholas V made him one of his secretaries, with a handsome salary, and on the accession of Pius II, he was made librarian of the Vatican. He subsequently left Rome to reside with Alfonso, king of Naples, who allowed him an annuity of nine hundred golden crowns. He was the author of several works, most of which remain in MS. in the Laurentian library. Those published are "De dignitate et arcella humana" "Vita Petrarca" inserted in Tommasini's "Petrarcha rediviva" "Oratio ad regem Alphonsum in nuptiis filii sui." Other works have been attributed to him as a History of Pistoria, and the lives of Dante Boccaccio and Nicholas V, but there is no particular account of them.—*Chauvigne Nicorov. Thibault.*

MANFREDI (EUSTACIO) an eminent mathematician and astronomer born in 1674 at Bologna in Italy where his father was a notary. After studying jurisprudence, and obtaining the degree of LL.D. he applied himself to the cultivation of mathematical science with such success, that in 1698 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. In conjunction with Victor Stanca, he commenced a series of astronomical observations of which he afterwards published an account in his "Scholae Mathematicae." In 1703 appeared his treatise on the solar maculae and the following year he was chosen rector of the college of Montalto, and also surveyor general of the rivers and waters of the Bolognese territories. In 1705 he published a work on the reformation of the calendar, and he afterwards began the composition of his "Ephemerides novissima calendarum" which he carried on from 1713 to 1725. The whole work in four volumes quarti, comprises observations at the hours, extending to the year 1750. On the foundation of the institute of Bologna in 1718 Manfredi was appointed astronomer to that establishment on which he resigned the rectorate of the college of Montalto. In 1726 he was admitted as associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in 1729 a foreign member of our Royal Society. He died in 1739. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a treatise on the transit of Mercury over the Sun, and another on the aberration of the fixed stars, and other mathematical and astronomical productions and, after his death appeared a volume of his compositions in Italian verse.—*Giovanni Martini* his brother was professor of mathematics, and chancellor of the university of Bologna, where he died in 1761.—*Mauri. Fiduci. Vt. Ital. Altho. Gen. Biog.*

MANGBERT (THOMAS) a learned Benedictine, who became librarian and counsellor of James Charles of Lorraine. He published "Sarmata" and a "Treatise on Phys-

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gentry" in his life-time, and at his death which took place in 1703, he had nearly prepared for the press a valuable work edited and published the same year by the abbé Jaquin, entitled, "Introduction à la Science des Médailles," folio, which serves as a supplement to the "Antiquité expliquée de Montfaucon."—*New Dict Hist.*

MANGET (John James) a learned physician, was born at Geneva in 1631 where his father was an eminent merchant. In 1678 he took his doctor's degree at Valence with the famous Hartmann and was appointed first physician to the elector of Brandenburg and dean of the faculty of Geneva. He died in 1702. His works were very numerous they are "Méssis Medico-spagyrica &c 1683, folio; Bibliotheca Anatomica" 2 vols. fol in conjunction with Daniel le Clerc. "Bibl. Hothaea Medico Practica" 4 vols. folio

"Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa," 2 vols. folio
"Bibliotheca Pharmacaceutico-Medica," 3 vols. folio; "Theatrum Anatomicum cum Eustachii Tabulis Anatomicis," 2 vols. folio. "Traité de la Peste recueilli des meilleurs Auteurs" 2 vols. 12mo. "Nouvelles Réflexions sur l'Origine de la Cause la Propagation les Pro servatifs et la Cure de la Peste" 12mo.

Observations sur la Maladie qui a commencé depuis quelques Années à attaquer le Gros Bécati. His great work "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum veterum et recentiorum" was the most important of his productions, being a useful collection of catalogues of medical writings. He also edited the "Compendium Medicorum Practicorum" of J. And Schmitz. Paul Barbetti Opera omnia Medica et Chirurgica the "Pharmacopoeia Schroderi-Hoffmanniana" the "Tractatus de Fabricis," of Franc. Pius and the "Sepulchretum" of Bonetus to which he added several histories and remarks.—*Lys by Manley* in his Bibl. Script. Med. Eloy Dict de la Med. Mœvri.

MANGEY (Thomas) an English divine was born at Leeds in 1684, and educated at St John's college Cambridge, where he went through all his degrees. After receiving various preferments, he was advanced to the first stall of Durham, in 1722, and appointed treasurer of the chapter. He died in 1755. His works are, "Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer preached before the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn" published by the special order of the bench 1716 8vo. "Remarks upon Nazarenes, wherein the fancies of Mr Toland a Mahometan Gospel and his misrepresentations of Mahometan Sectaries in respect of Christianity are set forth. The History of the old Nazarenes cleared up, and the whole conduct of the first Christians in respect to the Jewish Laws, explained and described besides a great number of sermons, published under various titles. He was one of the seven doctors indirectly created July 6, 1725 when Dr Bentley delivered the famous oration prefixed to his Discourse. In 1726 Dr Mangey circulated proposals for an edition of "Philo Judaeus,

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which he completed in 1742, with the title of "Philo Judæus Opera Omnia quæ ex ipsius postuum," 2 vols. folio.—*Nichols's Lit. Hist. Manning's Survey. Hutchinson's Durham.*

MANILIUS (Marcus) a Latin poet and astrologer supposed to have lived in the first century of the Christian era. Nothing is known with certainty of his family or country but it is probable that he was a native of Roma. He wrote a poem, entitled *Astronomicon* of which five books are extant, treating of the fixed stars and there appears to have been a sixth relating to the planets. Among the best editions of that work are that of Joseph Scaliger Leyden 1600, 4to; of Bentley London 1739 4to, and that of Pigre, Paris, 1786 2 vols. 8vo. There is an English translation of Manilius by Creech.—*Voxus de Poet. Lat.*

MANLEY (DE LA RIVIERE) a female writer of some celebrity in her day was the daughter of sir Roger Manley governor of Guernsey a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I and who wrote Latin commentaries on the civil war and published a "History of the late Wars in Denmark." His daughter the subject of this article received an education suitable to her birth but her parents dying early she was left in the care of a male cousin who basely seduced her by means of a fictitious marriage and subsequently deserted her. She afterwards acquired the temporary and no-way respectable protection of the duchess of Cleveland and when that resource was withdrawn wrote a tragedy entitled, "The Royal Mistress." The success of this production brought around her the men of wit and pleasure of the day and she commenced the unhappy life of a woman of intrigue. At her leisure hours she composed her four volumes of "The New Atlantis" in which under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed of many distinguished persons of the day and more especially among the confessors of the favourers of the Revolution of 1688. A warrant being granted by the secretary of state to seize the printer and publisher of this work which was deemed a libel she honourably stepped forward, and acknowledged herself the authoress. She was, in the first instance committed to the custody of a messenger but was afterwards admitted to bail. At length after repeated appearances in court, she was discharged and a Tory administration succeeding she lived in high reputation and gaiety. About this time she wrote another tragedy entitled "Lucane," which she dedicated to sir Richard Steele and a comedy called "The Lost Lover or the Jealous Husband," which was acted in 1696. She was also employed in writing for queen Anne's nursery and when Swift relinquished The Examiner she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit, assisted by friends which that great writer afforded her. At this season she formed a connexion with alderman Barker at whose house she died,

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July 11, 1794. Besides the works already mentioned, Miss Manley wrote " Letters from a supposed Nun in Portugal," 1696 8vo; " Mémoires of Europe towards the close of the Eighteenth Century " 1710, 2 vols. 8vo; " Court Intrigues," 1714 8vo. " The Power of Love " 1720 8vo, &c.—*Child's* *Latin Notes* to *Poetarum et Guardianum*.

MANNI (Dominic MANNA) an eminent Italian writer was born at Florence in 1690. He was early distinguished for capacity and great strength of memory and was regularly admitted into every class of literature. His particular bias however was history and in 1722 he accordingly produced his *Senses of Florentine Senators* 2 vols. folio a work abounding with curious and authentic information. In 1731 he gave the world a work of still greater interest *De Florentinis Inventis Commerciorum* in which he gave an instructive account of the manufactures which were either invented or improved at Florence. His *History of Spectacles* followed in 1738 the invention of which he attributed to Salvino Armati. In 1748 he published *Historical Illustrations of the Decameron of Boccaccio* 4to in which work he proves that most of the stories in that production were founded on real events. A more elaborate work succeeded entitled *Observations on the Seals of the Lower Age* 50 vols. 4to which work is esteemed a highly valuable compilation of records and notices of the persons who acted a great part in the history of Florence and other leading cities in Italy. His other principal works are *Method of Studying the History of Florence* *Historical Notices concerning the Amphitheatre at Florence* *Inquiries into the ancient Therme of Florence* *A History of the Jubilee* a very curious and interesting performance Agreeable Evangels being the lives of the most jocose and eccentric Tuscan *Life of the well deserving Prelate Nicholas Steno*, of Denmark *Lectures on Italian Eloquence* &c. His able and meritorious writer the catalogue of whose productions extended to 104 died at Florence November 30 1788 in his ninety-eighth year—*Athenaeum*. *New Diet Hist.*

MANNING (Owen) an English antiquary and topographer who was a native of Northamptonshire and educated at Queen's college Cambridge where he obtained a fellowship. He took the degree of BD in 1753 and having entered into orders he became a prebendary of Lincoln. He afterwards was vicar of Godalming, and rector of Pepperhillarow in the county of Surrey, and he was also a fellow of the Royal society. His death took place in 1801 at the age of eighty. His principal literary labours are *Dictionarium Sacrum et Gothico-Latinum sectore Edw. vato Lye, editum et auctit O. M.* 1773 2 vols. folio; and the *History and Antiquities of Surrey* published posthumously by Mr Bray in 2 vols. folio.—*Child's Big Diet.*

MANSARD (FRANÇOIS) a celebrated French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666.

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He was the author of several magnificent buildings at Paris, the principal of which are the gate of the church of the Feuillants, in the rue St Honoré the church of the Siles St Martin, in the rue St Antoine the gate of the Minimes in the place Royale, the hôtel de Bouillon Toulouse and Jany, besides several buildings in the provinces for which he formed designs. On his presenting his plan for the facade of the Louvre to Colbert, the minister was so pleased with them that he engaged him to make him promise not to alter them in any way, but Mansard refused to undertake the work on that condition being determined as he said to preserve the right of doing better than he had undertaken to do.—His nephew JULIUS HARDOUIN MANSARD, was first architect and conductor of the royal buildings, and designer of many celebrated edifices.—*D'Argenville*. *Perrault* *les Hommes Illustres*. *New Diet Hist.*

MANSI (John DOMINI) a voluminous editor and prelate was born at Lucca in 1692. He was many years professor of theology at Naples. His first situation in the church was that of a clerk regular in the congregation of the Mother of God and in 1765 he was promoted by pope Clement XIII to the archbishopric of Lucca. He died in 1769. His first publication was entitled *Tractatus de casibus et excommunicationibus episcopacis reservatis confectus ad normam tabularum Luccanensium*. He then published a Latin translation of

Calmel's *Dictionary of the Bible* with additions, an edition of Thomasius *De lectori et nova ecclesiasticis Disciplinis* 3 vols. fol., a Latin translation of Calmet's *Commentaries on the Bible* 1751 17 vols. an edition of Baronius's *Annals* in 30 vols. with additions a new edition of the *Councils* 30 vols. folio a new edition of *Enæas Syrius* (pope Pius II) *Orations* with many hitherto unpublished 1755 2 vols. 4to &c. &c. But the work by which he is best known here is his excellent edition of Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Latina media et inferioris* 1754 and thus alone is sufficient to stamp his character as a first rate antiquary.—*Fab. Vitæ Ital.*

MANTTEV (CHRISTOPHER HESKETH de) a celebrated Russian officer and writer was born at Petersburgh in 1711 and was first a lieutenant in the Prussian service and then a captain of grenadiers in the Russian regiment of Petersburgh. On the death of the czarina Anna he took the part of the young prince, Iwan III and was employed to arrest the tyrannic Biron and for this, and other services, he received the rank of colonel, and some estates in Ingria but these he lost when the throne was seized by the empress Elisabeth. He again entered the Prussian service, and in 1754 he was appointed major-general of infantry. He died in the war of 1762. He was the author of *Memoirs of Russia*, which are much esteemed and are at the same time historical military and political they commence in 1737 with the reign of Peter II, and finish with the first year of the empress Elisabeth.—*New Diet. Hist.*

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MANTEGNA (Andrea) an eminent painter, was born at Padua, St. Egidio, or in its district. He was the pupil of Squarcione. He excelled himself highly in the art of perspective; and, Lorenzo writes, 'that Mantegna was the first who opened the eyes of artists in that branch.' His chief abode, and school, was at Mantua, and he worked a great deal at Rome, where he painted a chapel in the Vatican for Innocent VIII. which existed at the accession of Pius VI. His master piece, the picture della Virtute, afterwards in the cappella de Padre de S. Filippo is now at Paris. It is a votive picture dedicated, for a victory obtained, to the Madonna seated on her throne, with the infant standing in her lap. Mantegna was too much occupied by large works to be a cabinet painter, and pieces are too often attributed to him in which he had no hand. He was also the first engraver of his time and one of the earliest; all gravures on metal. Mantegna had great influence on the style of his age and was much imitated. He began some fine frescos in the castle of Mantua, which were finished by Francesco, and another of his sons, who added a beautiful coloring which shewed great proficiency in foreshortening and what the Italians call, 'Del sotto in su.' Andrea Mantegna died in 1505.—Strutt's *Fauns &c Picturesque Antiquities*

MANTON (Thomas) an eminent nonconformist, was born at Lawrence Lyppard, in Somersetshire in 1660 and received his university education at Wadham college Oxford. He was admitted to deacon's orders by Dr Hall and adopting the principles of the non conformists with these he was content, not thinking those of the priest necessary. In 1643 he was presented to the living of Stoke Newington by colonel Popham and here preached those lectures on the epistles of St James and St Jude which he afterwards published. In 1650 he was removed to the living of St Paul's, Covent-garden, and although he had made no secret of his opinions in two of his sermons, one on the murder of the king and the other at the funeral of Mr Love Cromwell sent for him, when he assumed the protectorate and desiring him to pray at his installation made him one of his chaplains. He was also nominated by parliament one of a committee of divines to draw up a scheme of fundamental doctrines, and also member of the committee for the trial and approbation of ministers. However, in 1650, Mr Manton co-operated openly in the restoration of Charles, was one of the ministers appointed to wait upon the king at Breda who made him one of his chaplains. In the same year he was, by mandamus, created DD at Oxford being satisfied with the king's declaration Dr Manton remained in his living, and subscribing to the doctrinal articles of the church of England, he received episcopal induction from Dr Sheldon bishop of London and al most the Common Prayer to be read in his church. He was then offered the deanship of Bath, which he refused. In 1661 he was one of the commissioners at the Savoy

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conference, and concluded, punishing well Dr Bonhomiery's day, 1662, when he was called to purge his goods. On the promotion of the prebendary of the recompensement, he was impeded, and after experiencing numerous vicissitudes, his constitution gave way and he died in 1677. His 'Works' were published in five large volumes, 1681 1691 folio.—Colley's *Paritane Ath. Or. Mem. of Dr Manton*, by Herrn.

MANTUAN (BAPTIST) an Italian poet, was born at Mantua, whence he took his name in 1443 and was the natural son of Peter Spagnolo. He applied himself early to literature and to the study of Latin poetry in which language he always wrote. He entered among the Carmelites, of which order he became general but upon some disgust, he with drew himself in 1515 and died the year after. He was very much admired in his time and his countrymen even went so far as to place him in rank next to Virgil but few now will be of this opinion. There are several editions of his works, but the most complete was published at Antwerp, 1570 4 vols. 8vo, under the title of J. Baptista Mantuanus Carmelita theologia philosophia poeta et oratoria clarissimus, operis omnia pluribus libris sucto et restituto. They consist of eclogues, seven poems in honour of the Virgin, inscribed on the calendar beginning with the virgin Mary these he calls Parthenissa I Parthenissa II &c., four books of *Silva* or poems on different subjects, elegies, epistles &c.—*Nova. Giugne Hest Lat d Italia.* Rosso's *Lat X*

MANUEL (PIERRE) a native of Montargis in France who made himself conspicuous during the progress of the Revolution. Though born in low life he was tolerably well educated, and going to Paris when young, he commenced his career as an author by publishing *Essai historique et politique sur la Vie de St Louis.* He then became tutor to the son of a banker from which office he resided with a small pension, and resuming his pen he produced several pamphlets, among which was one called "Le Police dévouée," for which he was put into the Bastile. He was soon released, and on the occurrence of political commotions he became a partizan of revolutionary principles. In 1789 he had an office under the municipality of Paris, and in November 1791 he obtained the place of attorney of the commune of Paris. He joined the jacobins, and was for a time one of the most active and dangerous enemies of royalty, to the overthrow of which he contributed. He appears to have been deeply implicated in the massacres which took place in the prison of Paris in the beginning of September 1792. Immediately after he was nominated a deputy from the department of Paris, to the national convention, when he detached himself from the party with which he had acted, and on the trial of the king, he voted for his imprisonment during the commencement of war, and banishment afterwards. Some other unpopular measures which he advanced obliged him to resign his seat in January 1793. He

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wished to Mantua, where he narrowly escaped being assassinated, and a few months after he was excommunicated, and sent to the scaffold by his former associates. His execution took place November 14, 1793.—*Dictionnaire H. M.* &c. 1804. 3.

MANUZIO (ALDO) or ALDUS MANUTIUS, an Italian printer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, celebrated as an artist and a man of letters. He was born at Bassano in the Roman territory about 1447, and was educated at Rome and at Ferrara, where he learned Greek under Baptista Guarino. He became tutor to Alberto Pio prince of Carpi, and in 1483 he quitted Ferrara, to reside with John Pico prince of Mirandola. In 1488, he established himself as a printer at Venice but the first work which he finished was not published till 1494. In the course of the ensuing twenty years he printed the works of most of the ancient Latin and Greek authors extant, as well as many productions of his contemporaries, and some tracts of his own composition. Among the latter are a Latin Grammar a tract on the Metres of Horace and a Greek Dictionary. He was the inventor of the italic or curvate character hence called Aldine for the exclusive use of which for a term of years he obtained a patent from the pope and the senate of Venice. He established a kind of academy at his own house and delivered lectures on classical literature to the general study and improvement of which he greatly contributed. He died in April 1513 leaving four children by his wife who was the daughter of Andrea d'Asola, a Venetian, in partnership with whom he carried on his typographical labours.—**MANUZIO (PAOLO)** son of the foregoing was distinguished as a classic scholar no less than as a printer. He was born at Venice in 1512 and was brought up under the care of his maternal grandfather. He received a learned education, and in 1533 he re-opened the printing-office, which had for some time been closed but he did not carry on the establishment entirely on his own account till 1540. He opened an academy for the instruction of young persons in polite literature and he afterwards made a tour through the cities of Italy for the purpose of examining the various libraries. After receiving several offers of professorships at Bologna and elsewhere he was appointed to superintend the printing-office attached to a newly founded academy at Venice, where he continued till 1561 when he settled at Rome on the invitation of pope Pius IV. He was employed to conduct a press for printing the works of the fathers, and other ecclesiastical authors, and at the same time he kept up his establishment at Venice whether he returned in 1570. Pope Gregory XIII induced him by means of a pension to take up his abode again at Rome where he died in April 1576. He was the author of commentaries on the writings of Cicero; a treatise *De Canticis Romanae*; "Proverbs"; "Letters"; &c.—**MASANZO (ALDO)** the younger the son of the preceding, was also a printer. He was born

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in 1507 and was educated by his father, under whom he made an extraordinary progress in literature. In his eleventh year he produced a "Collection of elegant Poems in the Tuscan and Latin Languages;" and other juvenile publications attest his classical acquirements. On his father's removal to Rome he carried on the printing establishment at Venice, where, in 1537 he was appointed professor of Belles Lettres at the school of the Venetian chancery. In 1585 he succeeded Signorini, in the chair of rhetoric, at Bologna, whence he removed to Pisa, to become professor of poeta literature in 1587 and during his stay there he received the diploma of doctor of laws and was admitted a member of the Florentine Academy. In 1588 he went to Rome and accepted a professorship which had been held by Marutio. He was much favoured by pope Sixtus V; and Clement VIII bestowed on him the office of superintendent of the Vatican press. He died in October 1597 and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press and the valuable library collected by himself and his predecessor, was sold pacesmeal to liquidate his debts. He was the author of many works, including commentaries on Cicero, and *Familiar Letters*.—*Remember Amedeo de l'Imprimerie des Aldes. Tirsbachi. Biog. Universale.*

MANWOOD (JOHN) an eminent law writer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He printed a small tract entitled *A Brief Collection of the Laws of the Forest*, afterwards enlarged and published under the title of *A Treatise and Discourse of the Laws of the Forest, &c.* 1598 &c. still further augmented in the editions of 1615 and 1665. He was also the author of a Project for Improving the Land Revenue by inclosing Wastes for Sir Julius Caesar 27 April 1609. Fuller ascribes the book on the Forest Laws to Sir ROGER MANWOOD who was justice of the Common Pleas and chief baron of the Exchequer under queen Elizabeth. He was also much employed in political affairs, and sat as a commissioner on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. Sir R. Manwood was a native of Sandwich in Kent, where he founded a free-school, and his death took place in 1593. He was probably the father of John Manwood.—*Bridgeman's Legal Bibliography. Bayle's Hist. of Scandals. Fuller's Worthies.*

MANZOLLINI (GIOVANNI) a native of Bologna in Italy celebrated as an artist in corn plasters or wax-work. He studied under Hercules Lelli whom he assisted in the preparation of models of anatomical subjects in wax and wood. He afterwards was employed in wax-work compositions for the king of Sardinia, and others, and some of his productions were sent to London. He died in 1726 at the age of fifty-five.—His wife ANNA MANZOLLINI received instructions in the same art from her husband and from Lelli and her talents were much improved by study. She executed many anatomical preparations in wax, for the Institute of Bologna, and several of her works were sent to Turin and St Petersburg.

bump. She survived her husband, and continued to cultivate the art in which he excelled.—*Hanes's Diet. of the Fine Arts.*

MAPER (WALTER) chaplain to Henry II of England, about the year 1190 and a poet of some celebrity for his time. He was also canon of Salisbury, preceptor of Lancast. and archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote in Latin and some of his verses, which are in the light and amorous style, are still extant. There is also a work of his in the Bodleian library under the assumed name of Valerius, entitled, "Valerius ad Radulfum de non ducenda uxori." Maper who was a man of facetious manners, and very free in conversation, also wrote a "Compendium Topographiae" and "Epitome Cambriæ." —*Warton's Hist. of Poetry.*

MAPLETOFT MD (JOHN) a skilful physician, elegant scholar and exemplary divine of the seventeenth century born of an ancient Huntingdonshire family at Margaret Lave in that county in 1631. From Westminster school he proceeded on the foundation to Trinity College Cambridge where he became fellow and was selected by the earl of Northumberland to travel in the capacity of tutor to his eldest son. On his return to England he graduated as MD and commenced the practice of physic in the metropolis, where in 1675 he was elected professor and lecturer at Gresham college and three of his lectures on the rise and progress of the art of medicine written in elegant Latin are to be found in the appendix to the "Lives of the Gresham Professors" by Ward. The year following he went to France in the suit of the British ambassador and about this time translated the "Observationes Medicæ circa morborum acutiorum Historiarum et curacionum" of his friend Dr Sydenham who had dedicated them to him into the Latin language. On his marriage in 1679 he was induced to quit the medical profession for the church which he entered after three years close application to the study of divinity and obtained in succession the rectory of Braybrook Northants and the vicarage of St Lawrence Old Jewry in the city of London. In 1689 on the occasion of the king's visit to Cambridge he farther graduated as DD and in 1707 became in his turn as a city incumbent, president of Gresham college to the library of which institution he was a liberal benefactor. Dr Mapletoft continued to officiate in the performance of his clerical duties till after he had passed his eightieth year and on his retirement, in 1710 from active life, sent round to every house in his parish a copy of a work which he at that period produced, entitled "The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion" 8vo. He survived this event nearly eleven years dying at the advanced age of ninety one in 1751.—There was also a Dr Horner MAPLETOFT, a native of Lincolnshire his contemporary who died in 1677 master of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and dean of Ely Aug 1700.

MARACCI (LEONIS) a learned Orientalist

of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Lucca in Italy and became a member of the congregation of regular clerks of the Holy Virgin. He devoted himself to the study of the Eastern languages, and particularly the Arabic on which account he was appointed professor of that tongue in the college of Wisdom at Rome. Pope Innocent XI to whom he was confessor would have made him a cardinal, but his humility induced him to decline the proffered dignity. He died in 1700 aged eighty-eight. Maracci is chiefly known as the publisher of the Koran of Mahomet in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, Padua 1698 2 vols. folio. He also assisted in the Roman edition of the Arabic Bible 1672 3 vols. folio and he was the author of many other works.—*Niceron Biog Univ.*

MARALDI (JAMES PHILIP) a mathematician of Perrinaldo near Nice the nephew of Cassini with whom he was afterwards associated in continuing the meridian through France. He was born in 1665 and died in 1729. While at Rome he constructed the meridian of the Carthusian church there and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. There are several curious and interesting papers from the pen of Maraldi especially a list of the fixed stars, and other tracts, connected with various branches of science and natural philosophy to be found in the transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris of which society he was an active and distinguished member.—*Hutton's Math. Diet.*

MARANA (JOHN PAUL) a Genoese writer of the seventeenth century born about the year 1642. He became implicated in the plot for giving up his native city into the hands of the duke of Savoy and was thrown into prison in consequence. Of this conspiracy he has left an account written after his liberation but the work by which he is principally known is his "Turkish Spy" a production once considered as a genuine detail and highly popular. His curious book first appeared at Paris in six duodecimo volumes. It has since gone through several editions, and has been translated into most of the European languages. A seventh volume was added in 1742. Marana died at Genoa in 1693.—*Moreri.*

MARA (JOHN PAUL) a demagogue whose conduct during the progress of the French Revolution has exposed his memory to general execration. He was born in 1744 of Calvinist parents at Beaudry in the country of Neufchâtel. Having studied medicine he settled at Paris where his practice is said to have been distinguished by a spirit of quackery though he manifested both taste and talents for scientific research. Thus appears from several works which he published, including a treatise "De l'Homme ou des Principes et des lois de l'Influence de l'Amé sur le Corps," 2 vols. 1780. "Découvertes sur le Feu l'Électricité et la Lumière" 8vo. "Recherches physiques sur le Feu" 8vo. "Découvertes sur la Lumière" 8vo. "Recherches Physiques sur l'Électricité," 8vo. "Notices élémentaires d'Optique," &c. He

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obtained the post of physician to the bodyguards of the *clerc d'Artals*, but at the commencement of revolutionary commotions, he deserted his professional pursuits for politics; and in a journal which he conducted, entitled "L'Am du Peuple," he reviled the nobility, the king, and the government, and prompted and encouraged the utmost excesses of popular fury. He was an actor in the riots of the 10th of August 1792, and becoming a member of the municipality of Paris and president of the terrible committee of the Commune, he greatly contributed to the excitement of party rage which caused the massacres in the prisons, in the beginning of September. Having escaped the consequences of two degrees of accusation, he was appointed deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In that assembly his conduct and behaviour corresponded with his previous character exhibiting a strange mixture of absurdity, violence and cruelty. On the 21st of March 1793 he denounced all the generals as traitors and all the French armies as incapable of resisting the enemy when Leconfin Puravaux demanded that *Marat* should be declared in a state of insanity. In fact, it appears probable that like *Mameli* and other persons suddenly exalted to uncontrolled power, he had actually experienced an access of frenzy to which the exaggeration of his manners, principles, and actions may in a great degree be attributed. Accused by the party of the *Girondins*, he was tried and acquitted, when he triumphantly resumed his place in the Convention and soon after he assisted in the destruction of his antagonists though he did not live to witness the success of his machinations against them. On the 14th of July 1793 he was stabbed in his own house by Charlotte Corday and instantly expired, enthusiasm of disposition excited by a deep sense of the miseries of her native country having prompted a young female thus to deliver the world from one of the most sanguinary monsters that ever persecuted the human race.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

MARATTI (CARLO) an admired painter of the Italian school was born at Camerino, in the march of Ancona in 1625. His extraordinary talent for painting induced his parents to send him, at the age of eleven, to Rome where he became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi. He excelled in painting Madonnas and female saints, for which reason he was satirically named by Salvator Rosa, *Carcuccio della Madonna* and he was so far from being ashamed of the title that in the inscription which he himself placed upon his monument (nine years before his death) he calls it, *Giornos cognomen*. Pope Clement XI gave him a pension, and the title of Cavaliere di Cristo, and he was appointed painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He died at Rome in 1713. His pictures are in the style of his master but more elaborate and with less freedom and grandeur. His masterpiece is the *Bathsheba viewed by David*, a work which precludes all hope of success in any other pic-

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ture on the same subject. Maratti had a daughter, MARIA whom he instructed in her art; her portrait, painted by herself, is in the gallery Corso in Rome.—Argenville. PH Augsby Fust.

MARBECK (JOHN) a musician of the sixteenth century supposed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the church of England, since it is certain, notwithstanding the vulgar opinion to the contrary that he preceded Tallis in that species of composition. His history is somewhat remarkable as, according to Fox he together with three other persons all residents of Windsor (where Marbeck was organist at St George's Chapel) had formed themselves into a society which attracting the suspicion of the bishop of Winchester caused themselves and their papers to be seized. Among their papers were found a collection of notes on the Bible and an English concordance in Marbeck's handwriting. On his examination by the commissioners under the statute of the six articles, he accounted for the possession of these papers, by declaring that he was in the habit of noting down any explanation he might meet with of difficult passages with the name of the author annexed, while with regard to the concordance being too poor to purchase a copy of the English translation of the Scriptures then recently published by Matthew he had commenced transcribing one and had actually proceeded as far as the Book of Joshua when at the suggestion of a friend he also undertook the task of making an English concordance and by the assistance of a Latin book of the same description had proceeded as far as the letter L. The commissioners doubting his story he in order to convince them, actually filled in a single day three sheets of paper with a continuation of his work in the letter M and by his ingenuity and industry at length succeeded in converting his enemies from enemies to friends. A charge of having copied an epistle of Calvin still remained against him, and on this he was tried together with his associates. All were found guilty and condemned to the stake which sentence was carried into execution as far as regarded the other three on the following day, but Marbeck was reprieved and at length, through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Fawcett obtained his pardon. After the decease of Henry VIII he openly avowed his attachment to the reformed doctrines, and soon after completed and published his Concordance. His other writings are "The Lives of the Holy Saints, Prophets, Patriarchs, and others" printed in 1574, "A Book of Notes and Common Places, &c"; and a tract entitled "The Ripping up of the Pope's Fardels." His musical service written on the model of the ritual of the church of Rome first appeared in quarto in 1550 and is entitled, "A Boke of Common Praier Notes." In this work, the Lord's Prayer Creed &c are adapted to a kind of recitative, while some other parts of the service are set to melodies much resembling the old Gregorian chant.—Biog. Brit.

MERCIER (Pierre de) a French prelate of the seventeenth century, more justly celebrated for his acquirements and abilities, than for the firmness of his principles, or the consistency of his political conduct. He was a native of Bourg, being born of a good family at Gant, in that province, in 1594 and following the law rose to be president of the local parliament. In 1629 he quitted the country for the metropolis, and was made a counsellor of state. The following year he published his "History of Bourg" in one volume folio. This work raised his reputation with the court, both as a sound politician and an able and elegant writer; he was shortly after engaged at the express command of the sovereign in replying to an attack on the liberties of the Gallican church contained in a work entitled "Galilus Optatus." By this treatise which he gave to the world in 1641, under the name of "De Concordia Sacrae Scripturae et Imperii, sive de libertatibus Gallicana ecclesie," he caused as much offence at the Vatican as satisfaction to the ecclesiastical party of France. The latter rewarded him with the bishopric of Concarneau, but the pope refused his confirmation of the appointment, until he had recanted, by a treatise entitled "De Singulari Primitu Petri" and he exhibits considerable ingenuity in explaining away and reconciling his former opinions with those which he afterwards thought fit to adopt. All opposition being thus removed he was installed at Concarneau in 1648 and presided over that diocese till 1656, when he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Thoulouse. De Meric continued to take a prominent part in the transactions, as well civil as ecclesiastical, which at that period occupied the attention of the Christian world and especially distinguished himself by the energy with which he combated against Jansenism and its adherents, while his abilities as a diplomatist, were afforded more ample scope for their display by his promotion in 1668 to the office of a minister of state. The favor of the court was compensated with his exertions and in 1663 the metropolitan see of Paris becoming vacant, he was elected to fill the primacy, but scarcely survived the arrival of the confirmatory bull from Rome, dying in the June of the same year on the very day it is said that the documents in question reached Paris. Besides the treatises already alluded to he was the author of a work in one volume folio, entitled "Marca Hispanica," and of some other writings, a collection of which was published after his decease with a preface and notes, critical and explanatory, from the pen of M. de Baluze.—*Dictionnaire des Ecclésiastiques*.

MARCELLO (Benedetto) a noble Venetian, youngest son of the senator Agostino Marcello. He was born in 1636 and while a youth, became a great proficient in the science of music in consequence it is said of a religious theory upon his deficiency in that respect, at a concert given by his brother Alexander, which hurt his pride, and stimulated him to exertion. He afterwards studied under

Gesualdi, and receiving a liberal education, distinguished himself as a poet, as well as a musician. In 1716, a service of his own composition was performed at the celebration of the birth of the first son of the emperor Charles VI, and excited great applause. Eight years after appeared the first four volumes of his adaptation to music of Giacchino's "Paraphrase of the Psalms," which he afterwards completed in eight more, the whole being published in 1736. Garth of Durham has adopted suitable words from our own translation of the Psalms to Marcello's music with a view to their being performed as anthems in our cathedrals, with great success. This elaborate work was printed by subscription, and occupies eight folio volumes. Marcello rose to several offices of dignity in the Venetian state being successively appointed a member of the council of Forty provost of Poles and eventually chamberlain of Brescia in which city he died in 1739 and was buried in the church of St Joseph.—*Bug. Dict. of Mus.*

MARCHAND (Prosper) a French writer on bibliography and the history of literature. He was a native of Picardy and settled as a bookseller at Paris where he exercised that profession some years. Being a Protestant he was induced partly by religious motives, to remove to Holland, and after a while relinquished his trade and gave his attention entirely to literary researches. He died at the Hague in 1756 far advanced in years. Marchand published "L'Historie de l'Imprimerie" 1740 4to to which Mercier abbé de St Léger published a supplement, an edition of Bayle's Dictionary and Letters, and left "Dictionnaire Historique ou Mémoires critiques et littéraires" which appeared after his death in 2 vols. folio.—*Dictionnaire des Ecclésiastiques*.

MARCHE (Oliver de la) a Flemish historian of the fifteenth century. He was brought up at the court of Philip the Good duke of Burgundy and was master of the household and captain of the guards to his successor Charles the Bold who knighted De la Marche at the battle of Montilien in 1465. He was also present at the fatal battle of Nancy in 1477 where he was taken prisoner. He afterwards became master of the household to Maximilian of Austria, and his son the archduke Philip, by whom he was sent on an embassy to the French court. He died at Brussels in 1501. His works comprise memoirs of the two last dukes of Burgundy and a treatise on duels.—*Mores. Bug. Univ.*

MARCHETTI (Alexander) an Italian poet and mathematician, was born in 1630, at Pontremoli, in the territory of Florence. He studied chiefly at Pisa, where after taking the degree of doctor he was, in 1659 appointed professor of logic and teacher of the mathematics under Borrelli. In 1669 he published a mathematical work, by which he obtained much reparation, entitled "De Harmonia Solidorum." Some time after he visited

very elegant translation of the poem "De Thessalos Nostros" of Lucretius, which he intended to dedicate to Cosmo III, grand duke of Tuscany; but the piety of that prince was so shocked at the Epicurean philosophy that he not only refused the dedication, but interdicted the publication and it did not appear in print until an edition was produced in 1717 in London. Marchetti also translated part of the *Aeneid* and the *Wiles* of Anacreon his version of the latter not appearing till 1736. An edition of his poems was published in 1735 to which his life is prefixed. Marchetti, who died in 1714 is to be distinguished from *Petrus de Marchetti* professor of anatomy who died in 1673 and has some *Dominic* and *Anthony* also professors of the same university all of whom wrote some esteemed works of surgery.—*Fabreti Vita Italorum*

MARCIUS (THEODORE) a native of Arnhem in Germany born in 1546. He was an elegant, as well as an erudit scholar and a learned grammarian. After having taught with great reputation at Toulouse and other principal cities in the south of France he at length took up his abode at Paris being appointed professor royal of Latin and the belles lettres. Marcius was the author of

Historia Strumaria &c and a commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras which latter work appeared in 1602. His death took place in 1617 at Paris.—*Mores*

MARCION a heretic who lived in the second century of the church was a native of Sinope a city of Paphlagonia, of which his father was bishop. He is called by Tertullian *Punicus Naucratus*. In his youth he embraced an ascetic life but forgetting him self so far as to seduce a young female his father excommunicated him nor could he be induced to readmit him into the church. Marcion then went to Rome but admittance being also refused him there he became so irritated that he embraced the opinions of the heretic Cerdo, and began to propagate them publicly about the year 130. His doctrines were much the same as those afterwards professed by Manes, that of two co-eternal and independent principles one the author of all good the other of all evil also that the God of the Old Testament was the evil principle and that having unjustly forbidden Adam's eating of the best tree in Paradise the serpent was the nobler being for encouraging him to eat the fruit, on which account the Marcionites are said to have worshipped a brass serpent. He rejected the Old Testament, and all the Gospels except that of St Luke out of which and some of St Paul's Epistles he composed two books entitled *Evangelium* and *Apostolicon* which he persuaded his followers were of Divine origin. He repented of his errors, and begged to be readmitted into the church, which was granted, on condition that he would bring back all who had been seduced from it but before he could effect this he died, the time of his death is unknown. His last apology for the Christians was presented to Antoninus Pius about the year 140, and

Justin Martyr tells us that "Marcion grew thin living, and taught his disciples at Rome."—*Ciceri Marchio. Minors Ch. His. Lardner.*

MARCOLPHUS, a monk, known in the history of the feudal law for his work, entitled the *Formulary* consisting of a collection of formulæ, or forms of forensic proceedings and legal instruments including charters &c for the kings of France. He lived about the middle of the seventh century. Jerome Sagron published the *Formulary* of Marcolphus, with learned annotations, in 1613 reprinted in 1666 but the most complete edition is that of Baise in the second volume of his *Capitularies*, 1677.—*Mores*.

MARE (Nicolas de la) a principal magistrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV who reposed great confidence in him, and gave him several pensions. He was employed during the scarcity of corn in 1693, 1696, 1699 and 1710 and received a free gift of three hundred thousand livres, arising from the ninth part of the increased price of admission to the public amusement exhibited at the Hôtel Dieu. He however employed his fortune in the expenses attendant on the gratuitous functions of his office. He wrote an elaborate treatise on the police in three volumes folio to which M. le Clerc du Bullet has added a fourth. De la Mare died in 1723. Another *Purissant de la Mare* was counsellor in the parliament of Dijon and considered equal to the president De Thou in the elegance of his Latin writings. He died in 1687. He was the author of several works the principal of which is his *Commentaries de Bello Burgundico*, forming a part of his *Historiarum Burgundie conspectus*, etc 1669 and his *Holoxi Laegedi Vita*.—*Mores Diet Huc*

MARECHAL (*Petrus Sylvanus*) a miscellaneous writer was born at Paris in 1750 and was brought up to the bar which he quitted for the pursuit of literature. He was librarian to the Massarre college but towards the close of his life he retired into the country and died at Montrouge in 1805. His principal works are *Livre schéppé au Diable* a collection of psalms of which the moral is pure but which served as a pretence for his dismissal from his office of librarian to the Massarre college. *Prophetie d Arameek*, "Fragments d un Poème Moral sur Dieu, ou la nouvelle Lucrece," *Tophieu de J J Rousseau* "De Bergeries," "Le Temple des Hymen," "Bibliothèque des Amans,"

"Le Lave de tous les Ages," "L'Age d'Or," "Paris, et la Province en Chœur des plus beaux Monumens d Architecture en France," "Le Pantheon ou les Figures de la Faïe avec leurs Histoires," "Almanac des honnêtes Gens," a publication containing some imprecations, for which he was imprisoned. *Dictionnaire d Amour*, "Tableau de la Faïe," "Costumes civils actuels de tous les Peuples," "Recueil des Poëtes moralistes François," "Catéchisme du Curé Moeiller," "Dictionnaire des Athées," "Voyage de

Pythagore, " " Dictionnaire du Cultivateur ; " died
—*Died Nov.*

MARECHAL (Gervais) an eminent French surgeon born at Calais in 1656. He studied at Paris, became surgeon to the hospital of La Charité, and was admitted a master of surgery in 1688. He greatly distinguished himself by his skill as an operator particularly in cases of stone in the bladder. In 1693 he was consulted on account of a disease under which the king at that time laboured and on the death of M. Félix in 1703, he succeeded him as chief surgeon to his majesty who in 1707 bestowed on him a patent of nobility. He retained his office under Louis XV and closed a long and useful life at his castle of Bayvre in 1736. Marechal was a member of the academy of Surgery at Paris, to which he presented several surgical memoirs, and many of his observations have been given to the world in the works of other authors.—Hutchinson's *Hist. Med.*

MARETS (SAMUEL DES) surnamed ¹ The Little Preacher from his diminutive stature an eminent controversialist of the reformed church who by his erudition and shrewdness made a distinguished figure among the polemics of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Ossenmond in the province of Picardy where he was born in 1599 and received a sound classical as well as theological education at the universities of Paris, Saumur and Geneva. In his twenty first year he entered on the ministry at Leon from which place he was induced to return to France in consequence of his life being endangered by a wound received from an enthusiast who resented his remonstrating with a female about to reconcile herself to the church of Rome. From France he removed in 1624, to Sedan where he continued to officiate as pastor till 1646 when he accepted the divinity professorship in the university of Groningen. Here he read his theological lectures for upwards of twenty years with great reputation. He died in May 1663. Besides an able exposition of the fallacy of judicial astrology contained in his disputations with Serrarius, and other writers of the same class, he was the author of an animated attack on the opinions of Hugo Grotius respecting the appearance of Antichrist, as well as of a great variety of other productions all evincing deep erudition, and great powers of argument. A chronological list of these is to be found attached to his *System of Divinity* an excellent work the method observed in the arrangement of which caused it to be almost universally adopted as a class book in the Dutch academies.—More:

MARGARET OF VALOIS, queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I was born at Angouleme in 1492. She was brought up at the court of Louis XII, and married the duke of Alençon in 1509 of whom she became widow in 1526, and in 1527 was espoused to Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre. She joined with her husband in every effort to make their

small kingdom flourish, by encouraging agriculture and the useful arts, and by improving knowledge and civilization. She was hence fond of reading, and had been led by literary curiosity to make herself acquainted with the principles of the Reformation, to which she became partially a convert, and not only afforded protection to several reformed divines, but used her influence with her brother Francis to the same purpose. She also read the Bible in the French translation, and herself formed mysticisms for representation from the New Testament, which she caused to be performed at court. She even wrote a work on divinity entitled, *Le Miroir de l'Amé Peccatrice* printed in 1533 which incurred the censure of the Sorbonne. She underwent some ill treatment from her husband on this account, and might have suffered more but for the intercession of her brother Francis I who, was much attached to her, and in compliance to whom she externally at least became more strict in her attention to the ceremonial of the ancient religion. It will appear extraordinary in the present day that a princess so contemplative and pious as Margaret of Valois should be author of a book of tales as free in their tendency as those of Buccaccio. Such however is *L'Heptameron ou sept Journées de la Reynes de Navarre* which work was written during the gaiety of youth but not printed until after her death. It does not, however appear that she wished to suppress it, or was unwilling to be deemed its author. Of these tales, which have been often printed both separately and in different collections, the style is lively and the stories arch and well invented. She died in 1549, leaving one child Joan d'Albret mother of Henry IV in 1547 a collection of her poems, and other pieces, was printed under the title of *Marguerite de la Marguerite des Princes*.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist. Bayle.*

MARGON (WILLIAM PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUDE) a French author and journalist, was a native of Languedoc. He appeared at Paris about 1715 and exposed the cause of the jesuits against the Jansenists with so much bitterness, that the court banished him and he subsequently retired into a monastery of Bernardines, where he died in 1768. He was concerned in several works, including

The Memoirs of Marshal Villars 3 vols. 12mo The Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick 2 vols. 12mo Memoirs of Tourville 3 vols. 12mo Letters of Fitzmoritz and some minor poetry.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

MARGRAF or MARGGRAAF (ANDREW SICISMUS) a distinguished German chemist of the last century. He was born in 1709 at Berlin where his father was apothecary to the court, and successor of the college of the dome. After studying under his father and Casper Neumann at Berlin he passed some time at Strasburg, became a student at Halle in 1733 and in 1734 at Freyburg. In the year following he visited the mines of the Harz mountains, and returning to Berlin, applied himself with industry to experimental

sophistic in chemistry. He was admitted into the academy of Sciences in 1728; and in 1744 he was entrusted with the care of the laboratory of that establishment. He was chosen director of the class of natural philosophy in the academy in 1760 which post he held till his death in 1782. Mangraf, who was a member of the academy of Sciences at Paris contributed greatly by his discoveries to the improvement of chemical science though he did not live to witness the great revolution effected by his own labours and those of contemporary philosophers. His works consist of papers first published in the memoirs of the academy of Berlin, since collected and printed together in Germany and also given to the world in a French translation.—*Encyclop. Gen. Biog. Diet. Hist.*

MARIANA (JOHN OR JUAN DE) a celebrated Spanish historian born at Talavera in 1536. He was the natural son of an ecclesiastic and was educated at the university of Alcala. Having entered into the then recently founded order of the jesuits he was, at the age of twenty four appointed professor of theology in their college at Rome and he afterwards held the same office at Paris. Having returned to Toledo on account of ill health he was employed by the archbishop D Gaspar de Quiroga to prepare the *Index Expurgatorio* published in 1584 but the greatest of his literary labours is his history of Spain which appeared under the title of *Historia de Rebus Hispaniae ab yr 1592* and was afterwards extended to thirty books. Mariana himself translated the work into the Castilian language and there is an English translation by Captain Stephens the commentator of *Dugdale's Monasticon*. In 1599 he published his treatise "De Rege et Regni Institutione" condemned to be burnt by the parliament of Paris on account of the freedom of opinion displayed by the author on the reverence due to royal authority. By a subsequent publication Mariana gave offence to his own order and he was prosecuted and imprisoned for a year in a convent at Madrid. He afterwards held no official situation and died at Toledo February 16 1623 leaving behind him annotations on the Old and New Testament and various other works besides those already mentioned.—*Southern Men in Action's Gen. Biog.*

MARIE ANTOINETTE Josephine Jeanne as Lorraine archduchess of Austria and queen of France. She was born November 2 1755, the day on which the dreadful earth quake desolated the city of Lisbon and, at the age of fifteen she was married to the dauphin afterwards Louis XVI. The day of her nuptials was marked by a shocking accident, the deaths of a multitude of persons, in consequence of a fire in the Place de Louis XV which event strongly excited the compassionate feelings of both the bride and her husband. Notwithstanding her youth and beauty she was at first an object of indifference to Louis, whose passions appear to have been by no means of an ardent description. While

neglected by him, however, she was surrounded by a multitude of persons, court pages to win her favour, and others regarding her with jealousy and hatred. Among the latter was the duke of Orleans, then duc de Chartres to whom, with apparent probability, has been ascribed a systematic scheme to destroy the repose and ruin the reputation of his amiable relative. She became queen in 1774 and on the 19th of December 1778, she gave birth to her first child, the present dauphin. In the mean time France became involved in the contest between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in North America, an event, to the occurrence of which, the influence of the queen is supposed to have contributed though this opinion is controverted. A recently published memoir of her life by one of her attendants madame Campan. On the same authority it is asserted that she exercised no direct influence over state affairs till after the deaths of the ministers De Maurepas and De Vergennes and the retreat of M. de Calonne and that she frequently regretted the necessity for her interference as a misfortune which she could not avoid. In the midst of the American war October 28 1781 took place the birth of a dauphin afterwards the unfortunate Louis XVII. The queen at the head of a splendid and dissipated court, continued to be attacked by the calumnies of a party actuated by private as well as political motives, in endeavouring to bring the royal authority into contempt and excite disturbances in the state. That many of the charges of levity and misconduct brought against her were unfounded is now generally acknowledged but we live too near the period of the momentous events in which she was involved to obtain such a just and distinct estimate of her character as may be looked for in the pages of impartial history in future ages. The Revolution approached with rapid strides, and the queen had daily reason to lament that she had ever interfered in politics, and to perceive that her ostensible influence and management had only contributed to render her unpopular among all parties and all classes of society. After various preliminary proceedings, took place the assembly of the states-general in May 1789. The deputies of the tiers état visited Versailles and it may be mentioned, as a proof of the current prejudices against the queen that a report prevailed that she had been so extravagant as to have fitted up at her retreat of Little Trianon a room wholly ornamented with diamonds and with wretched columns studded with sapphires and rubies and the deputies on viewing the place, insisted on examining the smallest closets, and could hardly be persuaded that the room they sought for had no existence. When the fury of an oppressed people suddenly liberated from bondage burst forth into open acts of blood and violence the queen was the particular object of the indignation of the mob. The insurrection of the 14th of July 1789 and the subsequent events of the 4th and 5th of October afforded ample proofs that the

characteristic loyalty and gallantry of the French nation were for the present, at least, extinguished among the lower orders. The consciousness that outward master of history and it will be enough to remark, that in the various trials and dangers to which Louis XVI was exposed, previously to his detronement in August 1792, Marie Antoinette constantly accompanied him, and deeply participated. They were, together with all the royal family remaining in France, impressed in the Temple the 18th of August and the trial and execution of the king were, ere long followed by that of her unfortunate relish. She suffered by the guillotine, October 16 1793 having manifested on that awful occasion as well as on her arraignment, a degree of courage and serenity of mind which showed that she knew how to profit by the stern lessons of adversity.—Mad. Campan's *Memoirs* of the private Life of the Queen. *Biog. Novo. des Cont.*

MARIN (MICHAEL ANTONIO) a French monk of the order of Minims, celebrated as a writer of spiritual novels, was born at Marseilles in 1697. After acquiring great reputation as a preacher and as an ascetic writer he was employed by pope Clement XIII to collect and methodize in a single work *The Acts of the Saints*; of which he had completed only two volumes, when he was carried off by a dyspepsy in his seventeenth year. The titles of several of his pious romances in the composition of which he took for his model the famous Camus, bishop of Bellay, may be seen in our authority—*New. Diet. Hist.*

MARINI (JOHN BAPTIST) an Italian poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a censor of Naples, and was expelled from the paternal roof, because he preferred literature to law, which however probably was not his only offence, as he was shortly after imprisoned for some irregularity of conduct. On regaining his liberty he went to Rome and resided some years with cardinal Peter Aldobrandini whom he accompanied to Ravenna and Turia. At the latter city he signalled himself by his poetical performances and by his quarrels with Martola, a literary rival against whom he levelled a satire entitled the "Martoloids." In 1615 he went to France where he published his principal work the *Adonis*, an heroic poem. He returned to Rome in 1622 on the invitation of cardinal Ludovisi, and was chosen president of the Accademia degli Umoristi. He afterwards went to Naples, where he died in 1625, aged fifty-six. Besides the works mentioned he wrote a poem on the *Murder of the Innocents* by Herod; Letters &c.—Miceri, *Italorum Poetarum*.

MARIUS (CAES) a famous Roman demagogue and military commander in the declining period of the republic. He was born in the district of Arpinum, of an obscure family and passed his early youth in rustic employments. Entering into the army at the usual age, he distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia. Returning to Rome he became a tribune of the people and afterwards praetor. He then went to Africa, 109 B.C., to heate-

ment to the name of Metellus. By his intrigues he superseded his commander, and obtained the censorship himself, when he triumphed over Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and terminated the war in Africa. He was next employed against the Cimbri and Teutones, who had invaded Gaul, and whom he repelled with great slaughter. Having delivered Rome from foreign enemies his ambition led him to aspire to supreme authority. He had been six times consul when he was disturbed by the rivalry of Sulla, with whom he disputed the command of an army destined to act against Mithridates, king of Pontus. The battle took place in the city and Sulla marching thither with his troops Marius sought for safety in flight, and with difficulty escaped to Africa. He was recalled by Cinna and Servilius and making themselves masters of Rome a terrible proscription took place. Marius having satisfied his vengeance, was chosen consul for the seventh time 86 B.C. but he died shortly after aged about seventy.—*Plutarch's Lives; Pharsal.*

MARIVALUX (PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN de) a celebrated French dramatist and novelist, was born at Paris in 1638. His father had an office in the mint at Lyons in Auvergne, and he not only received a good education but inherited a handsome fortune. The drama first attracted his attention, and at the age of eighteen he produced a one act piece entitled *Le Père prudent*. Although he subsequently attempted tragedy a species of sentimental comedy in prose in which he wrote no fewer than thirty pieces, forms his principal dramatic distinction, and some of them still retain the stage. It is by his novels however that he is chiefly known in foreign countries of which *Le Payen Parvenu* and *Mariannes* are accounted the principal the latter in particular has obtained great approbation although the author is more distinguished for satiric than force. Marivaux obtained admission into the French Academy in his fifty fifth year. His private character was very amiable being liberal and disinterested in the extreme. He died in 1713 at the age of seventy five. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote *"Le Spectateur François"* *La Philosophie indigente* *Pharamond* and *Homer's Travestie*. His dramatic works are collected into 5 vols. 12mo.—*New Diet. Hist.*

MARSHHAM (GRAVASE) an English author who lived in the reigns of James I and Charles I. He was the son of Robert Marshham, esq. of Godman in the county of Nottingham, and born a captain a commission under Charles I in the civil war. He wrote a tragedy called, *Herod and Antipater* published in 1628 and numerous poems, specimens of which may be seen in England's *Parnassus*. He was also author of several treatises on husbandry, *Lawsomeness*, *Fowling* and the diseases of cattle, which were much esteemed in their day. Neither the exact time of the birth or death of this author is recorded.—*See Biog. Dens.*

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MARKELAND (JEROME) an eminent critic and cultivator of classical literature. He was the son of a clergyman of Chidwell, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1693. He received his education at Christ's hospital, and Peterhouse Cambridge, and in 1717 he obtained a fellowship in that university which he held until his death in 1776. Having declined taking orders in the church his time was devoted entirely to his favourite studies, uninterrupted by any avocations but those of a college and travelling tutor. The latter part of his life was spent at a farm-house near Dorking in Surrey, and his scanty income was materially increased by a law suit in which he became involved, by exposing the cause of a widow with whom he lodged. His principal works are an edition of the *Sylva Statuae Notes on Maxima Lyra*; Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus and of Brutus to Cicero with a Dissertation upon four Orations ascribed to Cicero; an edition of the *Sophistes Muliheris* of Euclidis to which was annexed a tract *De Gramorum quinta declinatione imparsyllabica et inde formata Latinorum tercii*, and he also contributed towards the annotations on the Greek Testament, published by Bowyer and other philological works.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*—**ABRAHAM MARKELAND** a relative of the preceding was the author of a poem on *The Art of Shooting Flying*. He was an episcopal clergyman and held the valuable mastership of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester in the early part of the last century.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

MARLOE or MARLOWF (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age. He was educated at Cambridge where he proceeded MA in 1587. He afterwards settled in London and became an actor as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition and one written in conjunction with Thomas Nashe he left a translation of *The Rape of Helen* by Coluthus; some of Ovid's "Elegies"; the first book of Lucretius' *Pharmacia*; and the *Hero and Leander* of Musaeus completed by George Chapman. The exact time of his death is not known but according to Anthony Wood it took place previously to 1593 and was owing to a wound received from the hand of a servant-maid whom he had attacked on suspicion of being rivalled by him in the favours of a mistress.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry* *Birkbeck's Eng. Lit.*

MARMION (SMACKY) a dramatic writer was born of an ancient family at Aythorpe in Northamptonshire in 1603. He was educated at Wadham college Oxford where he graduated MA in 1624. He rapidly amassed a handsome fortune, and afterwards went to serve in the Netherlands, and on his return in 1639 was admitted into a troop raised by Sir John Sackville for Charles I but died the same year. He was the author of four comedies, called "Holland's League," "A Fair Companion;" "The Antiquary;" and "The Crafty Merchant;" which are

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occurred among the best of the time. He was also author of a poem, entitled "Cupid and Psyche;" and several minor pieces, which are to be met with in different collections.—*Bury Athen. Oxon.*

MARMOL CARVAJAL (LEWIS de) a native of Grenada in Spain who wrote on the history and geography of Africa in the sixteenth century. Having been taken prisoner by the Moors and conveyed to Morocco he turned his misfortune to account, by collecting information relative to the state of the country and on his return to Spain he published the result of his researches, in two volumes folio entitled a *General Description of Africa* of which there is a French translation by D'Ablancourt. Marmol was also the author of a history of the rebellion of the Moors of Grenada and he is said to have translated the revelations of St. Bridget.—*4th edn. O. Bigg*

MARMONTEL (JOHN FRANCIS) a distinguished French writer was born in 1723, at Bort a small town in the Limousin. He was the eldest son of a large family the offspring of parents in a humble situation of life but his mother being a woman of sense and at attainments much superior to her rank she favoured his ardour for mental cultivation and by her influence had him sent to the jesuits' college of Mauriac. At the age of fifteen his father placed him with a merchant at Clermont but having expressed his dislike of this occupation he was enabled to obtain admission into the college of Clermont where he gradually acquired pupils and his father soon after dying he showed the goodness of his heart, by taking upon himself the care of the family. He subsequently engaged as a teacher of philosophy in a seminary of Bernardines, at Toulouse and became a distinguished candidate for the prizes at the *Floreal* games, which secured him the notice of Voltaire who recommended him to try his fortune at Paris. He accordingly arrived there in 1745 and after experiencing some vicissitudes, brought out a tragedy in 1748 which at once raised him into competence and celebrity. Becoming the fashion he distinguished himself by several of the amours so prevalent in that capital, the celebrated actress mademoiselle Claron, being the heroine of one of these attachments. Some years passed in this course of life, with much success as a dramatist, and having been recommended to the king's mistress, madame Pompadour he was appointed secretary of the royal buildings under her brother, the marquis de Marigny. The fire of the passions being now abated he from this time conducted himself with much sense and propriety. Having distinguished himself by writing some of his well known tales, to assist his friend Boissy then entrusted with the *Mercure de France* on the death of the latter it was given to himself who then gave up his post of secretary and took up his abode with madame Geoffrin, a literary man at that time forming an almost regular part of the establishment of a fashionable *bel-esprit*. He subsequently lost the

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cou de France, by merely repeating in 1769, a joke upon the date d'Autmont, and was even committed to the bastile for some days, because he would not give up the real author. His literary faculty, however, amply supported him, and in 1763 after much vexatious opposition he succeeded Marivaux as a member of the French academy. His next literary production was *Belisaire* which in consequence of its liberal sentiments in favour of toleration was censured by the Sorbonne and widely read in every country in Europe. In order to benefit Gretry he worked up several little stories into comic operas, which were all acted with great success, and he was now so far restored to favour that on the death of Duclos, without any solicitation on his own part he was appointed to succeed him as historiographer of France. He also took part in the celebrated musical dispute between Gluck and Piccini as a partisan of the latter. At the age of fifty four he wedded a young lady of eighteen a marriage which however was no way infelicitous. In 1783 on the death of D'Alembert he was elected secretary to the French academy in his place. On the breaking out of the Revolution he was chosen by one of the sections of Paris as member of the electoral assembly, but lost the confidence of his constituents by the opposition which he made to a proposal for demanding the universal liberty of the press. His income being greatly diminished he retired to a cottage in Normandy where he passed his time in the education of his children and the composition of a series of tales of a more serious cast than his former ones together with his amusing *Memoirs* of his own life which have been perused with general avidity. In April 1797 he was chosen representative to the National Assembly for the department of the Eure in which capacity he was instructed to defend the Catholic religion. His election being subsequently declared null he again retired to his cottage where he died of an apoplexy in December 1799 in the seventy seventh year of his age. Marmontel holds a high place among modern French authors warm and eloquent on elevated subjects; easy lively inventive and ingenious on light ones, he addresses himself with equal success to the imagination the judgment, and the heart. His *Contes Moraux* should rather be translated fashionable than Moral Tales for although they are generally full of useful and valuable lessons their morality is sometimes questionable and they often betray a tinge of the company kept by the author in his days of gaiety. Notwithstanding their temporary popularity the dramas and poetry of Marmontel are thought much less of than his prose, some of the didactic works in which continue to be highly esteemed, and more especially his course of literature inserted in the "Encyclopédie." Since his death besides his own memoirs there have appeared "Memoirs of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans" printed from his MS. in 2 vols. 12mo. The works of Marmontel have been collected into

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an edition of 32 vols. 8vo.—146 by Hennig Biggs Univ.

MARINEX (FREDERICK) seigneur du Mont Sainte Adelgunde was born at Brussels in 1538 and was a disciple of Calvin at Geneva. He was appointed ecclesiastical counsellor to Charles Louis, elector palatine, and William I, prince of Orange afterwards employed him in some affairs of importance. He was then counsel at Antwerp, which he defended against the duke of Parma. He died at Leyden in 1598 whilst employed in a Flemish version of the Bible. Sainte Adelgunde was the author of *Controversial Theses Circular Epistles to the Protestants Apologies and a Portrait of different Religions* in which he ridicules the church of Rome. He also drew up the form of the celebrated confederacy by which several lords of the Netherlands engaged to oppose the inquisition.—*Gen. Diet. in Art Adelgunde Morris*

MAROLLES (MICHAEL DE) a French translator was the son of Claude de Marolles, an officer in the army and was born in 1600. He obtained two abbeyes, by the interest of his father and applying himself to the study of the Latin writers he made translations of Plautus Terence Lucretius, Caecilius Virgil Horace Juvenal Persius, Lucan Martial (at the head of which Menage wrote Epigrammes contre Martial) Status Aurelius Victor Ammianus Marcellinus, Athanasius &c These translations are neither correct nor elegant. He also composed *Mémoirs of his own Life* published by the abbé Goujet in 1775 in 3 vols. 12mo. Speaking of his poetry one lay to Lucrez he said My verses cost me very little meaning little trouble They cost you quite as much as they are worth replied Liniers.—*Niceron Biog Gallica Nowe Diet. Hist.*

MAROT (CLLEMENT) a celebrated French poet was the son of John Marot valet-de-chambre to Francis I and was born at Labors in 1495. He was placed in the family of the duchess of Alençon the king's sister afterwards queen of Navarre and having accompanied the duke into Italy he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. After his return to Paris he was accused of heresy by Bouchard, a Catholic zealot, on which he thought it prudent to retire to the court of Navarre and then to Ferrara. He obtained permission to return again to Paris but his attachment to Calvinism exposed him to so much hazard that he finally left France and went to Geneva, where he was received with open arms by the reformation. Marot however though a protestant was not a saint and having given offence by the levity or licentiousness of his maxims, he quitted Geneva. The last place of his residence was Tuns at which city he died in 1546. He is considered as one of the great improvers of French poetry and as superior to all preceding bards of his nation, in variety of language and manner insomuch that he was worthy to become the model of La Fontaine who was one of his professed

inventor. He made a version of some of the Psalms, which was very popular among his contemporaries; but his lighter compositions have most contributed to his fame. His works have been often printed. In the edition of the Hague, 1731 are included the poetical productions of John Marot, the father and Michael Marot, the son of the subject of this article.—*Browne. Moore.*

MARPURG (FREDERIC WILLIAM) a German musician of great eminence born at Seehausen in the Prussian dominions in 1718. Of his early history little more is known than that he passed some portion of his youthful years in the French metropolis, and on his return to his native country acted in the capacity of secretary to one of the ministers at Berlin, in which capital he was afterwards placed by the government at the head of the lottery department. He was the author of many valuable works connected with the science of music especially of a most interesting history of the organ from the earliest antiquity a treatise replete with information and evincing much reading and antiquarian research but which he unfortunately did not live entirely to complete. Among his other writings are "The Critical Musician of the Spree" published in fifty numbers, in 1749.

The Art of Playing on the Harpsichord 1750—1755 there was a French translation of this book which soon ran through three editions. A Treatise on Fugue Berlin 1753—4 considered by Kolzman to be the most profound and masterly work of the kind in the German language. Historical and Critical Memoirs to promote the Study of Musical History a periodical work published between 1754 and 1760 and filling five octavo volumes. A Manual of Thorough Bass and Composition 1755 Elements of the Theory of Music 1757 a translation of "D'Alembert's System of Composition according to Rameau" 1758 Introduction to the Art of Singing 1759. In introduction to the History and Principles of Ancient and Modern Music Critical Letters on Music 3 vols. Berlin 1760 and 1763. Essay on Musical Temperament Breslau 1776. Legends of several Saints in Music "Cologne" 1786 besides a vast number of single songs odes &c. His death took place at Berlin from a consumption in 1793.—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

MARRYAT (Joseph) a merchant of eminence, was the son of Dr Thomas Maryat an eccentric physician of Bristol in which city he was born in 1777. His father left two sons, the eldest of whom was the subject of the present article and the second a king's counsel still living. Joseph was bred to the mercantile profession and passed the early part of his life in the West Indies. In 1789 he returned to England and became leading member of the society at Lloyd's coffee house a banker and colonial agent for the islands of Guiana and Trinidad which requiring his presence in parliament, he obtained a seat for Sandwich in Kent. He was an acute and able

speaker on commercial affairs, and also published some forcible notes on the African slave-trade, the state of the West Indies, and the expediency of a new chartered bank. He died suddenly, on the 12th of January, 1833.—*Anz. Biog.*

MARSAILIS (CREA CHENNAUD DU) an eminent French writer on various branches of the belles lettres. He was born at Marseilles in 1676 and when young he entered into the congregation of the Oratory. This society however he soon quitted, and went to Paris, where he married, and became an advocate. Not succeeding in his profession he undertook the office of tutor to the son of the president Des Maisons, and was afterward similarly employed in other families. He then opened a school and failing in that undertaking he gave lectures in private and employed his pen for his support. In his declining years he was assisted by a pension from the count de Lauraguais, which he enjoyed till his death in 1756. His works are "Exposition d'une Méthode Raisonnée pour apprendre la Langue Latine" 1722 12mo. "Traité des Trophes" 1730. "Logique ou Réflexions sur les Opérations de l'Esprit" and "Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Esprit Génitif par rapport aux Intentions de la Cour de Rome" "Beautés artificielles de la grammaire et some other subjects in the Encyclopédie.—*Dier Hist. Advers & Biog.*

MARSH (VARCIASSE) archbishop of Armagh in Ireland was born at Hinstone Wiltshire in 1618. He received his education at Magdalen hall Oxford which he quitted in the fifth year of his matriculation on being elected to a fellowship at Exeter college in 1648. In 1673 he obtained the headship of Allian hall having previously graduated as doctor in divinity but five years afterwards quitted the university altogether on being appointed through the influence of his patron the duke of Ormond provost of Trinity college Dublin. In 1683 the same interest raised him to the Irish episcopal bench as bishop of Leighlin and Fermoy and after filling successively the sees of Cashel and Dublin he was at length elevated to the primacy in 1703. Archbishop Marsh is celebrated as a prelate who to much learning and piety added the greatest munificence and private charity. To Trinity college he was a liberal benefactor presenting it among other marks of his bounty with a large and valuable library and a provision for two bursaries. He also founded and endowed an almshouse at Drogheda for clergymen's widows and much increased the funds of several similar institutions. As a scholar he was well read in Oriental as well as in classical literature. Besides a well written charge to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin he was the author of two treatises on logic entitled, "Manuductio ad Logicam" and "Institutiones Logicae in Usum Juventutis Academie" Dublin 1681 also a small work on acoustics. He died in 1712, and lies buried in the churchyard of St Patrick's Dublin.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARSHAL (ANDREW) an eminent physician, was born in Fifeshire in 1746. After studying at Glasgow and Edinburgh he became a regimental surgeon and at the conclusion of the peace obtained a doctor's degree, and considerable eminence in his profession. He died in London in 1813. After his death, appeared a treatise by him "On the Medical Anatomy of the Brain" with his life prefixed which was much read by the faculty.—*Life* &c.

MARSHALL. There were two eminent English divines of this name of whom Thomas the first in point of time was a native of Basby in Leicestershire born about the year 1661. He received his education at Lincoln college Oxford of which society he eventually became the rector but during the interval having taken arms against the parliament, he found it advisable on the run of the Royal cause to withdraw to the continent in Holland where he had taken refuge he continued till the Restoration officiating as minister to a congregation at Rotterdam but on the news of that event having taken place he returned to England and was fortunate enough not only to get reinstated in his former preferment but to rise to additional dignities. As a scholar Dr Marshall was distinguished by his familiar acquaintance with early English history and antiquities as well as by his knowledge of the Saxon Gothic and other ancient northern dialects. He was also a good Orator. He published a commentary on the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon versions of the Gospels an exposition of the Church Catechism a prefatory epistle to Hyde's translation of the Gospels into the Malay tongue and a conclusion to Parr's Life of Archibishop Usher. In 1681 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester but did not survive his elevation more than four years.—Dr NATHANIEL MARSHALL, chaplain to King George II rector of St Vedast Foster lane London and one of the canons of Windsor was educated at Emmanuel college Cambridge and is known as the author of "A Defence of the Constitution as by Law established in Church and State" 8vo 1717 a treatise On the Discipline of the Primitive Church and of a translation of St Cyprian's works printed in folio in 1717. After his decease which took place in 1729 his widow published four octavo volumes of his posthumous sermons with a dedication to the queen.—*Nichols's Lit. Ance.*

MARSHALL (STEPHEN) a presbyterian divine of great eminence in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire and was educated at Emmanuel college Cambridge where he took the degrees of BA and subsequently proceeded BD. He became minister of Finchfield in Essex; but on the triumph of the puritan party in the church he settled in London. Fuller says, In the late long lasting parliament, no man was more gracious with the principal members thereof he was their trumpet, by whom they sounded their solemn fife, preaching more publick sermons

on that occasion than any some of his friends. In their sickness he was their confessor, in their assemblies their counsellor, in their troubles their chaplain, in their dispensations their champion." He died in 1665, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was one of the authors of the famous *Spectator*, (see CALAMY) and wrote a treatise on justification, &c.—*Fuller's Worthies*.

MARSHALL (WILLIAM) a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and rural economy. His first production was entitled Minutes of Agriculture made on a Farm of Three Hundred Acres of various Soils near Croydon Surrey 1778, 4to, a work displaying much singularity of manner and abundance of practical information. This was followed by Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather 1779 4to. He then commenced a series of journeys through various parts of the kingdom, to procure intelligence concerning the modes of cultivation and management among the farmers in different districts and counties, of which an account was communicated to the public in the "Rural Economy of the County of Norfolk" 1787 2 vols. 8vo and similar works relating to Yorkshire Gloucestershire the midland counties &c. Mr Marshall aided in the formation of the Board of Agriculture and made an abstract or review of the Reports published under the sanction of that establishment. He died at Pickering in Yorkshire in 1818 at the age of seventy three.—*Watts's Bibl. Brit. Gent Mag*

MARSHAM (Sir JOHN) a learned writer on ancient history and chronology. He was born in 1602 in London of which city his father was an alderman. He was educated at Westminster school and Jesus college Oxford where he proceeded MA in 1625 and after having travelled on the continent, he returned to London and entered as a student of the law at the Middle Temple. In 1638 he was made one of the six clerks in Chancery which place he lost and suffered greatly in his private estate for his attachment to the cause of royalty during the civil wars. At the restoration of Charles II he recovered his office was knighted and became MP for Rochester three years after he obtained a bartemcy. He died in 1685 at his seat at Bushy hall, in Hertfordshire. The literary reputation of sir John Marsham depends on his *Canae Chronica Aegyptiacae, Eberiacus, Gracae et Damascinianae* Lond. 1672 folio. The object of this work is to reconcile the dynasties of Egyptian kings, preserved by Eusebius and Syncellus, with the Scriptural chronology and Greek history; and he has displayed abundance of erudition and some ingenuity in his critical investigations. He also published a work on the difficulties in the chronology of the Old Testament, and wrote the preface to the first volume of *Dugdale's Monasticon*—*Bog. Brit.*

MARSIGLI (LEWIS FABRIZIO, 1694) an ingenious Italian naturalist and philosopher of the eighteenth century. He was born of

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the Montfalcon family at Bologna, and after having received a good education he went to Constantinople in 1679 with the Venetian ambassador. On his return he entered into the imperial service, and was employed as an engineer in the war with Turkey. He was taken prisoner at the passage of the Rank, and sent as a slave to Bosnia. On obtaining his liberty he was again employed and having been made a colonel of infantry, he was sent with his regiment to garnison the fortress of Brzeg and that place being taken by the French in 1702, he was accused of misconduct and ignominiously dismissed from the Austrian service. Retiring to Switzerland he published a justificatory memoir and afterwards took up his residence at Casale, near Marseilles where he occupied himself with the study of marine botany and other scientific pursuits. In 1709 pope Clement XI made him commander of his troops but he soon relinquished this office and returned to his native place where in 1718 he founded the Institute of Bologna. He afterwards travelled in England and Holland and in 1725 he published at Amsterdam his *Histoire Physique de la Mer* folio and in 1736 his most valuable work the *Danubius Pannonicus-Mysicus* 6 vols. folio containing the natural history of the Danube in its course through Hungary and Turkey. Some disputes with his relatives induced him to seek a retreat in Provence in 1728 but he soon returned to Bologna and died there November 1 1730 at the age of seventy two — *Aitum a G. Biog. Novi Dict. Hist. Sacra*.

MARSOLLIER (JAMES) a French historian was born at Paris in 1647. On taking the habit of a canon regular of St Genevieve he was sent to regulate the chapter of Uzes of which he was made provost and soon after archdeacon. He died there in 1724. His style is easy and flowing but sometimes debased by low familiar expressions. His works are, *A History of Henry VII king of England*, 8 vols. 12mo. *A History of Cardinal Ximenes* 2 vols. 12mo. *The History of the Inquisition and its Origin*. *Life of St Francis de Sales*. *Life of Madame de Chantal*. *Life of Dom Rance Abbé*, and Reformer of La Trappe. *Dialogues on many Duties of Life*. *An Apology for Erasmus*.

The History of Henry de la Four d'Avranches Duke of Bouillon. *A History of Tithes, and other Temporal Goods of the Church*, the most curious and scarce of his works.— *Mosseus. Novi. Dict. Hist.*

MARSTON (John) an English dramatic author who lived in the reign of James I. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was entered at the Middle Temple of which society he became lecturer but little more of his personal history is known except that he was at one time upon terms of friendship with Ben Jonson. He was the author of eight plays, which were all acted at the Blackfriars, with appliances. Six of these were printed in one volume, in 1633, and dedicated to the vanquished Falkland. He

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also wrote three books of satire, entitled "The Scourge of Villainy," 1592, reprinted in 1764. A specimen of Marston's dramatic manner may be seen in "The Kickstart a Tragedy" reprinted in Dudley's and Miller's collections of Old English Plays.— *Longinus. Biog. Brit.*

MARSBY (FRANCIS MARIA de) a Latin poet and miscellaneous writer was a native of Perugia. He entered the society of jesuits, but his religious opinions being too free he was obliged to quit it and in 1734, having published an *Analysis of Bayle* in 4 vols. 12mo his books were proscribed by Parliament and he was imprisoned in the Bastile. On regaining his liberty he was proceeding with his modern history when he died in 1763. His works are *The History of Mary Stuart* an elegant work in which he was assisted by Freron. *Mémoires de Melville* translated from the English. *Abridged Dictionary of Painting and Architecture* 3 vols. 12mo. *Le Rabelais Moderne* or the works of Rabelais made intelligible to readers in general in which some of the obscurities are cleared, but all the indecencies left. *The Prince* translated from father Paul. *The Modern History* intended as a continuation of Rollin's *Ancient History* as he died before this was finished it was continued by Ruther;

Pictura a poem on painting which though written more elegantly is not so instructive as that of Du Frescoy also another Latin poem on Tragedy and the opinion of the French is, that his fame rests upon his Latin poems.— *Narvalo pour au 1768. Dict. Hist.*

MARIBELLI (LEWIS) a Florentine poet born about 1500 was an esteemed dramatic writer and wrote also serious and grotesque verses, the former of which were published at Florence in 1540 and the latter in the second volume of *Poetas Bernaschi*. He died in 1527.—His brother VINCENT also a poet, was the author of some Rime lyric verses which were much esteemed. He died in 1567.

MARTELLI (PETER JAMES) an eminent Italian poet was born at Bologna in 1665 and was educated at the jesuit school and at the university of his native city. He became one of the secretaries to the senate of Bologna, and in 1707 he was appointed professor of the belles lettres in that university and soon after made secretary to Aldrovandi who was named delegate to pope Clement XI. His works are a dialogue *Del Volo* on flying in which he endeavours to prove, that man and heavy bodies might be supported in the air, *Dialogues on Ancient and Modern Tragedy*— *Tragedies*, in 3 vols. and several discourses on the art of poetry. He also began a poem upon the arrival of Charlemagne in Italy and his Accession to the Western Empire. He died in 1727 and his principal works, *Versi & Prose* were printed at Bologna in 1739, 7 vols. 8vo.— *Fathers Vitae Literariae.*

MARTENNE or MARTHEINE (Eustache) a learned French beneficent of the congregation

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tion of St Maur. He was born in 1654 and took the monastic vows at the age of eighteen. His life was dedicated to the study of ecclesiastical history and his voluminous publications afford ample evidence of his industry and talents. In 1680 appeared his commentary on the Rule of St Benedict, which was followed by treatises on the ancient rites of the church, and other learned works. In 1706 he was sent by his superiors on a tour through the provinces of France to collect materials for improving the Gallic Christians of father S. Marcellus and the result of his researches was his *Thesaurus novus Anecdotorum*, 1717 5 vols. folio and 'Voyage littéraire de deux Bénédictins de S Maur' 4to. He had been accompanied in his mission by father Durand with whom he engaged in a similar undertaking two years after. Of the latter journey an account was published in 1724 and also the first portion of an immense mass of documents which they had collected and which extended to many volumes in folio. Martene died in 1739 leaving many other works published and unpublished.—*Moreri Biog Univ Le Cerf*.

MARTIAL or **MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS** a Latin poet highly distinguished as a writer of epigrams. He was probably of Roman descent but was a native of Spain where he was educated and in his twenty first year he went to Rome to study the law. He appears to have neglected his profession to cultivate his talent for poetry which procured him the patronage of the emperors of the Flavian family especially Domitian on whose death he returned to Spain after an absence of thirty four years. He is supposed to have died there about AD 100 His twelve books of epigrams comprise many elegant compositions not a few which are dull and uninteresting and some debased by coarseness and obscenity. The editions of the works of Martial are extremely numerous. Among the best are that of Schrevelius L. Bat. 1670 8vo and that of Smida, Amst. 1701 8vo.—*Vestas. Lempiere*

MARTIAL D AUVERGNE a French poet, celebrated for the elegance and ease of his writings was procurator in parliament and notary of the châtelet at Paris where he died in 1508. His works are "Arrests d'Amour Love Causes the idea of which he took from the Troubadours of Provence and treated it with great eloquence" *L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour* a poem ridiculing the extravagances produced by love. *Vi giles de la Mort de Rois*, an historical poem on the death of Charles VII and *Devotés louanges à la Vierge Marie* an historical poem on the life of the Virgin Mary but ill written, and filled with the fables of the time.—*Moreri Diet. Hist.*

MARTIANAY (JON) a learned French benedictine monk, was born at St Sever in Gascany in 1647. He entered into orders in 1668 and applied with great diligence to the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages and to obtain a general knowledge of the

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Scriptures. He was engaged with father Pouget, in the publication of a new edition of the works of St Jerome, ix 5 vols. folio, 1693 to 1706. He also wrote "The Life of St Jerome" 1706 4to, and two learned but not clearly written treatises, in which he defended the authority of the chronology of the Hebrew text of the Bible against that of the Septuagint. His other works are "The Ancient Latin Version of the Gospel of St Matthew with Notes On the Manner of explaining the Sacred Scriptures An Analytical Harmony of the New Testament Essays on Translation or Remarks on the French Version of the New Testament The New Testament, with Notes taken entirely from the Scriptures, and A Commentary on the Whole of the Sacred Scriptures" in which work he was engaged at the time of his death which took place in 1717.—*New Dict Hist*.

MARTIN (BENJAMIN) an ingenious English mathematician and natural philosopher in the last century. He was a native of Worpleton in Surrey and is said in early life to have worked as a farmer's labourer from which situation he appears to have raised himself by his own exertions to that of a schoolmaster at Chichester in Sussex. He then commenced lecturer on experimental philosophy and after having travelled in that character through different parts of England he settled in London. There he continued his lectures for many years with great reputation also carrying on the business of an optician and globe maker together with that of a publisher of works chiefly written and compiled by himself. In the latter part of his life having confined the management of his commercial affairs to his son embarrassements occurred and he was made a bankrupt though his estate was sufficient to satisfy all his creditors. This misfortune had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to commit suicide and though the injury he inflicted on himself did not directly prove fatal yet it hastened his death which happened February 9th 1782 at the age of seventy-eight. His publications relate to almost all the branches of mathematical science and natural philosophy and a list of the most important may be found in the annexed authority. He conducted for some years a scientific magazine in which appeared lives of eminent persons published also separately under the title of *Biographia Philo sophica*. —*Aikin's G Biog*

MARTIN (CLAUDE) a native of Lyons in France who raised himself to eminence by his talents. He went to the East Indies as a common soldier about the middle of the last century and having quitted the French service for that of the English, he obtained the rank of colonel and through the patronage of the nabob of Oude, he amassed a vast fortune. Part of his riches he expended in the advancement of science, having formed a botanical garden a museum and an observatory at Lucknow where he also erected for himself a splendid residence. He died in 1799, aged sixty-seven.

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MARTIN (DAVID) a French Calvinist divine, who was a native of Revel in the diocese of Lavaur in Languedoc. After completing his studies he became pastor of a congregation in the diocese of Castres, whence he removed to another where he remained till the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He then took refuge in Holland, and exercised the pastoral function at Utrecht, till his death in 1721 in the eighty second year of his age. He was the author of *Histoire de Vieux et de Nouveau Testament*, published at Amsterdam 1700 2 vols. folio, with a multitude of engravings termed Mortier's Bible from the name of the printer. Among his other works, are a commentary on the Biblical sermons, and controversial dissertations.

—*Moresi Adissi's G Bag*

MARTIN (JAMES) a Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur who was born at Fanjeux in Upper Languedoc in 1694. He entered into the order in 1709 and after being employed as a classical teacher in his native province he removed to Paris in 1727. He published *Traité de la Religion des anciens Gaulois* 2 vols. 4to which was followed by *Explication de divers monumens singuliers qui ont rapport à la Religion des plus anciens peuples avec l'Examen de la dernière édition des ouvrages de S. Jérôme et un i note sur l'Astrologie judiciaire* 4to besides other works. He died in 1751. A posthumous work entitled *Histoire des Gaules* 2 vols. 4to was published with additions by Dom de Breuillac nephew of the author or in 1754.—*Diet Hist Eng Univ*

MARTIN (RAYMOND) a Spanish Dominican friar distinguished for his attention to Oriental literature in the thirteenth century. He was a native of Saburra in Catalonia, and was present at a chapter of his order held at Toledo in 1250 to concert means for converting the Jews and Mahometans to Christianity. For that purpose he studied the Hebrew and Arabic languages in which he is said to have composed several works one of which entitled *Pugio Fidei Christianae* was published in the seventeenth century. Martin went as a missionary to Tunis in 1268 and was living in 1286 but the time of his death is uncertain.—*Moresi Adissi's G Bag*

MARTIN (WILLIAM) a naturalist was born in 1767 at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire. His father a hosiery abandoned his family and joined a company of players under the name of Booth and although he subsequently obtained a fortune as the inventor of polygraphic painting and of a new mode of manufacturing cloth he never sought after his family nor left them a shilling at his death. Mrs Martin on being forsaken likewise took to the stage as did also at a very early age the subject of this article. His education had in the mean time been attended to, and by the instruction of his writing master James Bolton the author of some works on natural history he became a proficient in drawing and acquired a taste for numismatic pursuits. In 1793 he published the first number of *Figures and*

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Descriptions of Petrifications in Derbyshire, the figures of which were all etched drawn and coloured by himself and in 1796 he went to the Linnean society "An Account of some Species of Fossil Anomalia found in Derbyshire" which paper led to his being elected a member of that society. Having married, he quitted the stage and established himself as a drawing master at Burton upon Trent, whence he removed in succession to Burton and to Macclesfield. In 1809 he published

Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles. He was subsequently chosen a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester and of the Geological Society of London and soon after published *Petrifications Derbyensis or Figures and Description of Petrifications collected in Derbyshire*. He died of a gradual decline May 31 1810.—*Memoirs by Hale*

MARIANI (JOHN BAPTISTE) a skilful composer and musician was born at Bologna in 1706. He entered early into the order of Trinitatis Minimi and travelled for some time in Italy and it was not until his return that he entirely devoted himself to music. His progress was so rapid that at the age of seventeen he was appointed chapel master to a branch of his order in Bologna, which situation he filled until his death in 1784 exercising at the same time the functions of professor and from the school of Martini issued some of the most eminent composers in Italy. He wrote a history of France in 5 vols. folio as also an essay on Counterpoint and a tract entitled *Compendio della Teoria de Numeri per uso del Musico* —*Burney Biog Dict of Mus.*

MARIANI (MARTIN) a jesuit and missionary of the seventeenth century was a native of Trent he was sent by his society to China, whence after a long residence he returned to Europe in 1654. He published the result of his observations in the following works *De Bello Tartarorum inter et sinense* 1654 *Sinica Historiae Decas prima à gentis origine ad Christum natum* 1658 *China Illustrata* a geographical description of the country *A Relation of the Number and Quality of the Christians in China*.—*Moresi Novi Diet Hist*

MARINIERE (ANTHONY AUGUSTIN BRUNEAU de la) a celebrated French author was born at Dieppe in 1684 and studied at Paris under the instruction of his grand uncle Richard Simon who resided in the college of Forlet. In 1709 he visited Mecklenburg; but on the death of the duke, in the troubles that followed he went to Parma, where in 1722 by order of the duke Philip Francesco was published *Dissertation historique sur les Duchés de Parme et de Plaisance* 4to. The king of Sicily appointed him his secretary with a salary of 1200 crowns and the marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish minister at the Hague advised him to dedicate his geographical dictionary to the king of Spain and procured for him the title

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of royal geographer. He died in 1749. His works are, " Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique," 10 vols. took a work of great importance to geography and the foundation of many subsequent ones. *Essais sur l'Origine et les Progrès de la Géographie* printed in Cambrai; a " Mémoires Historiques;" "Traité géographique et historique pour faciliter l'Intelligence de l'Ecriture Sainte, par divers Autheurs, célébres M. M. Huet, et Le Grand D'Alainet, &c. &c." *Entretiens des Ombres aux Champs Elysées* taken from a German work of the same title, " Essai d'une traduction d'Horace in verse. In traduction générale à l'étude des Sciences et des Belles Lettres en faveur des Personnes qui ne savent que le Français," Nouveau Recueil des Epigrammistes Français anciens et modernes" Lettres choisies de M. Simon, with a life of the author. Nouvelles politiques et littéraires, Vie de Molière, Continuation de l'Histoire de France sous la Régne de Louis XIV commencée par M. de Larrey." A collection entitled "Nouveau Portefeuille historique et littéraire" was published after his death under his name.—*Mériti.* *Dicit. Hist. in Art. Bruen.*

MARTINUS POLONUS, a Dominican friar of the thirteenth century of a Polish family named Stempf. After having distinguished himself by his learning he went to Rome where he held the offices of apostolical chaplain and penitentiary under popes John XXI and Nicholas III. The latter nominated him archbishop of Gnesen in Poland in 1278 but Martin died at Bologna shortly after. He is known as the author of a history of the popes and emperors, called " Chronicon Martinianum" extending from the birth of Christ to AD 1271.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Martini.*

MARTYN (HILARY) an able missionary was born at Truro in Cornwall in 1781. He was educated at the grammar school of Truro and in 1797 was removed to St. John's college Cambridge of which society he was chosen fellow in 1802. The following year he took orders and in 1805 went to India, as a chaplain to the East India Company. In the East he distinguished himself by his rapid acquirement of the native languages. He not only became master of Sanscrit but translated the Common Prayer into Hindostane and performed divine service publicly in that language. From India he proceeded to Suria in Persia and translated the Psalms and New Testament into the Persian tongue. He also held conferences with the learned Mahometans, and converted some of them to Christianity. His health failing he died of a decline in Persia October 16 1812.—*Gent. Mag.*

MARTYN (John) a skilful botanist and learned writer was born at London in 1699. He was intended for the mercantile profession but quitted it in consequence of an unconquerable passion for botany and literary pursuits. In 1720 he published a translation of Tournefort's "History of Plants growing about Paris, and constituted a similar work on those pro-

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duced in the vicinity of London. In 1734 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time began to give lectures in his favourite science. In 1730 he entered himself of Emmanuel college Cambridge, and, on the death of Dr. Bradley was chosen professor of botany in that university which place he resigned in 1761 in favour of his son. (See THOMAS MARTYN.) He died at Chelsea in 1768. Besides the works already mentioned he is author of *Tabula Synapta folio Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium Historia Plantarum variorum folio The Great Street Journal 2 vols. an edition of Virgil's Georgics, with translations and notes, &c.* He was also engaged in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions and some translations from the French. After his death appeared *Dissertations and Remarks on the Aeneid of Virgil with a biographical memoir prefixed.*—*Petterson's Sketches of Botany*

MARYLIN BD FRS (THOMAS) an English divine more especially celebrated as an antiquarian and natural philosopher for a period of sixty four years professor of botany in the university of Cambridge. This eminent naturalist was the eldest son of Dr. John Martyn a physician of Chelsea, who had also enjoyed the same professorship, and was the author of a Critical Dissertation on the *Aeneid*. He was born at Chelsea in 1736, and having received the rudiments of a classical education became a pensioner of Emmanuel college Cambridge where he graduated as AB in 1756. On the filling up of those fellowships belonging to Sidney Sussex college which had been for awhile sequestered in order to repair the dilapidations of the edifice Mr. Martyn was elected to one of them and in 1761 succeeded on his father's resignation to the professor's chair already mentioned. In 1771 he was presented to the family living of Ludgershall in Bedfordshire on which he resigned his fellowship and married and five years afterwards succeeded to the vicarage of Little Marlow in Buckinghamshire on the presentation of his pupil Mr. John Bowles Warren. In 1778 he accompanied another of his pupils, Mr. Hartopp Wrigley through France, Switzerland and Italy an account of which tour he published in 1787. On his return to England he accepted the honorary office of secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture and continued to live in the metropolis till 1818, when being presented to another living in Berkshire he removed to his new rectory where he died in the June of 1825. In addition to the tour already mentioned he was the author of another through Italy in 1791. His philosophical writings and those by which he is most advantageously known are, " Plantae Cantabrigenses, a catalogue of plants arranged according to the Linnaean System Herbarium Cantabrigense," &c. " Description and Account of the Botanical Garden, &c. &c. &c. off in 1766 The English Connoisseur" 1766 2 vols. 1766, Sermons for Addington's Hospital,

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1769; "A Complete Edition of the Works of John Martyr, M.D. with a Life of the Author" 12mo, 1770, Catalogus Novi Cantabrigiensis, &c. 1771 reprinted with his lectures in 1772. *The Antiquines of Heronaeum*, 4to 1773. This laborious work of which the first volume only appeared, was however discontinued, for want of public encouragement. "Elements of Natural History" 8vo, 1775 a translation of Rousseau's Letters on the Elements of Botany 1785, reprinted 1787. "Flora Rustica" 4 vols. 1792—4. "The Language of Botany a Dictionary with familiar Explanations &c." 1793, "A Description of Hammans Materia Medica," 8vo and lastly a new edition of

Milner's Gardner's and Bonatius's Dictionary to which he added "A Complete Examination and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and specific Characters, Places of Growth &c" 4 vols. folio. In private life Mr Martyr was distinguished by the mildness of his manners and the benevolence of his disposition.—*Ann. Reg.*

MARTYN (WILLIAM) recorder of Exeter was born in that city in 1562. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city whence he was sent to Pembroke college, Oxford and afterwards to some of the inns of court of London. In 1605 he was elected recorder of Exeter where he died in 1617. He is noticed here as the author of a abromous entitled *The History and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to King Henry VIII*. London 1616 folio. It is an interesting and not ill-written work to which an appendix was published after the author's death, including the history of Edward VI Mary and Elizabeth. He also wrote a work called *Youth's Instructions* London 1612 folio.—*Princes' Worthies of Devon.*

MARTYR (PATER) whose family name was Vernalio, one of the earliest Protestant divines, distinguished for learning and abilities. He was born at Florence in the year 1500 and after receiving a good education he entered at the age of sixteen into the order of the regular canons of St Augustine at the monastery of Fiesole. In 1519 he removed to another at Padua, where he studied Greek and philosophy. In 1526 he commenced preacher and attracted great applause in several cities of Italy. He was next chosen abbot of Sigoli, three years after principal of the college of St Peter at the altar in Naples and at length prior of St Fridian at Lucca, one of the richest abbeys belonging to his order. Here his religious sentiments having undergone a change and having in a great measure adopted the opinions of the German reformers, which he displayed too blasphemously in his public discourses, he was cited before a general assembly of his order at Genoa, to answer for his conduct. He did not think it prudent to obey the summons, but hastily retired to Pisa, and at length to Zurich in Switzerland, where he was received in a friendly manner by the Protestant clergy in 1542. Soon after he be-

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came professor of divinity at Strasburgh, where he remained till 1547 when he accompanied Doctor Fugae, and other learned reformers, who, on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer, settled in England. Martyr had previously followed the example of Luther in marrying a nun who had fled from her convent, and renounced her vows. He was appointed to the theological chair at Oxford in 1549, and he became a very efficient assistant to the English reformed clergy in carrying on their plan of innovation in the church. On the accession of queen Mary he was commanded to quit the country and was furnished with passport for that purpose. He then returned to Strasburgh and resumed his former situation whence he removed in 1556 to Zurich, to occupy the office of theological professor. In 1561 he assisted at the famous conference between the Catholics and Protestants held at Fessey in France and he died at Zurich in the following year. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament, which exhibit a superiority of learned illustration and a multitude of digressions relating to points of controversy often little connected with the subject before him. He is said to have excelled Calvin in erudition and the knowledge of languages, and his personal character has been represented as extremely amiable.—*Martyr. Tauri Elegie de H. S.—MARTYR AN ANGELIA (PETER)* born at the town of Angeliere, near Milan about the middle of the fifteenth century was an ecclesiastic much trusted and employed in diplomatic affairs by Ferdinand, king of Castle. He was the author of a treatise on the discoveries of Columbus entitled *De Rebus oceaniis at Orbe novo* and other works on history and geography. He died prior of Grenada, after 1525.—*Tauri. Trobachi.*

MARULLUS (MICHAEL TANCHEIOTUS) a native of Constantinople which he abandoned on its capture by the Turks in 1453 and returned into Italy. He was patronised by Lorenzo de Medicis and married the celebrated Alessandra Scala of Florence which marriage involved him in a quarrel with Politian, who was also an admirer of hers. He was drowned in 1500 while attempting to cross the river Cetina in Tuscany. He was the author of some Latin poems consisting of four books of epigrams and four of hymns with a fragment of a poem on the *Education of Princes*. He was considered a happy imitator of Lucretius, but, though not devoid of elegance his productions cannot claim a place among the best of the kind.—*Lal. Gyrald. Tivoliachii.*

MARVELL (ANDREW) This able and witty writer and incorruptible patriot was born at Kingston upon Hull in 1621 being the son of the rev. Andrew Marvell master of the public grammar-school and lecturer of Trinity church, in that town. He was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge at the expense of the corporation whence he was impelled away by some of the jesuitical eminences which then infested the university, and was found by

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his father in a bookseller's shop in London, and induced to return to college. On the death of his father in 1640 he succeeded to a small estate, and soon after made the tour of Europe, and distinguished himself by some humorous but carelessly written satires against Richard Flecknoe an English poet and postmaster, then resident at Rome which circumstance induced Dryden to give the name of Mac Flecknoe to his satire against Shadwell. Little more is recorded of him for several years, except that he acted as secretary to the English legation at Constantinople. On his return he was engaged by Oliver Cromwell to superintend the education of a Mr Dutton and after a while appointed assistant to Milton in his office of Latin secretary and he seems like many other able men of that day to have been strongly impressed by the vigorous character of the protector and the honour obtained by the nation under his government. In 1650 he was chosen member of parliament for his native place which he represented to the end of his life and was possibly one of the last who received pay from their constituents. Although his income was very slender he was enabled by a philosophical limitation of his wants and desires to resist every corrupt temptation in the way either of honour or emolument and he obtained so high a character for diligence ability and integrity that he has generally been regarded as one of the finest examples of a disinterested senator recorded in English history. After the specimen afforded by a few of the early years of the reign of Charles II a man of Marvell's character was necessarily thrown into the opposition and his whole efforts both in and out of parliament were directed to the preservation of civil and religious liberty. Although he rarely spoke his influence was very great the spirited earl of Devonshire was very intimate with him and prince Rupert often privately visited him and followed his advice. He also obtained the character of the wisest man of his time, and from time to time threw out a number of poetical effusions of the humorous and satirical kind which although careless in composition and unceremonious in application were very effective and popular as party pieces. In 1672 Dr Samuel Parker afterwards rendered so conspicuous by the affair of Magdalen college published a work of bishop Bramhall's with a preface asserting the most extravagant doctrine in regard to the rights of sovereigns over the consciences of their subjects. This piece Marvell attacked in the same year by a work which he entitled

The Rehearsal Transposed which is one of the most witty and sarcastic exposures of the tyrannous and impracticable theory which it assails, that ever was written. Parker wrote an answer to which Marvell rejoined and the former did not think fit to carry the controversy any farther the whole party having meantime suffered under the exposure and ridicule. Marvell was the author of several other controversial publications, one of which entitled An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbi-

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tary Power in England, gave so much offence that a reward was offered for the printer and publisher which seems to have led to no consequences. Notwithstanding the earnestness with which he opposed the court and its plans, his wit made him a sort of favourite with Charles II who deputed the lord treasurer Danby to wait upon him at his lodgings, up two pair of stairs, in a court in the Strand, on implied conditions to make him the offer of 1000L and a promise of future favour. The honest senator rejected the bribe without hesitation and as it is said was obliged on the departure of the courtier to send to a friend for the loss of a guinea. The life of Marvell was more than once threatened by his irritated enemies and his death which happened in August 1678 without much previous illness, has been attributed with no support from direct evidence to poison. He was buried at St Giles's in the Fields, at the expense of his constituents, who also voted a sum to erect a monument to his memory with a laudatory inscription but although devoid of party allusion, neither the one nor the other was admitted by a rector belonging to a class of zealots who occasionally impeach the intellectual character of the church of England. Marvell is said to have been silent and reserved among strangers, but very lively and facetious with his intimates. His character as a writer in prose will be gathered from what has been already stated his early poems display much fondness for rural nature and are often very ingenuous and fanciful in the manner of Cowley and his contemporaries. The most complete edition of his works is that by captain Edward Thompson three volumes, 4to 1776. —Cooke's and Thompson's *Lives of Marvell*.

MARY I queen of England daughter of Henry VIII by Catharine of Arragon was born in 1516. In her infancy she was betrothed first to the dauphin of France afterwards to the emperor Charles V and lastly to the duke of Orleans none of which matches took place. After her mother's death she was even declared illegitimate but was restored to her rights when the succession was finally settled in 1544. She was bred up by her mother in a zealous adherence to the Roman Catholic faith on which account, as intolerance was no less a feature of the new than of the ancient religion she was treated with some rigour under Edward VI. This severity doubtless operated upon her own temper and practice when she herself ascended the throne in 1553, after the abortive attempt to set her aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey. One of her first measures was the reinstatement of the prelates who had been superseded in the late reign while Cranmer was prosecuted for high treason and several other protestant bishops impaled. The marriage of the queen now of the mature age of thirty-seven formed a subject of grave disreputation in the first instance and the acceptance of the proposals of the archduke Philip, son of the emperor Charles V afterwards Philip II, united as it was with a complete restoration

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of the Catholic worship, produced much discontent. Insurrections broke out under Cope in Devonshire, and Wyatt, in Kent, which although suppressed formed sufficient excuse for imprisoning the princess Elizabeth in the Tower and dooming the youthful and unfortunate Jane Grey and her husband Guildford Dudley who had been hitherto spared to immediate execution. Philip arrived in England in 1554 when the baptisms were celebrated but the attempts of Mary to introduce him to a paramount authority in England were by no means completely successful. She succeeded better in a formal reconciliation of the kingdom to the pope which was effected in great form by the legate cardinal Pole. The sanguinary laws against heretics were now revived and the council having resolved to put them into full execution those shocking scenes of cruelty followed which have fixed upon that unhappy educated princess the hateful epithet of bloody queen Mary. It ought however in justice to be observed that the legate Pole disapproved of this severity but the arguments of Gardiner and others were more congenial to the gloomy bigotry of the sovereign and no fewer than two hundred and seventy seven persons were committed to the flames including prelates private clergymen, laymen of all ranks women and even children. Sanctity in her opinions is the only mitigating plea for the unhappy Mary who was even prepared to sacrifice the revenues of the crown in restitution of the goods of the church the deficiency of which however she had no scruple in replacing by arbitrary extactions from her subjects with quite as much despotism as her father Henry. Her union with Philip II was equally inappropriate to herself and the nation. Eleven years younger than the queen he treated her with great neglect and to prevent the fulfilment of his threat of desertion England was unpolitically forced into a war with France and the mustering of English troops facilitated the Spanish victory over the French at St Quentin. This result which was of no service to England was quickly counterbalanced at her expense by the loss of Calais which was taken in 1558 by the duke of Guise after it had been in English keeping for two hundred years. This misgrace sank deep in the heart of Mary who was already in a declining way from a drooping compliant, manfully preyed upon by anxieties of various kinds aggravated by a consciousness of the hatred of her subjects, and the indifference or aversion of her husband. She terminated her short and darkened reign of little more than five years, in November 1558, in the forty second year of her age. Mary was not wholly destitute of the characteristic vigour and ability of her family had her natural capacity been less clouded by bigotry and the prejudices fostered by the conversion of her mother's divorce and ill treatment, with the separation from the see of Rome. Nor must it be concealed, that hateful as was the severity really displayed, it has not unfrequently been highly exaggerated.

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and compassed with too little adventure to the benefit of intolerance which in this age disengaged religious ascendancy on all sides. With Mary I ended the dominion of papacy in Great Britain, and the faculty with which the great body of the English people, and especially the nobility and wealthy classes, veered about with the inclinations of their rulers in these various changes has not been unmarked by the watchful satirist of the church of Rome.—Hume. Ropes.

MARY II queen of England. This princess, who was born in 1662 was the daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II by his wife Anne Hyde, daughter of lord Clarendon. She was married in 1677 to William, prince of Orange and when the Revolution was effected which dethroned her father, Mary was declared joint-possessor of the throne with her husband, king William, on whom all the administration of the government devolved. By this arrangement cost Mary no sacrifice her strong regard to, and profound respect for her consort, being always conspicuous. She was also strongly attached to the Protestant religion and the Church of England and was evidently led to deem its preservation a paramount duty even when opposed to the conflicting claims of filial obedience. During the absence of William in Ireland in 1690 Mary managed parties at home with extreme prudence and acted with equal ability during his various visits to the continent. The unfriendly terms on which she lived with her sister Anne have been alledged to as a blemish in her character, but political jealousies and the weak attachment of the latter to overbearing favourites may sufficiently account for it. Mary died of the small pox at Kensington in the year 1695 being then in her thirty third year to the deep affliction of her husband and the general regret of the nation.—Burnet. Smollett.

MARY (Stuart) queen of Scots, celebrated for her beauty her accomplishments, her errors and her misfortunes. She was born December 8th 1542 and was the daughter of James V of Scotland by his queen Mary of Lorraine a French princess of the family of Guise. Her father dying when she was about eight days old violent disputes arose among the nobility about the guardianship of the infant sovereign and the conduct of public affairs. The regency was at length vested in the earl of Arran and Henry VIII of England having demanded the hand of Mary in marriage for his son Edward, the regent's rejection of the proposed occasioned a war in which the Scots were defeated at the battle of Mouselburgh. At the age of six the young queen was sent by her mother to France where she was educated in a convent, and appears to have been instructed in every branch of learning and polite accomplishment, which was fashionable at that period. On the 26th of April 1558 she was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. He died about six months after his accession to the crown, in December 1560, and the widowed queen re-

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tated to Scotland. The future incidents of her life are matter of well-known history and remarkable as they are, a very slight notice of the most important can alone be introduced into this article. The queen having received overtures of marriage from various quarters, gratified her inclination by uniting herself with her cousin, the young and handsome Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by whom she became the mother of James VI. Darnley proved a profligate and ungrateful husband and a weak and worthless man. Excited by jealousy he caused his wife's secretary David Riccio to be murdered in her presence and offered her many other indignities, which produced an open quarrel between them. An apparent reconciliation took place when Darnley who had conducted to reside separately from the queen was assassinated and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder in February 1567. This barbarous transaction was but very imperfectly investigated and in the month of May following the impudent Mary wedded the earl of Bothwell who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. The people rebelled against the authority of the queen. Bothwell a fugitive and an outlaw took refuge in Denmark and Mary was made a captive treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months confinement she effected her escape and assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her she made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the earl of Murray the natural son of James V who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her enemies and to avoid falling again into their power she fled to England and sought the protection of queen Elizabeth. That princess treated her with all the jealousy of a personal and political rival and after keeping her a prisoner during eighteen years she caused her unfortunate captive to be tried and executed for a conspiracy against her government. Mary received the news of her destined fate with great serenity, wrote her will and having prepared herself for death, by practising the ceremonies enjoined by the Catholic faith, to which she was devoutly attached she suffered decapitation on the 8th of February 1587 in the castle of Fotheringay where she had been long confined and on the 1st of August, she was interred with great pomp in the cathedral of Peterborough. Her body was subsequently removed, by her son to Henry VIIth's chapel Westminster where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory. She wrote with elegance in the Latin and French languages, and many of her compositions have been preserved consisting of poems, letters and a discourse of royal advice to her son. The character and conduct of Mary, queen of Scots, have been made the subject of much angry controversy among literary men. In the list of her partisans may be

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mentioned, Walter Scott, William Tytler, and the rev. John Whitaker who have drawn abundant soul to her defence; while the greatest historians, Dr Robinson and Melville Leing have, with more apparent impartiality exhibited the weighty evidence against her, which demonstrates, if not her guilt, at least the impossibility of a perfectly satisfactory exculpation. The treatment of this unfortunate princess by Elizabeth, is scarcely to be justified even by that class of state reasons, which accord better with expediency than with morality. Too much attention in the condemnation of it is however usually paid to the personal feelings of Elizabeth as a woman and too little to the fact, that Mary was regarded as their legitimate sovereign by a powerful active and sternly conspiring party in England while the predominant one had every thing to fear from the civil and religious changes which her survival or succession might have created.—*Bullard's Miscellany of Learned Letters. Berkshires Blog Lit.*

MASACCIO or TOMMASO DA S. GIOVANNI DI VALDARNO a painter was born at Valdarno in 1402 and was the disciple of Massaccio da Pisanico to whom he was greatly superior. He was well skilled in perspective of which he gave some fine examples. Annibal Caro composed an epitaph for him in which he says that Bonarroti taught all other painters, and learnt from Masaccio alone.—*Tedeschi. Pilkington*

MASCAGNI (PAUL) a celebrated anatomist born in Tuscany in 1752. After having studied at the university of Siena he took the degree of MD in 1771 and soon after became professor of anatomy. He filled that office with high reputation till 1800, when he removed to Paris and the following year he was invited to Florence to occupy the chair of anatomy and physiology at the hospital of S. Maria Nuova. In 1805 he was made also professor of chemistry and he held those offices till his death October 19th 1814. Mascagni applied himself with great industry and success to the cultivation of the various sciences connected with natural history but his principal object was the study of human anatomy in which he made some important discoveries which entitle him to rank with the first anatomists of modern times. His principal work is entitled *Historia et anatome corporis humani Vasorum Lymphaticorum corporis humani*, 1787 large folio, besides which he left unfinished a general treatise on anatomy part of which has been published by his pupil M. Antonomarchi.—*Bug Nero, des Contemp.*

MASCARDI (AOUERIN) an Italian historian and writer on polite literature born in 1591 in the territory of Genoa. He entered when young into the society of the jesuits, which he quitted to become chamberlain to pope Urban VIII, who in 1628 made him professor of rhetoric at the college of Wisdom at Rome. He died in 1640. He composed many works in Italian and Latin. Among the former are a treatise *Dell' Arte Histrica*; and an account of the conspiracy of Fiesco

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against the *Genoese government*.—*Traductio.
Non. 191.*

MASCARON (Jules) a French priest, was born at Mireilles in 1634. He entered among the priests of the oratory and at the age of twenty-two he taught rhetoric at Marse. He afterwards preached with so much applause at Saumur and Paris, that the court engaged him for Advent 1666 and Lent 1667, and in 1671 he was appointed bishop of Tulle, whence he was translated to the see of Agen. In 1694 he returned, to preach before the king on which occasion Louis XIV said to him "Your eloquence alone neither wears out nor grows old." On his return to Agen he founded an hospital and died in 1703. A collection of his Funeral Orations was published among which those of marshal Turenne and the chancellor Segur are most admired. A doubt arises as to the validity of the ordination of the bishop of Marse by whom Mascarons had been ordained the question was referred to the Sorbonne which decided in the affirmative. Mascarons however chose to be reordained.—*Vicimus Gen. Dict. Dict. Hist de L'Academie.*

MASCHERONI (LAURENCE) a distinguished Italian poet and mathematician. He was born at Bergamo in 1740 and at the age of eighteen he taught Latin and Greek at the college of his native place. In 1786 he became professor of mathematics at Pavia previously to a hub he published *New Researches on the Equilibrium of Vaults* Bergamo 1785 4to but he is principally known as the author of *The Geometry of the Compass* Milan 1793 8vo a very ingenious work which attracted the attention of Buonaparte during his campaign in Italy. Mascheroni though an ecclesiastic, was an advocate for the political changes occasioned in Italy through the influence of the French and in concert with Gregory Fontana he drew up the constitution of the Cisalpine republic. Being sent by the government to Paris on a mission connected with science he died in that metropolis July 14 1800.—*Biog. Neuve des Comtemp.*

MASCLEF (FRANCIS) a French theologian was rector in the diocese of Amiens and being much esteemed by the bishop he was by him placed at the head of the seminary of that district he also created him a canon of Amiens but when that prelate died in 1706 he was not in favour with his successor, and on some dispute on the subject of Jansenism Masclef was removed from all his public offices. He died in 1728. He was very learned in languages particularly the Oriental. His works are "A Hebrew Grammar,

Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens The *Catechism of Amiens*. He also left in MS a system of philosophy and of theology which would have been published but for the seeds of Jansenism they contained.—*Mauri. Dict. Hist.*

MASCRIER (JOHN BAPTIST) a French soldier, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1697 and died at Paris in 1760. His works are

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principally compilations and translations; they are "A Translation of Cicero's *Compendium*, " "A Description of Egypt" "Lemmire's Table of Distances" "Christian Reflections on the great Truths of Faith;" "An Idea of the ancient and modern Government of Egypt," "History of the Revolution in the East Indies" "A Translation of Martin" 2 vols. He also published editions of several other works.—*Aeneas. Dict. Hist.*

MASDEU (DON JUAN FRANCISCO) an historical writer who was a native of Barcelona, and a member of the order of the jesuits. He collected copious materials for a general history of Spain, and on the suppression of the society to which he belonged he retired to Polignano in Italy and composed his history in Italian. His success not answering his expectations he re-wrote the work in his own language and it was published at Madrid in 30 vols. 4to 1783—1800 under the title of *Historia critica de Espana, y de la Cultura Espanola en todo genero*. On the re-establishment of the jesuits by pope Paul VII. Masdeu entered into the college at Rome but he afterwards returned to Spain, and died at Valencia in 1817.—*Biog. Neuve des Contemp.*

MASENIUS or MASEN (JAMES) a jesuit, and Latin writer was born at Dales in the dutchy of Juliers in 1606. He was professor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne and was the author of a long Latin poem entitled "Sarcoc" or "Sarcophagi" which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton borrowed from it. He also produced two treatises, entitled "Palaestra etloquentum ligata" and "Palaestra styl Roman." *Anima Historiae seu vita Caroli V et Ferdinandi I* *Apollonis Anatinum brevirostrum* and Notes and Additions to the *Antiquitates et Annales Irenaeorum* now by Brower. He died in 1681.—*Mauri. Dict. Hist.*

MASERES (FRANCIS) curitor baron of the Exchequer a sound lawyer and a scholar of considerable attainments born in the year 1731. He was descended of a French refugee family and received the earlier part of his education under Dr Woodeson of Kingston upon Thames whence he removed to Clare hall Cambridge of which society he afterwards became fellow. In 1758 he and Dr Porteus, afterwards bishop of London, obtained the two chancellor's prize medals. Entering afterwards at the Temple he applied himself to the study of jurisprudence and being called to the bar obtained the appointment of attorney-general of Quebec from which situation he was some years after on his return to England raised to the dignity of curitor baron of the Exchequer. He was an excellent mathematician and published, in 1759 a treatise on the negative sign, in which he argues against the doctrine of negative quantities. He also printed a collection of "Scriptores Logarithmici" a work in 6 vols. 4to a "Treatise on Life Assurances" with several historical tracts and by his benevolence induced the reverend Mr Helles to undertake his edition of Cotes's translation of Agnesi's "Institutiones Analyticas," which

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Not far his exertions, would have been lost to the world. This valuable work appeared in 1804. Baron Maseres, who was distinguished for strong sense and liberality died at Rodez in May 1824 aged 93.—*Ann. Biog.*

MASHAM (ANNE) the favourite of Queen Anne, noted in English history for her political intrigues. She was the daughter of Mr Hill a rich merchant of London who married the sister of Mr Jennings, the father of the duchess of Marlborough. The bankruptcy of her father obliged her to become the attendant of a baronet's lady whence she removed into the service of her relative, then lady Churchill who procured her the place of waiting maid to the princess Anne. She retained her situation after her mistress ascended the throne, and by her amiability and complaisance she acquired a great degree of influence over her. The high church principles in which she had been educated contributed to increase her credit with the queen who was secretly attached to the tory party though obliged in the beginning of her reign to favour the whigs. The marriage of Miss Hill with Mr Masham, in 1707 occasioned an open quarrel with lady Marlborough who was in consequence of it deprived of her majesty's confidence. Harley afterwards earl of Oxford connected himself with the new favourite, a change of ministry took place and in 1711 Mr Masham was raised to the peerage. He and his wife appear to have been actively engaged in the intrigues of the times in favour of the exiled house of Stuart. Lady Masham lived a long time in retirement after the death of the queen and died herself at an advanced age. The title of baron bestowed on her husband became extinct on the death of her only son June 14 1776.—*Saxl's Hist. of England.* *Biog. Univ.*

MASIIUS or DUMAS (ANDREW) born in 1516 at Lenninch near Brussels. He was one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century and was appointed counsellor to William duke of Cleves. He was particularly conversant with the Oriental languages and produced A Collection of various Pieces Ancient and Modern translated from the Syriac Antwerp 1569 Syrortex pcculum 1571 Grammatica Linguae Syriæ and Commentaries on the Books of Joshua and Deuteronomy.—*Moxon's Sam. Onom.*

MASKELYNE (Nevil) an amateur mathematician and astronomer who was descended from a Wiltshire family of respectability but was born in London, in 1732. He was educated at Westminster school and Catherine hall Cambridge whence he removed to Trinity college of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1757 and that of DD in 1777. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and in 1761 he was deputed to proceed to the island of St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus and during the voyage he employed himself in making lunar observations, with a view to ascertaining the longitude. In 1765 he went to Barbadoes to try the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper. On the death

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of Mr Blaauw, he succeeded to the office of royal astronomer, and in 1767 commenced the publication of The Nautical Almanack, for which he published a volume of accompanying tables. (See CHARLES MASON.) In 1774, Dr Maskelyne was employed in making observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at Greenwich and the same year he went to Scotland to ascertain the gravitative attraction of the mountain Schehallien in Perthshire of which he published an account in the Philosophical Transactions. His death took place February 9 1811. He was the author of

The British Mariner's Guide containing complete and easy instructions for the discovery of the longitude at sea and land 1763 &c and Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich 1784—88 3 vols. folio besides many papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Eccles's Cyclopaedia Biog. Univ.*

MASON (CHARLES) an English astronomer who was an assistant of Dr Bradley at the royal observatory at Greenwich. He was employed to examine the lunar tables of Mayer and the result of his labour appeared in Mayer's Lunar Tables improved by C. Mason published by order of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude London 1787 Mr Mason was sent to America with a grand sector to determine the limits of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by Mr Dixon in conjunction with whom he measured a degree of the meridian, and an account of their operations was published by Dr Maskelyne in the Philosophical Transactions for 1768. Mason died at Pennsylvania in February 1787. He communicated to the Royal Society an account of observations on the transit of Venus June 3 1769 made at Cavan in Ireland and other papers which may be found in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Univ.*

MASON (JOHN) a dissenting minister and theological writer of the last century. His father was also a minister and he was educated at an academy at Kibworth in Leicestershire. After being private tutor in the family of governor Feeks he became pastor of a congregation at Dorking in 1730 and in 1746 he removed to Cheshunt in Hertfordshire to fill a similar situation. He died in February 1763. He was the author of a treatise on Self Knowledge and four volumes of sermons, published under the title of Lord's Day Evening Entertainment both which became very popular. He also produced other religious works, and some tracts relating to Elocution.—*Adams's G. Biog.*

MASON (WILLIAM) a distinguished English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire in which county he was born in 1725. He became a student of St John's college Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of Pembroke-hall in the same university. He made his debut in the literary world by the publication of *Lies*, a poem, in 1748 in which he assumed the Jacobite and high church principles which prevailed in the university of

Oxford This piece provoked a reply from the pen of Thomas Warton, entitled *The Triumph of Issa*. In 1752 he published his "Elinda" a tragedy with choral odes on the ancient Greek model. Having taken orders in the church he obtained the living of Astor in Yorkshire and he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1756 he published four

Odes," which were parodied in a ludicrous style by Messrs. Colman and Lloyd. In 1759 appeared his *Caractacus* a drama, on a kindred plan with the former. Both these pieces were subsequently introduced on the stage but with little success. In 1762 Mr Mason was made preceptor of York with a canonry annexed to that preferment. One of his principal works, *The English Garden* a poem in four books, appeared in 1772 77 79 and 81 4to, and a second edition with a commentary and notes, by W. Burgh was printed in 1785 8vo. This work was translated into French and German. In 1775 he published the poems of his friend Gray with memoirs of his life. His principal subsequent publications are *Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain* 1779 4to *Ode to the Hon William Pitt* 1782 4to a translation of Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting* published with Sir Joshua Reynolds's notes 1783 4to the *Life of William Whitehead* with his poems 1788 3 vols 8vo *A Secular Ode in Commemoration of the Glorious Revolution of 1688* 4to and an "Essay on Church Music." Besides his acknowledged works Mason is supposed to have been the author of the *Hercule Epistle* to Sir William Chambers and other satirical pieces, which were published under the signature of M. Gregor. At the beginning of the American war Mr. Mason became so active an advocate for freedom as to give offence at court, and he was consequently dismissed from his chaplainship but alarmed by the French Revolution his zeal cooled in the latter part of his life. He died April 7 1797.—*Arch. G. Biog. Biog. Mus.*

MASSANIELLO see ANELIO.

MASSENA (ANDREA) prince of Essling duke of Rivoli and marshal of France distinguished for his services in the wars of the French republic and of Bonaparte. He was born at Nice in 1763. When young he made two voyages with a relation who was captain of a merchant ship but preferring the army he enlisted as a common soldier in 1775 in the royal Italian regiment, in which one of his uncles was a captain. Having only attained to the rank of sergeant and adjutant after fourteen years service he returned to his own country and to a private life. The Revolution again excited him to action, and afforded a field for the display of his military talents. The soldiers then choosing their own officers he was nominated an adjutant-major and in August 1792 made chief of a battalion. He became successively general of a brigade and of a division in the army of Italy. He contributed much to the success of the campaigns of 1796 and 1797 which led to the treaty of

Leoben when his bold and determined courage procured him the appellation of "the favorite child of victory." He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign, by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the archduke Charles and general Kornakow. He was less fortunate in Italy in 1800, when he was beaten at Volti by the Austrians under Melas, and afterwards besieged in Genoa, and obliged to capitulate. But the inferiority of his forces sufficiently accounts for these disasters without any impeachment of his military renown. In 1805 he was again employed in Italy when he beat the archduke Charles on the 16th of October near Verona, subsequently gained other advantages over him, and forced him to retreat into Hungary. He then commanded the army which took possession of Naples and again distinguished himself in the campaign in Poland in 1806 terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was employed in Germany in 1809 and on the 3rd of May he defeated the Austrians under the archduke John at the battle of Hohenberg and shortly after signalized himself in the memorable engagements of Leining and Wagram in which his services were so conspicuous that he was decorated by Bonaparte with the title of prince of Essling. He was afterwards opposed to lord Wellington in Spain and Portugal in 1810 and 1811 when he maintained his former reputation but was prevented by the skill and prudence of his adversary from gaining any new laurels. His Spanish campaign terminated his military career but he survived the Restoration of the Bourbon family dying at his seat at Rueil near Paris April 4th 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MASSIEU (WILLIAM) professor of Greek in the college royal of Paris and member of the French academy and of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Caen in 1665 and died in 1722. In the latter part of his life he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both his eyes one of which he recovered by an operation. He was the author of several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions a preface to a new edition of the works of Tourneur. A Translation of Six Odes of Pindar with Notes *Histoire de la Poésie Française* much esteemed for its elegant simplicity, and a Poem on Coffee inserted by the abbé d'Olivet in his collection of the works of some modern Latin poets.—*Morer: Annales Dot. Hist.*

MASSILLON (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent French preacher was born in 1663 being the son of a notary at Hiersac in Provence. At the age of eighteen he entered into the congregation of the Oratory where his agreeable manners and address exciting the envy of some of his brethren, they hinted suspicions of a display of too much gallantry towards the females, and he was sent to one of the houses of the society at Meaux. He was afterwards appointed to teach divinity at Vienne, and produced so great an effect, by a funeral oration

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that of the deceased archbishop, that his services were addressed to send for him back to Paris. In that capital he quickly distinguished himself, both by the purity and originality of his pulpit oratory until at length the concordat of the king was effected, and he was appointed to preach a course of Advent sermons at Versailles. His success was as conspicuous at court, as elsewhere, and Louis XIV who knew how to pay a fine compliment thus addressed him: "My father I have often had my pulpit filled with celebrated orators with whom I have been greatly pleased but whenever I hear you, I am displeased with myself." In 1717 the regent nominated him to the vacant see of Clermont; but before his departure he was appointed to preach a course of Lent sermons before Louis XV which collection, ten in number is known by the name of *Le Petit Carré* and according to D'Alembert forms a model of true pulpit eloquence. In 1729 he was admitted a member of the French Academy and two years afterwards was presented to the abbey of Savigny. The remainder of his life he spent almost entirely in his diocese耕耘ing all hours by his mildness, amiability and pastoral benevolence. He died in 1742 at the age of sixty nine. The only genuine edition of the works of Massillon is that published by his nephew at Paris, in 1745-6 in 16 vols. 8vo. His most striking passages and beauties have been collected in a single volume by the abbé de la Porte which selection has been since added as a last volume to the various editions of his works.—*D'Alembert Elogie de Massillon Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASSINGER (PHILIP) a distinguished English dramatist, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a retainer of the earl of Pembroke, and was born at Salisbury in 1585. He entered as a commoner at Alban-hall Oxford but quitted the university without taking a degree in consequence perhaps, of his having become a Roman Catholic. But little is known of his personal history yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time in conjunction with some of whom as Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley and Dekker he composed some of his dramas. He is supposed to have resided in the neighbourhood of the theatre Bankside Southwest and to have died there in 1639 as he was buried in the adjacent church of St. Saviour. As a dramatist Massinger is deemed more natural in his character, and poetical in his diction, than Jonson or Cartwright, and some recent critics rank him next to Shakespeare. In tragedy however he is rather eloquent and forcible than pathetic, and in richness and variety of humour his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master. His plays were published collectively by Mr J. M. Masses and Mr T. Davies, in 1779 4 vols. 8vo., but the best edition is that of Mr W. Gifford, with notes, and a life of Massinger 4 vols. 8vo, 1806.—*Adams's G. Eng. Life by Gifford.*

MASSEON (FRANCIS) a grammarian and on theocratical historian, was born at Abbeville, in

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1745. He was sent in 1771 to the Cape of Good Hope, to collect plants for the royal gardens and roamed with that object over a vast extent of country. He afterwards visited the Canaries and the West Indian islands, with the same object, and returned to the Cape in 1786, where he remained until 1795. He then undertaken a voyage to North America, and thus spent a great portion of his life in solitary rambling in furtherance of the branch of natural history to which he was so zealously attached. He thought himself repaid for all his labours by the attachment of the name Massonia to a specimen in the herbarium of Linnaeus with whom he corresponded. He published in 1796, a splendid folio volume on the genus *staphelia*.—*Fleiss's Cyclop.*

MASSON (JOHN) a minister of the reformed church who was a native of France whence he emigrated to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He then settled in Holland and assisted in a critical journal entitled *Histoire Critique de la République des Lettres* from 1712 to 1721. He also wrote the lives of Horace, Ovid and Pliny the younger in Latin and *Histoire de Pierre Bayle et de ses Ouvrages* 12mo. He died in England about 1750.—**SANTEL MASSON** brother of the preceding, was pastor of the English church at Dordrecht, and was the co-doctor of the *Histoire Critique* just mentioned.—**PHILIP MASSON** a relative of the two former appears to have been a coadjutor in the same work. He was the author of a Critical Dissertation designed to shew the utility of the Chinese language in explaining various passages of the Old Testament.—*Compton's Hist. Crit. des Jours Brug. Univ.*

MASSEON (JOHN PAPIRIUS) a French historical writer born in 1544 and died in 1611. He entered into the society of the jesuits whom he left to become a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. His principal work is entitled *Eulogia Virorum Clarissimorum*. He also wrote *Annals of France* an Account of the Bishop's Seats a Description of the French Rivers and other works.—*Dict. Hist. Brug. Univ.*

MASSEUET (IRENE) a learned benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur was born at St. Ouen de Macellis in 1605. He published an edition of the works of St. Irenaeus more full and complete than any that had hitherto appeared and to this he prefixed three dissertations, which prove his judgment and erudition. He was engaged by his superiors on a continuation of the *Lives of the Saints* and the

Annals of the Benedictine Order to the fifth volume of which the life of Melchior was prefaced in Latin. Massuet was about to commence another volume, when he was seized by a paralytic stroke of which he died in 1710. Besides the above, he published a small piece in defence of the benedictine edition of *The Works of St. Augustine* and in 1706 he published a larger piece, addressed to the bishop of Bayeux in answer to his censure of several propositions selected from the writings of the benedictine professors at Caen. Five of his

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Latin letter to D. Bernard Fox, a German benedictine, are inserted in the thirteenth volume of Schellhorn's *Anatomie Literaturae — Dapni. Moveri. Novis. Diss. Hist.*

MASTERS (Thomas) a poet, was born at Cotes in Gloucestershire and was educated at Worcester school, whence he removed to New College Oxford where he obtained a fellowship. He wrote *Mensa Lubrica* a poem in Latin and English, describing the game of shovel board. A Greek Poem on the Passions of Christ, translated into English by Cowley and three odes. *Carthus Redux*.

Ad Regem Carolum Iter Borale. He gave lord Herbert of Cherbury great assistance in his *Life of Henry VIII*, and also had a share in the translation of his lordship's work

De Veritate. He died in 1643. *Ath. Ox.*

MASHER (Rougar) a divine and antiquary was born at London in 1713 and was educated at Corpus Christi college Cambridge where he obtained a fellowship. In 1756 he was presented to the rectory of Landbeach in Cambridgeshire which he afterwards resigned to one of his sons-in-law though he continued to reside in the place and died there in 1798. He also had the vicarage of Linton which he exchanged for that of Waterbeach. He was the author of a most complete History of the College of Corpus Christi: A Section and Ichneumony of Pythagoras's School at Cambridge with the Seal of Merton college Oxford to which it belongs. "Memoirs of Thomas Baker: Account of the Parish of Waterbeach. Papers in the Archaeologia: A Catalogue of the Pictures in the University of Cambridge — Archæol. Lit. disc. Gough's Topography."

MATHER (Cotton) a North American nonconformist divine and ecclesiastical historian. He was the son of the rev. Increase Mather and was born at Boston in New England in 1663. He was educated at Harvard college Cambridge in the province of Massachusetts and in 1684 he entered on the ministry at Boston. He not only distinguished himself by attention to the duties of his profession, and by his literary labours but also by his public spirit and philanthropy which he manifested in the establishment of several useful institutions, and particularly of a society of peacemakers, whose professed object was the settling of differences and the preventing of lawsuits. He likewise published proposals for the establishment of an evangelical treasury for the erection of churches the distribution of good books, the relief of necessities, ministers for His merit procured him the diploma of DD from the university of Glasgow and he was also chosen a fellow of the Royal society. He died in 1728. His publications amount to more than three hundred and eighty in number many of them indeed to only single sermons and short tracts but others are of considerable size. Among these the most important is the Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first Planting in 1690 to 1698." London, 1702 folio. His

Wonders of the Invisible World, being an

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Account of the Trials of several Witches lately executed in New England," is a curious monument of the folly and prejudice of the age and country in which the author lived and in which he largely participated.—His father, INCREASE MATHER was also a native of New England but received part of his education at the university of Dublin and was for a time settled as a minister in Devonshire. He returned to his native country after the Restoration of Charles II and became pastor of a church at Boston, and afterwards president of Harvard college. He died in 1723, aged eighty-seven. He was the author of a Discourse on Comets reprinted a few years ago and other works.—*Biog. Brit. Life of C. Mather by Dr. Jennings.*

MATISSE (Quintin) a painter who was originally a blacksmith born at Antwerp in 1460. Different accounts are given of the occasion of his quitting the forge for the pen but most of his biographers agree that it was in consequence of becoming enamoured of the daughter of a painter whose hand was to be obtained only by a master of the same profession. He chiefly painted portraits and half figures in common life but sometimes undertook great works of which a descent from the cross in the cathedral of Antwerp, is a favourable specimen. His picture of the two sisters at Windsor is also much admired. He died in 1529.—*Petheram. De Pictis.*

MATHIAS OF WESTMINSTER as ancestor English chronicler was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Westminster who lived in the fourteenth century. He compiled a chronicle commencing from the creation and extending to the year 1307 which he entitled,

Flores Historiarum whence he had the name of Florilegus. This work which chiefly relates to English history very freely transcribed from Matthew Paris is much esteemed for veracity and accuracy by some writers, but bishop Nicolson thinks very lightly of it. The *Flores Historiarum* was published at London 1567 and at Frankfurt, 1601 at both places in folio.—*Vassil. Hist. Lat. Nisi soni Hist. Latr.*

MATHIEU (Pierre) historiographer of France was born in 1563 at Parayre. He studied among the jesuits, and became principal of the college of Vercell. He was introduced to Henry IV by the president Jeannin, and on the death of Du Haillan was made historiographer of France. He died at Toulouse in 1611. His works are 'The History of France from Francis I to Louis XIII' 2 vols folio. "History of Henry IV" folio. "History of St. Louis" "History of Louis XI" "La Guise" a tragedy, and some moral verses, entitled "Quatrains sur la Vie et la Mort" — *Moveri. Novis. Diss. Hist.*

MATHIGLUS or MATHOLI (Petrus Andreev) an eminent physician was born at Serava in 1501 and educated at Venice and Padua. He practised at Anssia, at Rome, and at Gossia. He was extremely sensible, and of this the following is a proof. His sensors being consumed by fire at Anssia, the

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people flocked to him the next day with presents of goods and money so that he soon became richer than before. In 1554 he accepted an invitation from Ferdinand king of the Romans, to become physician to his second son the archduke Ferdinand. In 1562 he was created sole counsellor to the emperor Ferdinand. Maximilian II prevailing upon his brother to part with him made him his first physician. He died at Treist, in 1577. His works are "A Commentary upon Dioclesius," the best edition of which was published at Venice in 1565. "Dialogus de Morbi Galli curature," "Epistola Medicinalis," "Opuscula de Simplicium Medicamentorum Facultatibus." — *Ross's Cyclop.*

MATIHEI (CHRISTIAN FREDERIC) a learned Hellenist, born at Gross in Thuringia in 1744. After studying under Ernesti he was invited by the empress of Russia to occupy the chair of belles lettres in the university of Moscow. He returned to Germany in 1785 to search for ancient MSS. in the public and private libraries. In 1789 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Wittenberg but having finished his researches he returned to Russia laden with the stores of learning which he had collected. In 1805 he was nominated sole counsellor and professor in ordinary of classical literature at Moscow where he died in September 1811. He distinguished himself by the discovery of the

Hymn to Ceres attributed to Homer and part of the Clytemnestra of Sophocles which however has been rejected by most critics as spurious. Besides an edition of the New Testament in Greek and Latin 18 vols. 8vo 1788 Matthei published a vast number of editions of ancient authors and other works, the most important of which are enumerated in our authority. — *Bug. U. S.*

MATTI (DON EMANUEL) a Spanish poet was born at Oropesa in New Castle in 1663. In 1689 he published a volume of poetical essays, which gained him the affections of a lady of high rank and beauty but being an ecclesiastic, to avoid the temptation he went to Rome and Innocent XII made him dean of Alicant, at which place he died in 1737. His letters and Latin poetry were published at Madrid in two volumes 12mo, in 1735 and prove that he possessed much imagination and facility of writing. — *Am. Dict. Hist.*

MATUBIN (CHARLES) an ingenuous but eccentric clergyman of the established church curate of St Peter's, Dublin, and author of several popular romances, &c. many of which especially his "Family of Montoro," evince great powers of imagination with a happy fecundity of language but exhibit an almost equal degree of carelessness in the application of both. Bertram, a tragedy performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with Kean as the representative of the principal character was the first production which by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. This effort is said to have produced him 1000*l.* In a subsequent dramatic attempt he was not so fortunate, while having, it is to be

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feared, anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possibility of a failure he contracted embarrassments, from which he was seldom entirely free till his death in the October of 1823. He published in 1821 a poem in blank verse entitled "The Universe" which brought him more of profit than reputation and in 1824 appeared six of his "Controversial Sermons" preached at St Peter's, during the Lent of that year. These exhibit him as a well read scholar and an acute reasoner and are perhaps the best foundation on which to rest his claims to the notice of posterity. He is said to have been remarkably felicitous in their delivery and to have attracted by his eloquence unprecedented congregations. — *Genl Mag.*

MATY (MATTHEW) a learned and ingenious writer of the last century. He was the son of a clergyman and was born in Holland in 1718. Having finished his studies at Leyden where he took the degree of MD he came to England in 1740 and about ten years after he commenced a review of English books published in the French language under the title of "Journal Britannique." On the foundation of the British Museum Dr Maty was appointed one of the librarians, and on the death of Dr Knight in 1771, he obtained the office of principal librarian. In 1758 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal society and he succeeded Dr Birch as secretary to that institution. He died in 1776. He wrote

"Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield" prefixed to the miscellaneous works of that nobleman published in 1777 2 vols. 4to. —

MATY (PAUL HENRY) son of the preceding was born in 1745. He received his education at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge where he took the degree of MA and obtained a travelling fellowship. He took orders in the church but afterwards resigned the clerical office and dedicated his time to literary pursuits. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum and for a time foreign secretary to the Royal society but he relinquished that situation in consequence of a dispute with sir Joseph Banks. In January 1782 he commenced the publication of a monthly critical journal, called "The New Review" which he conducted with great spirit and ability unassisted for four years but his unremitting application injured his health and eventually caused his death which took place in 1787. He translated Baron Rennbeck's travels into English and a posthumous volume of his sermons was published in 1799. — *Nichols's Lit. Ance. Hutchinson's Bug. Med. Genl Mag.*

MAUBERT or GOUVEST (JOHN HENRY) a public writer less known on account of his works than for the singularity of his adventures. He was born at Rouen in 1781 and having finished his studies, he entered into the order of the capuchins. In 1793 he fled from his convent, and took refuge in Holland. He next entered into the Saxon army and served at the battle of Dresden, and afterwards became tutor to the son of his general. Having

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by his writings, offended the King of Poland, he was arrested, and confined in the castle of Koszalintz till 1755. He obtained his liberation on condition of renouncing the habit of a capuchin but instead of confining himself to the cloister, he again made his escape and after a series of varied wanderings and projects he died at Altona in 1767. Among a number of works which he published on politics and contemporary history may be mentioned "Le Testament Politique du Cardinal Alberoni" 1720. "Histoire Politique du Siècle" 2 vols. 4to, "Le testament Politique de Walpole," and Ephraim Jusoff. —*Bug. Usq.*

MAUCROIX (FRANCIS) a French translator was born at Noyon in 1619. He followed the profession of an advocate but being disgusted with the law he entered the church and became canon of the cathedral of Rheims when he died in 1708. He translated The Philippics of Demosthenes, The Euthydemus and the greater Hippas of Plato, Some Gratulations of Cicero, The Homilies of St Chrysostom addressed to the people of Antioch, "Sanderus's History of the English Schism," The Lives of Cardinals Pole and Camppeggio, "the Rationarium Temporum of Father Petrus. In conjunction with Boileau he published a volume of their miscellaneous works and in 1726 were published Les Nouvelles Œuvres de Maucroix. —*Moresq. Hist. Dict. Hist.*

MAUDUIT (ISAAC) a political writer of some celebrity in his day was born in 1708 at Bermondsey in which parish his father was a dissenting minister. He was educated for the dissenting ministry himself but became a very prosperous merchant. He first appeared as an author in 1760 when he published a pamphlet entitled Considerations on the present German War which excited great attention. In 1763 he was appointed to the customs of Southampton and some time after agent for the province of Massachusetts and in consequence of the rising disputes with the Colonies he published in 1769 his Short View of the History of the New England Colonies. In 1774 he took up the cause of the dissenting clergy in a pamphlet entitled The case of the Dissenting Ministers, and subsequently wrote several able pamphlets in reference to the American war in which he was particularly severe on Viscount and Sir William Howe. He died in June 1787. —*Manning and Brey's Hist. of Survey*

MAUPERTUIS (PETER LOUIS MOREAU de) a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher was born at St. Malo in 1698 and studied at the college of La Marche in Paris where he discovered a strong predilection for the mathematics. At the age of twenty he entered the army in which he served four years. In 1723 he was received into the Academy of Sciences and soon after visited England and Switzerland where he became a pupil and admirer of Newton and formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated John Bernoulli and his family. On his return to Paris he applied himself to his favourite stu-

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ties, with greater ardour than ever; and the memoirs of the academy contain the most favourable testimonies of his soul and proficiency. In 1740, he formed one of the eminent scientific party appointed to measure a degree of the meridian at the polar circle; and so distinguished himself on the occasion that he was admitted a member of almost every academy in Europe. In 1740 he received an invitation from the king of Prussia to settle at Berlin where he did not remain long in the first instance and on his return to Paris was, in 1746 chosen director of the Academy of Sciences and the following year received into the French Academy. He returned to Berlin in 1744, and contracted an alliance with a young lady who was nearly related to M. Bork at that time minister of state. In 1746, he was declared by the king of Prussia president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin and the same month soon after bestowed upon him the order of Merit. Fortune however as he was deemed by others an unhappy restlessness of temper and a dark ambitious humour proved a source of continued disquiet and a controversy with Keen which also subjected him to the ludicrous and overwhelming satire of Voltaire completed his unsuccess. At this time his health injured, it is said both by his northern expedition and incessant application began to give way and he sought relief by repeated visits to his native country. His disorder however seems to have uniformly revolved with his return to Berlin and he at length died on his return from one of these excursions at the house of his friend Bernoulli at Basle in 1759 in the sixty first year of his age. Maupertuis was a man of prolixity and of very considerable abilities as a mathematician and man of science but his acquaintance with general literature was far from extensive and his vanity and gloomy temperament materially interfered with his pretensions as a philosopher. His works which are collected in four 8vo volumes published at Lyons in 1756 and reprinted in 1768 consist of *Essay on Cosmology*, *Discourse on the different Figures of the Stars*, *Philosophical Reflections on the Origin of Languages*, *Animal Physics*, *Essay on Moral Philosophy*, *System of Nature*, *Letters on various Subjects*, *On the Progress of the Sciences*, *Elements of Geography*, *Expedition to the Polar Circle*, *Journey to Lapland*, in search of an ancient Monument

On the Comet of 1744, *Dissertation upon Languages*, *Academical Discourses*, Upon the Laws of Motion, Upon the Laws of Rest, *Agreement of the Laws of Nature* which have appeared incompatible, *Operations for determining the Figure of the Earth*, &c. Besides these works he was the author of a great number of interesting papers in the memoirs of the academies of Paris and Berlin. —*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

MAURICE (THOMAS) a learned Oriental scholar and historian descended of a respectable Welch family. On the death of his father who had for twenty six years held the

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as...200 of head-master in the Hereford department of Christ's hospital Thomas, the eldest of six children was admitted upon the foundation of that establishment but the air of London not agreeing with the delicacy of his constitution, he was soon after removed and went through a course of education at various private seminaries, the last of which was that of the celebrated Dr Parr then recently established at Stanmore hill. At the age of nineteen he entered at St John's Oxford but quitted that college in about a year after for University college where he was under the immediate tutorage of the present lord Stowell. About this period he commenced his career as an author by the publication of a translation of the *Edipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles (which gained him great credit)

'The School Boy' The Oxonian 'Leibnitz' and 'Hagley' poems A Monody to the Memory of the Duchess of Northumberland and a satire entitled Warley which last appeared in 1778. On taking his degree of AB he was ordained to the curacy of Woodford Essex but about two years after obtaining an unexpected bequest of 600/- he laid it out in the purchase of the chaplaincy of the 97th regiment the half pay of which he continued to receive till the day of his decease In 1785 he began the arduous undertaking of writing a history of India from the era of Alexander's invasion down to that period at which Mr Orme's work commences After seven years labour he was however induced to defer his original intention and to prepare for the press a separate work introductory to his grand design the first volume of which he printed in 1791 under the title of Indian Antiquities This treatise contains among other learned enquiries a learned dissertation on the Indian theology in which he endeavours to strengthen the doctrine of the trinity from that of the Divine triads as acknowledged by the Asiatics. In 1793 he brought out the first volume of his History of Hindostan The second followed in 1798 and the third and final part, in 1799. At this period earl Spencer presented him to the vicarage of Wormleighton Warwickshire and the appointment of assistant librarian to the British museum was also conferred upon him. In 1802 appeared his Modern History of Hindostan, incorporating the accounts given by Arrian Venetian Portuguese and British writers, to the close of the eighteenth century. The concluding volume of this work was not published till 1804 in which year the author was presented by the lord chancellor with the living of Cudham in Kent. He died at his rooms in the British museum, March 30 1824. Mr Maurice was intimately acquainted with most of the distinguished scholars of his time and in addition to the labours already recorded published during his life time a great variety of miscellaneous works the principal of which are "Irene Rediviva" an ode 1783; "Westminster Abbey" an elegiac poem, 1784, republished in 1813 in a more splendid form with other occasional poems,

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'Plathaea or the Captive Bride' a tragedy and an "Elegy on the Duke of Northumberland" 1799 Elegiac Poem on the Death of Sir W Jones "S漫cer Fragments, and the Crisis, a poem 1798 Grove Hill" a poem, and an Ode to Minerva, "1799 Extracts from his Indian Antiquities" printed in a separate form, under the title of A Dissertation on the Oriental Tributes 1800 The Fall of the Mogul a tragedy 1806 Richmond Hill; a poem 1807 Supplement to the History of India 4to 1810 Brahminical Fraud detected in a series of Letters to the Episcopal Bench 1812 In this work he examines the attempts of the Indian priesthood to invest their deity Krishna with the attributes of the Christian Messiah known to them through the Fванge lium Infantiae Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History on the Ruins of Babylon as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich Esq 4to and lastly an appendix to the latter treatise entitled Observations on the Remains of Ancient Egyptian Grandeur and Superstition as connected with those of Assyria —*Ann Big*

MAUROLICO or MALROLICUS (FRANCIS) a celebrated Italian mathematician was born at Messina in 1494. He was abbot of Santa Maria del Porto in Sicily and for a long time professor of mathematics in his native city. He made many important discoveries in geometry and optics on which he wrote the following works The Sphærica of Theodosius Emendatio et Restituto Conicorum Apollonii Perge Archimedis Monuments omnia Euclidis Phenomena Martyrologium Sicanarum Rerum Compendium Rime Arithmeticorum Libri duo Photinus de Lumine et Umbra Opuscula Mathematica Cosmographia De Lunea horaria" and Problematum mechanica ad Magnetem et ad Pyxidem natum pertinentia" Maurolico also restored the fifth book of Apollonius which had been lost —*Nicetas Neos. Diet. Huius Moveri*

MAURY (JOHN SIFFREIN) a modern French statesman and ecclesiastic. He was born at Valence in 1746 of a respectable family and having studied at Lyons he entered into holy orders. He settled in the metropolis where he became distinguished as an eloquent preacher and his talents were rewarded with church preferment and a place in the French academy. Previously to the Revolution he was also preacher to the king and on the occurrence of that event he was elected a deputy from the clerical order to the States general. He displayed his gratitude to his benefactors, and consecrated his eloquence to the defence of the monarchy. He opposed the re-union of the three orders, and that measure being effected he absented himself for some time from Versailles and was arrested at Périgueux but afterwards set at liberty by command of the legislative body. In the National Assembly he strongly advocated the rights and privileges of the king and of the clergy and endeavoured to prevent the pro-

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party of the latter from being declared national property. On the dissolution of the Assembly he went to Rome where the pope bestowed on him the title of bishop, and sent him, in 1792 as apostolic nuncio to Frankfort, to assist at the coronation of the emperor of Germany. Some time after he was made archbishop of Nimes, and in 1794 he received a cardinal's hat. When Bonaparte had established himself on the imperial throne of France the abbé Maury tendered submission to his authority and the archbishopric of Paris was bestowed on this eloquent churchman as the reward of his obedience. On the Restoration of the royal family he removed from his native country and died at Rome in 1817. He obtained distinction by his writings, as well as by his public discourses and among several works which he published his *Essai sur l' Eloquence* may be mentioned as highly creditable to his talents.—*Dicit de H M du 12me S. Biog. Marq. des Contemp.*

MAXIMUS TYRULS a celebrated philosopher of the second century was a native of Tyre in Phenicia, whence he took his name. It is generally supposed that he flourished under Antoninus. He appears to have adopted the principles of the Platonic school with an inclination to scepticism. He left forty-one

Dissertations on various philosophical topics still extant and written with extreme elegance. They were published in Greek by Stephenus in 1557 and in Greek and Latin, by Hermann in 1607.

MAY (Thomas) a poet and historian was the eldest son of sir Thomas May knt of Mayfield in Sussex where he was born about 1593. He entered a fellow commoner at Sidney Sussex college Cambridge and was afterwards admitted a member of Gray's Inn but he never seems to have followed the law as a profession. His father having spent nearly all the family estate he enjoyed but a scanty inheritance which misfortune he bore with great equanimity and consoled himself by an ardent attention to literature. He was much noticed by Charles I and the more refined wits of his early courts and first sought distinction in the drama, being the author of three tragedies and two comedies which were highly esteemed in their time. He also composed several poetical translations as Virgil's *Georgics* with annotations, Lucan's *Pharsalia* to the latter of which he supplied a continuation of his own both in Latin hexameters and in English. He likewise translated Barclay's *Icon Animorum* and had a share in the version of his *Argonautica*. Of the original poems of May the principal are his *Reign of Henry II*, and

The victorious Reign of Edward III each in seven books. The bounty of Charles I was not sufficient to secure the attachment of the poet for according to lord Clarendon, it was disgust at being denied a small pension which induced him, on the breaking out of the civil war to enter into the service of Parliament, to which he was appointed strategus and the result was his well known History of the

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Parliament of England, which began November 3, 1650 " a work which became extremely obnoxious to the royal party who vilified both the author and his production without measure. Granger however asserts, that with little elegance of composition there is much more candour than the royalists were willing to allow and the opinion of Warburton is still more favourable. He afterwards made an abstract of this history under the title of *A Briefary of the History of the Parliament of England 1650 &c.* He died a few months after the publication of his Briefary at the age of fifty five on the 13th November 1650 and his death which happened suddenly was attributed by Andrew Marvell to a little too much previous indulgence in wine. He was buried in Westminster abbey by the order of Parliament, which also erected a monument to his memory. This was taken away at the Restoration and the body of May with an dignified anomaly disinterred and tumbed with many others, into a pit, dug for that purpose in St Margaret's church yard.—*Biog. Drem Biog. Brit. Granger Warburton's Letters to Hurd*

MAYER (JOHN FREDRICK) a learned German Lutheran divine was born at Leipzig in 1630. He was very deeply read in the Latin Greek and Hebrew languages and being admitted to the degree of D.D. he became professor successively at Wittenberg Hamburg and Stettin in Pomerania and was appointed superintendent general of the churches in the district of that city. He died in 1712. His works are *The History of Martin Luther's German Version of the Bible, with a short Account of the Translations of the sacred Books before his Time &c.* *An Account of the Moderns who have written against the sacred Scriptures* 'An Exposition of the two first Paulus' *Bibliotheca Biblica*, "to which treats of the most celebrated Jewish Christian Catholic Calvinist and Lutheran authors who have illustrated the sacred Scriptures, *Enquiries Dissertations*; &c.—*Mores Novi Duci Huf*

MAYER (TOBIAS) an eminent astronomer and mechanician was born at Massbach in the duchy of Wurtemberg in 1723. He taught himself mathematics and at a very early age he employed himself in designing machines and instruments which was his father's profession. At the same time he applied to the study of the classics and wrote Latin with elegance. At the age of eight-and-twenty he was appointed mathematical professor at the university of Gottingen. He made many considerable discoveries in geometry and astronomy and invented several useful instruments for the more exact measurement of angles on a plane. He died at the early age of thirty nine exhausted by his labours. His table of refractions deduced from his astronomical observations agrees very nearly with that of Dr Bradley and his theory of the moon and astronomical tables and preceps were rewarded by the English board of Longitude with 3000*N.* which were paid to his

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widow. He was also the author of "An Answering of a Larger Globe constructed by the Chronographical Society of Nuremberg from new Observations," "A Mathematical Aise;" "A new and general Method of resolving all Geometrical Problems by Geometrical Lines, &c with many very exact maps.—Now. Dict Hist. Hutton's Math. Diet.

MAYERNE (Troxdown Tunquer de) baron d'Assoeuse an eminent physician, the son of Louis de Mayerne author of a "General History of Spain" and of the Monarchs Aristocrate-démocratiques, was born at Geneva in 1573. He studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1597. In 1600 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV who sent him to attend Henry duke of Rohan, departed ambassador to the diet at Spire. On his return he lectured publicly on pharmacy and anatomy and applying himself to the study of chemistry he incurred the anger of the faculty by his recommendation of chemical remedies. In 1607 he came over to England but returning to France he remained there until the assassination of Henry IV when he was formally invited by James I to come and take the office of first physician with which he was clothed. He continued in that post during the reign of Charles I, and died at Chelsea in 1655. His works were all published in folio in 1701 by Dr Joseph Brown. Lord Oxford says, in his Anecdotes of Painting that the famous Peitot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to some chemical secret communicated to him by Mayerne. He was also well acquainted with natural history and was the editor of Mouffet's posthumous *Theatrum Insectorum*.—Haller's Bibl. Med. Prac. Asiat. & Bieg. Mon. of Med. Morer.

MAYNARD (Sir John) an English statesman and lawyer born at Tavistock in Devonshire in the early part of the seventeenth century. After having studied at Exeter college Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple and was in due course called to the bar. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud. He afterwards showed that he was influenced by principle as he opposed the tyranny of Cromwell with as much firmness, that he was estimated to the Tower. He attained the rank of sergeant-at law and after the Restoration received the honour of knighthood and might have been raised to the bench but he declined the promotion. In the parliamentary debates which took place previously to the restoration of James II he warmly advocated that measure. His bon-spot, an reply to an observation addressed to him by William III, though well known may be mentioned as expressive of his character and sentiments. That prince, in allusion to sergeant Maynard's great age having remarked that he must have outlived almost all the lawyers of his time—"Yes," replied sir John, "and if your highness had not come over to our country now, I should have outlived the law too."

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He was appointed one of the commissioners of the Great Seal in 1689, and he died in the following year.—Bog. Brit.

MAYNARD (Francis) a French poet and member of the Royal academy born at Toulouse in 1589. His poems obtained less considerable reputation in his day but they are now little known. He was secretary to two queens of France, a situation probably of more honour than profit, as the poet having neglected the most certain road to independence by the undutiful exertion of his talents, and being disappointed in his hopes of preferment from the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, retired in disgust to his native province, where he died in 1646.—Morris' Diet. Hist.

MAYNE (Jasper) a dramatic writer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Hatherleigh in Devonshire and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch, Oxford where he took the degree of DD and he also entered into holy orders. His attachment to the royal cause exposed him to suffering during the civil war but after the Restoration he was made a canon of Christchurch and archdeacon of Chichester. He wrote a comedy called *The City Match* and *The Amorous War* a tragic-comedy and translated some of the dialogues of Lucian besides which he published some sermons. His theatrical productions display a good deal of humour but of the broadest kind though he has the merit of not being chargeable with the want of decency so common in the dramatic works of his contemporaries.—Bog. Brit.

MAYNWARING (Arthur) a political and miscellaneous writer was born of a good family at Iglesfield in Shropshire, in 1668. He was educated at the grammar school of Shrewsbury and in due time removed to Christchurch Oxford. He commenced under the auspices of an uncle who was a dedicated Jacobite and one of his first literary attempts was a satire on William and Mary entitled *Tarquin and Fulvia*. He subsequently however fell into company with the Whig leaders, and changing his political sentiments altogether became first commissioner of customs, and afterwards auditor of the mint. In 1705 he was chosen burgess in parliament for Preston in Lancashire. He died in 1712 leaving the celebrated Mrs Oldfield the actress by whom he had a son his executor. He published many miscellaneous productions in verse and prose which were much esteemed in their day. All these were collected by Oldmixon into an octavo volume entitled *The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.* which contains many curious particulars in relation to the political history of the times.—Life by Oldmixon.

MAYOW (John) a learned physician, was born in Cogswell in 1645, and studied at Oxford. He graduated in civil law but studied and practised physic at Bath. He died at the house of an apothecary in York-street, Covent-garden in 1679. He wrote *De Salo Nitro-nitico*, " De Rumpi-

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riations," " De Reptiles," " De Respiracione Foetus in Utero et Ovo," " De Motu Musorum et Spiritibus Animalium," " Tractatus quinque Medico-physicus." From these treatises he may be at least considered as a precursor to some of the most remarkable discoveries in pneumatic chemistry and had he been living in the present day would have been among the first of classical physiophysics.—*Haller's Bibl. Gen. Ency. Diet.*

MAZARIN (JULIUS) a celebrated statesman of the seventeenth century. He was born at Picina in the territory of Abruzzo in Italy July 14 1602. He received his education at the Spanish university of Alcalá, and afterwards going to Rome he entered into the service of cardinal Sacchetti with whom he went into Lombardy. Though he had embraced the ecclesiastical profession he made politics his chief study and having been instrumental in arranging the contested points between the French and Spaniards, and thus contributed to the treaty of Querbes he obtained the patronage of cardinal Richelieu through whose influence and the recommendation of cardinal Barberini he was sent by the pope as nuncio extraordinary to the court of Versailles, towards the close of the reign of Louis XIII. That prince in 1641 procured him a cardinal's hat and on the death of Richelieu in the following year Mazarin became prime minister. A few months after the king died and the new premier by his influence with the queen regent Anne of Austria in the minority of her son Louis XIV arrived at the possession of supreme power. At first his administration was popular but discontent arising from various causes France became the scene of intestine commotions and the cardinal found himself obliged to give way to the power of his enemies and quit the helm of the state. He was forced to flee to save his life as a price was set upon his head and his valuable library was confiscated and sold. But the king shortly after coming of age recalled Mazarin to his council and he soon resumed his former ascendancy. He made peace with the government of Spain by which the malcontents had been supported and he negotiated a treaty of marriage between the king his master and the Spanish infants. Having thus secured his power he maintained his station till his death which took place at Vincennes March 9 1661. Cardinal Mazarin was an able politician but a profigate character both as a statesman and an ecclesiastic. It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding his worldly profligacy he was a believer in astrology and the like of juggling impostors. His correspondence has been published.—*Voltaire Histoire de Louis XIV. Moreri.*

MAZEPPE (JOHN) hetman of the Cossacks, the hero of lord Byron's poem, which takes its title from his name. He was born in the principality of Podolia, of a noble but depressed Polish family and became page to the king John Casimir in whose service he acquired a good education. Engaging in an intrigue with a married lady which was discovered by her

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husband, Mazeppe was banished to the back of a wild horse, and left to die alone. The animal having been lost in the deserts of the Ukraine directed his course thither, and expiring at length with fatigue, dropped beneath his miserable rider who was found by the peasants of the country half dead. Their hospitable care recovered him, and he took up his residence with them. His talents and knowledge soon raised him to eminence among a people where all power was elective. The hetman of the Cossacks having been deposed in 1687 Mazeppe was substituted in his place. He displayed great ability in maintaining his authority and acquired the confidence of the czar Peter the Great, who bestowed on him the cordon of St Andrew and the title of privy counsellor. Created prince of the Ukraine he became tired of his dependence on the czar and entered into a secret league with Charles XII. His scheme being prematurely discovered and his capital Batoum having been taken by the Russians he was obliged to flee and join the Swedish king who was advancing towards the Ukraine with his army. The battle of Poltava was the result of his counsels and after that disastrous engagement he took refuge at Bender and died there in 1709.—*Bog Univ.*

MA/OCHI (ALEXIO SYMACHO) a learned antiquary was born in 1684 at St Marie a village near Capua. He was ordained priest in 1709 and became professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages in the Neapolitan seminary. In 1711 he was made a canon of Capua, and afterwards theological professor at Naples, and royal interpreter of the Holy Scriptures. He died in 1771. His works are *Commentarium in multum Campanie Amphitheatri tuolum clasique manusculae Inscriptiones*, "Ad Bernardum Tancrecum Epistola—de Dedicacione sub usci, Commentarium in vasis marmoreis S. Neap-Eccles. Calendarium Notes on the New Testament Dissertations on the Poetry of the Hebrews Antiquities of the Campagna of Rome." He also left a work in MS. on the Origin of the City of Capua, &c.—*Fabretti Vite Italorum.*

MAZZA (AVOLIO) an eminent Italian poet, born at Parma November 8th, 1740. After having finished his studies at the college of Reggio where he published some verses which attracted much notice, he went to Padua, whence he removed to Venice. At the latter city he produced a translation of Aleksander's *Pleasures of Imagination*, and in 1768 he was recalled to Parma to take the chair of Greek literature. Circumstances induced him to go to Bologna, and take the religious habit, which, however, he quitted after a few years. He then engaged in translating the odes of Plautus and having attained a high degree of literary reputation, he was admitted into the Accademia at Rome. He died in 1817.—*Bog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MAZZUCHELLI (GIAMMARIA count) a nobleman of Brescia, who flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was

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the author of "Notizie Ierarchiche e Cattoliche intorno alla Vita, alle Invigilazioni ed agli Sacerdoti di Arcivescovo Bergamo;" "La Vita di Papez Antone." He also commenced a large biographical work, "Gli Sacerdoti d'Italia," of which he only finished the two first letters. He left his sons a large collection of materials for the subsequent parts, which J. Bapt. Redolfi gave some expectations of publishing. Masserelli died in 1765. During his life there was published "Missa pro Massereili habens esse Numismata virorum Doctrinae praestantissima quae apud Soc. Mar. Comites Massachelliensium Eiusmodi servatur" 1761, fol.—Sartorius Tivoli.

MEAD (RICHARD) a celebrated English physician born at Stepney near London August 11th 1673. He was the son of the rev Matthew Mead, a dissenting minister, and author of some religious publications. After some preliminary education he went to the university of Utrecht in 1689 and in 1692 he removed to Leyden where he more particularly applied himself to the study of medicine and during the three years he remained there he formed an intimate acquaintance with his fellow pupil Boerhaave. He afterwards travelled into Italy and having taken the degree of doctor of medicine and philosophy at Padua, in August 1695 he visited Rome and Naples. Returning to England in the following year he settled as a physician at Stepney and continued to practise his profession there for several years with increasing reputation. In 1703 he made himself known in the literary world by his "Mechanical Account of Fevers" which he long after republished in an improved form. In 1703 he was chosen physician to St Thomas's hospital, and in 1706 he became a fellow of the Royal Society of which he was afterwards a vice president. He was admitted a fellow of the college of Physicians in 1716 and filled the office of censor in the years 1716, 1719 and 1724. Such was the opinion entertained of his professional knowledge that on the alarm occasioned by the plague at Marseilles, in 1719 he was consulted by the secretary of state as to the best methods of preventing infection when regulations for the performance of quarantine were adopted according to his advice and he published a "Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion," which passed through many editions. He interested himself much in the introduction of inoculation for the small pox, and assumed in the pulmonary experiments made on condemned criminals. In 1757 he was appointed physician to king George II, and he had the singular fortune to have by his associates two sons in law Dr Wilkes and Dr F Nichols. In 1754 he declined the presidency of the college of physicians, being unwilling to add to the number of his avocations. Among his later writings, are his treatises "De Imperio Solis ac Lunae in corpora humana et mortis inde oriundis," 1746, "De Mortis Biblicis," 1749 and "Monita Medicorum" 1750. He died 17th February 1755 and was interred in the

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Temple church, and a monument, with a commemorative inscription, has been erected in Westminster Abbey. Dr Mead collected a noble library consisting of more than ten thousand volumes, a valuable cabinet of medals and a gallery of paintings, all which were sold by auction after his death.—*Histoire des Biog. Med.* Adors & G. Baug

MECHAIN (PETER FRANCIS ANDREW) an able French mathematician and astronomer was born at Lecon in 1744 where his father was an architect. At an early age he discovered a strong predilection for mathematical pursuits, and became a correspondent of Laplace even while under the instruction of his tutor. In 1772 he was invited to Paris, and employed in the dépôt of the marine and subsequently at Versailles where he acquired great reputation as an astronomer. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774 and discovered that of 1781. In 1782 he was admitted a member of the academy of Sciences, and in 1790 discovered his eighth comet the orbit of which he calculated. In 1792 in conjunction with M. Delambre he undertook the labour of measuring the degrees of the meridian for the purpose of more accurately determining the magnitude of the earth, and in 1793 completed the measurement of the triangles between Perpignan and Barcelona. He died in September 1805, and is spoken of by Laplace as one of the ablest astronomers of France.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

MECKEL (JOHN FREDERICK) a distinguished German anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714. He studied at Gottingen and then at Berlin and returned to the former university to receive the degree of MD. He was appointed demonstrator of the school of female accoucheurs in 1751 and professor of midwifery in 1753. His great reputation as an anatomist, attracted a multitude of strangers to his lectures especially from Strasburg and Paris. He quitted the chair in 1755 and died surgeon to the king of Prussia, September 18th 1774. He published an inaugural thesis, "De quato parte Cerebrum 4to, Diss. epist. de Vis in Lymphaticis glandulisque conglobatis, 1757 4to and other works.—His son **PHILIP FRANCIS THEODORE MECKEL** was brought up to the father's profession. He was born at Berlin in 1756, and was educated at Gottingen and Strasburg. After having been professor of anatomy and surgery at Halle and at Strasburg he was in 1795 invited by Paul I to Petersberg and was nominated physician to the empress, privy-councillor and inspector of the hospitals of that city. He died March 18th, 1803. He was the author of a great number of anatomical dissertations, and he published a translation of Haller's "Elements of Physiology" and other works.—*Bog. Unit.*

MEDE (JOSEPH) a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born of a good family at Berden in Essex, in 1636. He became a canon of Christchurch, Cambridge where he took the degree of MA in 1656 and obtained a fellowship. He was also ap-

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painted Greek lecture on sir Walter Ralegh's foundation, and particularly employed Massell in studying the history and antiquities of the Chaldeans and Egyptians. In 1618 he took the degree of BD and in 1627 published at Cambridge in 4to his *Chavis Apocalyptic* which work was reprinted at London and in English in 1650. It is esteemed by biblical critics as the ablest explanation of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. He died in 1658 and a collection of the whole of his works was published in 1677 in 2 vols. folio by Dr Worlton who added thereto a life of the author.—*Bug Brt.*

MEDICI (Cosimo de') an illustrious Florentine memorable alike for his personal abilities and for the rank and power of his descendants. He was the son of John de Medici a merchant of Florence and was born in 1389. His father died in 1428 and the vast wealth which he inherited afforded him the means of displaying his liberality and thus acquiring great influence in the republic. His ambition was gratified by the acquisition of the highest honours which his fellow citizens could bestow, but the splendour and magnificence in which he lived excited jealousy and alarm and procured him also a multitude of enemies. The Stromi the Albizi and many of the first Tuscan families combined against him he was imprisoned on a frivolous pretext and was in the utmost hazard of being poisoned by one of his political antagonists. By the most consummate art and prudent management Cosimo extricated himself from the toils of his enemies and transporting his vast capital to Venice he made the Florentines severely feel the decay of their country's opulence in consequence of his migration. After about a year's absence, he was recalled with honour and his son Rinoldo d' Albizi and others, were obliged in turn to become exiles. He restored the commercial prosperity of his native city where he reigned without a rival employing his treasures in the encouragement of literature and its cultivators. The learned Greeks who left their country on the capture of Constantinople found an asylum at Florence where Cosimo founded an academy and collected a noble library of MSS. He died in 1464 and such was the general estimation in which he was held that the Florentines inscribed on his tomb the title of "Father of his country"—His son, Piero de' Medici inherited neither the good fortune abilities nor popularity of his father to whose station he succeeded as head of the republic of Florence. Though he was educated by the learned Poggio he made no progress in literature tormented with the gout and other diseases he became at an early age a melancholy and peevish cripple and envy at the wealth and power which he possessed having excited the enemies of his family to contrive perpetual plots against him he lingered out a miserable life in superintending affairs beyond his comprehension, and in guarding a painful existence from being terminated by assassination of which he was continually apprehensive. He died in 1492.—The splendour of this family of

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aristocratic merchants was dissipated in Lorenzo de' Medici, the son of Piero who was born in 1449. Some of the fine Heresi of the age were engaged as his tutes, and Pius, prince of Mirandola and the celebrated Foliati were his fellow pupils. His proficiency under such circumstances was creditable to his abilities, and he became distinguished, both as a patron and a cultivator of literature. At the age of 21 he succeeded his father. In his political capacity he acquired the respect of foreign potentates, and particularly of the Turkish sultan Bayazet, but his disputes with pope Sixtus IV exposed him to great personal hazard. A conspiracy was formed by the hereditary enemies of his family the Pazzi, in which the pope and the archbishop of Pisa were confederated the object of which was to assassinate Lorenzo and his brother John de Medici. The attempt was made during the celebration of divine service at church April 26 1478. John fell a victim to this horrible plot but Lorenzo defended himself with such spirit and vigour that he escaped assassination the ruffians who had attempted his life were taken some of his foes were punished with death and others banished from Florence. He subsequently subdued Volterra and having adjusted his disputes with the pope he was at leisure to indulge his taste in schemes for the advancement of learning and the arts, which he prosecuted with a degree of energy and success which have deservedly procured him the title of "Lorenzo the Magnificent." He revived the Academy of Pisa established another at Florence collected a vast treasure of literature and founded a gallery of art where Michael Angelo under his patronage pursued his youthful studies, and improved his taste and skill. He sent John Lascaris to Greece to gather MSS. wherewithal to enrich his library; and by his princely generosity to the learned and his exertions for the improvement of literature he showed himself an emulator of the glory of his grandfather. He died in the zenith of his renown much lamented by the votaries of learning and the arts as well as by his countrymen in 1492. The poetical productions of Lorenzo de' Medici have been repeatedly published the most complete edition being that of the abbe Serassi entitled "Poese del magnifica Lorenz de' Medici," Bergamo 1763, 8vo. These pieces have been translated into English.—*Bug Unit. Rossetti. Life of L. de' Medici.*

MEDINA (Sir JOHN) a portrait painter was the son of a Spanish officer who settled at Brussels, where he was born in 1659 and instructed in painting by Du Chatel. He married young and came to England in 1686 where he obtained much reputation as a portrait painter and then accepted an invitation to settle in Scotland. He was knighted by the duke of Queensberry lord high commissioner, being the last instance of that honour conferred in Scotland as a separate kingdom. He died in 1711 aged fifty-two. Walpole describes his talents as very respectable but although he painted the portraits of most of the Scottish

nobility, he possessed an impediment to riches in a family of twenty children.—His grandson JOHN MEEHAN, also a painter, the last of this name, died in 1796.—Walpole's *Anecdotes*.

MEERMAN (GERARD) a Dutch writer on jurisprudence and literary history. He was born at Leyden in 1722, and at the age of 17 he became an author. Between 1744 and 1747 he made several voyages, on his return from which in 1748, he was appointed pensionary counsellor of the city of Rotterdam, which office he resigned in 1767. In the preceding year he had been made counsellor of the high tribunal of the chancery of Holland and West Friesland and he died at Aix la Chapelle December 15 1771. The emperor of Germany created him a baron of the empire and Louis XV to whom he presented some valuable MSS invested him with the order of St Michael. Meerman possessed an immense and precious collection of printed books and manuscripts which he used in the composition of several valuable works among which may be specified ' Novus Thesaurus Juris civis et canonici,' 1751—54, 7 vols. folio, and " Origines Typographicae," 1765 4to. In the latter production he advocates the claims of Laurence Coster of Haarlem to the invention of printing.—JOHN MEERMAN son of the preceding born in 1753 was early distinguished by a predilection for learning. He studied under Erasmus at Leipsic, afterwards travelled in Saxony and Prussia and completed his education at Leyden where he took the degree of LLD in 1774. He then visited France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, and on his return home he was chosen burgomaster of Leyden. His love of knowledge induced him to resign this situation that he might spend his time at travelling. Under the reign of Louis Buonaparte he was director of the fine arts and of public instruction in the kingdom of Holland and on the union of the country to France, he was made a count of the empire and senator. He died August 19 1815 generally leaving to the city of the Hague the rich library of his father which he had greatly augmented. His published works are numerous including a supplementary volume to his father's ' Thesaurus'; ' The History of William, earl of Holland, and king of the Romans' 5 vols. 8vo ' The Relations of Great Britain and Ireland of Austria, of Prussia and of Sicily,' 1787—94, 5 vols. 8vo ' The Relations of the North and North West of Europe 1800—6 6 vols. 8vo, comprising observations made by the author in his travels.—Burg Unit.

MEHEGAN (WILLIAM ALEXANDER de) a miscellaneous French writer was born at Sallé in the Cevennes, in 1721 of a family of Irish extraction. The delicate state of his health prevented him from adopting the military profession; in which his family distinguished themselves, and he applied himself to the cultivation of literature. He was the author of " Considerations sur les Révoltes des Arts" " L'Origine des Guebres, ou la Religion Na-

tuelle mise en action," " Mémoires de la Marquise de Terville;" " Lettres d'Aspres;" " L'Origine des Progrès et la Décadence de l'Humanité." Berthe's principal work was not published until some time after his death, and was entitled, " Tableau de l' Histoire Moderne," 3 vols. 12mo. It is divided into seven epochs, beginning from the year 1767 and concluding with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. This work is full of pictures, which are sometimes coloured too highly, but it is written in an eloquent and animated style and is commendable on account of its generally philosophical and impartial spirit. Another posthumous work of Méhegan's is entitled " L'Histoire Considérée vis-à-vis la Religion, les Beaux Arts, et l'Etat" 3 vols. 12mo. Méhegan died in January 1766.—Naufrage Frans Now Det. Hist.

MEHUL (STEPHEN HENRY) a celebrated musical composer and member of the Institute of France born at Grive in 1763. He received his first lessons from a blind organist at his native place and became such a proficient that, at the age of 12 he was appointed joint-organist to the abbey of Valdieu. The desire of improving his talents attracted him to Paris in 1779. He there studied with great advantage under Edelmann and afterwards under Gluck and after the departure of the latter for Vienna Mehul presented to the Royal Academy of Music the opera of " Cora et Alonso" but his " Esphrose et Coradis" was first performed at the comic opera, in 1790. This was followed at different periods by " Stratouc," " Irato Joseph" and many other operas besides the ballets of " The Judgment of Paris" " Danomanie" and " Perseus and Andromeda." Mehul was one of the three inspectors of instruction at the Conservatory of Music from its creation in 1795 till its suppression in 1815. He was then appointed superintendent of music at the king's chapel and professor of composition at the Royal School of Music. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1796 and of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1816, and he was also a knight of the legion of honour. He died at Paris October 18 1817. Mehul read before the Institute two reports " Sur l'Etat Actuel de la Musique en France et sur les 1^{re} vaux des Élèves du Conservatoire à Rome. The Danomanie and other productions of this composer have been performed on the English stage and have deservedly attracted the admiration of our dilettanti.—Eng. Univ Mag. Nous des Contours.

MEIBOM (JOHN HEWY) in Latin Mervinus) a celebrated physician was a native of Helmstadt where he was born in 1590. After travelling for improvement into Italy and taking his doctor's degree at Bazel, he returned home and occupied a medical chair at the university of Helmstadt. In 1656 he was appointed physician of Lubeck where he died in 1655. His works are " Arctii Cassiodori Formulae Comitis Architectorum cum Commentariis," 1650, 4to; " De sua sagittaria in re medica et veterina;" " Supradictum Hippo-

treis, Gr. et Lat." with commendations relative to the history of Hippocrates, his diseases, &c. After his death appeared his treatise "De Corvinae, pathologia et inservientia extra Viaria alia."—His son HENRY MANNER also a physician was born at Lübeck in 1638. After travelling for improvement he took his degree of MD and became professor of medicine in the university of Helmstadt. In 1678 he was made professor of poetry and history. He was the author of numerous medical and anatomical dissertations, in which last science he greatly distinguished himself by his investigation of the sebaceous glands and ducts in the eyelids, the valves of the veins, and the papillae of the tongue. He is best known by his historical publications, the principal of which, *Rotum Germanicum tomus tres*, is a collection of writers on German history. He also wrote many pieces concerning the dukes of Brunswick and Lüneburg and in 1687 he published *Ad Saxoniae universitatis primum Historianum Introductio* treating of the works which have been composed on the history of Saxony. Henry Manner died in 1700.—*Haller Bibl. Med. et Antiqu. Mavri.*

MEIBOMIUS (MARCUS) a learned philologist born at Tønning in the duchy of Holstein in 1611. Setting at Stockholm, he acquired the favour of queen Christina whom he inspired with much of the same enthusiasm with respect to the accents which possessed himself. Having prevailed upon his royal mistress to be present at a concert which he proposed to conduct entirely upon the plan of the ancient Greeks, the ill-concealed ridicule of some of the courtiers, at the absurdity of the performance excited her anger so violently that, forgetful of the presence of the sovereign he struck M. Bourdelet a physician who as he fancied encouraged it a violent blow in the face. This indiscretion induced him to quit Sweden for Denmark where he obtained a professorship in the college established for the education of the young nobility at Sorø, was eventually advanced to the rank of a royal counsellor and made president of the customs. His inattention to the duties of his post soon caused his removal on which he repaired to Amsterdam and became historical professor there but lost this appointment also by his pertinacity in refusing to give lessons to the son of one of the principal burgomasters. After visiting France and England Menbomius returned to Amsterdam, and died there in 1711. His principal work is an edition of the seven Greek musical writers, *Anastorgaeus, Euctet, Isocinesches, Alypius, Gaudentius, Bacchus, and Anstides Quintilianus* with an appendix, containing the *De Musica* of Maccus Felix. His other writings are

"Dialogues on Proportions" On the construction of the Trireme Galles of the Ancients; and an edition of *Dioogenes Laertius* 4to. 8 vols.—*Mavri. Hawkins's Hist. of Mus.*

MEIEROTTO (JEAN HENRY LEWIS) born in 1745, at Stargard in Pomerania, where his father was rector of the Calvinist school. He

was first attracted by the study of natural history, but afterwards devoted himself to classical literature. After having studied at Joachim college, Berlin, he obtained the place of sub-librarian in the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder which he left in 1763 to become tutor to the son of a rich financier at Berlin. In 1775 he obtained the first professorship of the college in which he had been educated, and three years after he was appointed rector. He made considerable improvements in the course of study pursued in the institution which he conducted and he was patronised by Frederick the Great and still more warmly by his successor. He died in September 1800. Meierotto published *Ciceronis Vita ex Oratori Scriptis excerpta*, and other works in Latin and in German.—*Bieg Univ.*

MEINERS (CHRISTOPHER) a learned German historian and miscellaneous writer born in the Hanoverian territories in 1747. He studied at Göttingen, where in 1771 he became professor of philosophy and in his turn he very respectfully filled the situation of prorector. He was also an active member of the royal academy of sciences at Göttingen, and the government of Hanover bestowed on him the title of aulic counsellor. He published in conjunction with Spittler *The Historical Magazine* 1791-94 and with Feder he was associated in *The Philosophical Library* 1798-91. The Life of Meiners was but little varied from the regular routine of his college duties and literary studies, except by occasional journeys into different parts of Germany and Switzerland which gave rise to his *Letters on Switzerland* 1784 2 vols. He died in 1810 leaving a multitude of literary productions, a complete list of which may be found in Meissel's *Dictionary of German Writers* and the most important are also enumerated in the annexed authority.—*Bieg Univ.*

MEISSNER (AVGUSTUS THEOPHILUS) a German romance writer was the son of a Saxon quarter master and was born at Besten in Lusatia, in 1753. He studied law and the belles lettres at Leipzig and Wittenberg and after obtaining an office in the chancery became keeper of the archives at Dresden. He commenced his literary career by translating comic operas from the French, and afterwards distinguished himself as a writer of anecdotes, tales, romances &c. In 1785 he obtained the chair of belles lettres at Prague, and twenty years after he was invited to Fulda, to direct the superior schools, when he received the title of counsellor of the prince of Nassau. He died in 1807. Meissner translated Hume's *History of England* into German, 1777 1780, and wrote a number of historical romances and other works. His Sketches have been partly translated into French Danish and Dutch.—*Bieg Univ.*

MEISTER (LEONARD) an undistinguished Swiss writer born in 1762. He was appointed professor of history and morals at the school of arts at Zurich in 1773 and in 1795 he obtained the prebend of St James in that city

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and afterwards other professor. He was secretary to the Helvetic directory at Lausanne, from 1798 to 1800; and he died at Cappel, October 19, 1813. His publications amount to the number of eighty, in the German language. Among the most interesting are "Memoirs for the History of the German Languages and Literature," "The Celebrated Men of Helvetia"; "The illustrious Natives of Zurich"; "Characters of the German Poets," and a "History of Zurich." —*Bug Unv.*

MELA (Pomponius) a geographer who flourished during the first century of the Christian era. Little more is known of him than that he was a native of Spain and the author of a treatise in three books in the Latin language, *De Situ Orbis*, containing a concise view of the state of the world so far as it was known to the ancient Romans. Among the latest and best editions of this work are that of Abt Granovius L Bat 1782 8vo and the very complete one of C H Tschackius Lips 1867 7 vols. 8vo.—*Stoth's Introd in Hist Lit Mervl.*

MELANCTHON (PHILIP) a German divine, who was one of the principal associates of Luther in the reformation of the church. He was the son of an armourer and was born February 16 1497 at Bretten in the palatinate of the Rhine. He studied at the college of Pforzheim where he became acquainted with Reuchlin who in compliance with a frequent custom of the literati of that period gave his young friend the Greekized name of Melancthon having the same signification with that of his family which was Schwartzel or black earth. He afterwards went to the universities of Heidelberg and Tubingen at the latter of which he took the degree of master of arts at the age of sixteen. The following year he commenced doctor and read lectures on the classics. In 1516 he was appointed professor of Greek literature in the university of Wittenberg which situation he held to the end of his life. Here his intercourse with his colleague Luther led to a permanent friendship between them and a similarity of religious sentiment though their personal characters and dispositions were widely different. Melancthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners mildness, and conciliation as Luther was for coarse impetuosity and unbending firmness. In 1519 Melancthon assisted at the conference with Eccluse at Leipzig and in 1527 he visited the Saxon churches under the sanction of the elector and aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. In 1530 the states of the empire being assembled at Augsbourg he made a speech in the presence of the emperor, which for its moderation excited the applause of his opponents. He was employed in drawing up the Augsburg confession and was afterwards accused of having made alterations in it without the consent of other doctors of the reformed church. Such was the opinion entertained of his desire to promote unity among Christians that Francis I invited him to visit his kingdom, for the purpose of settling the religious disputes among his sub-

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patriots. He was also invited to England in the reign of Edward VI, and he had many friends and well-wishers who belonged to the communion which he had forsaken. But his liberality was productive of some inconvenience, by involving him in disputes with the secession of his own party who branded with the names of adiaphorists and intermixists such as were not as obstinately opposed as themselves against all measure of concession or conciliation. These advocates for separation among the most prominent of whom were Flaccus Illyricus and Nicholas Gallo fons as he was of peace, he thought it his duty to combat as long as he lived. His death took place at Wittenberg April 19 1560. The writings of Melancthon consist of numerous theological treatises, notes and commentaries on several of the Greek and Latin classics, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy &c all which were published at Wittenberg in 1580 4 vols. folio. *Tanner's Elagor der H. S. Alten & Gen. Bug.*

MELANDERHIELM or MELANDER (DANIEL) an eminent Swedish astronomer and mathematician born in 1726. He first distinguished himself by a memoir on fluxions, and in 1757 he became assistant to the astronomical professor at Upsal and on the death of his principal succeeded to the chair in 1761. He became a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences and afterwards perpetual secretary of that institution. He was ennobled in 1778 by Gustavus III when his name was changed to Melanderhielm. In 1789 he was made a knight of the polar star and in 1801 a counsellor of the chancery. About the same time he was entrusted by the king to measure a degree of the meridian in Lapland in conjunction with M M Svartberg and Olofsson. He died at Stockholm in January 1816. Besides other works of science he was the author of *Conspicetus Praelectiorum Astronomicarum contumens Fundamenta Astronomiae* Upsal, 1779 2 vols. 8vo, of which he afterwards published a Swedish translation.—*Bug Unv.*

MELAS (M de) an Austrian general who served with distinction in the wars with the French republic. In 1793 and 1794 he was employed as major general and then as lieutenant field-marshall on the Sambre and in the country of Trves. In 1795 he was removed to the army of the Rhine and in March 1796 to that of Italy which he commanded for a short time and afterwards served under different generals, who succeeded him. In 1799 he was at the head of the Austrian army which acted in concert with the Russians under Suvarow. He distinguished himself at the battle of Cassino and was present at those of Trebia and Novi and he beat Champaonnet at Genoa, November 3, and took Com. In 1800 he was less fortunate having lost the battle of Massenza. Though his conduct was censured he was still trusted by his sovereign who appointed him commander in Bohemia and in 1806 he presided at the court of inquiry into the behaviour of Mack relative to the capitulation of

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Urb. General Males died at Prague in 1607
—*Dicit de H M de 1607 S. Regn Univ.*

MELLEAGER, a Greek poet, in the first century before the commencement of the Christian era. He was a native of Gades, and a resident at Tyre; but he died in the Isle of Cos, whether he had removed in the latter part of his life. His compositions, consisting of short pieces or epigrams, are among the most beautiful reliefs preserved in the Greek Anthology and in the ample elegance of their style and sentiment they are finely contrasted with the productions of more recent bards in the same collection. Some of the verses of Melleager have been presented to the public in an English dress, by the rev R. Bland, and others, in *Selections from the Anthology*. —*Biog. Univ.*

MELLETIUS bishop of Lycopolis, in Upper Egypt in the fourth century and the founder of a sect called by his name. He was degraded from his functions by Peter bishop of Alexandria on account of some difference of opinion in regard to the treatment of such members of the church as had swerved during the persecution of Dioclesian. Being supported by a large party he paid little attention to this act of authority and the schism notwithstanding the condemnation of the council of Nice lasted for 150 years.—*Cass. Duper.*

MELLETIUS a modern Greek geographer born at Janina in Epirus, in 1661. His original name was Michael and he took that of Melletius, on assuming the ecclesiastical habit. Having studied at home he was sent by the archbishop of Janina to Venice where he gained a knowledge of the Latin language and literature. Returning to his native place he was made professor in the college of Ephaphamus and he afterwards filled the archiepiscopal sees of Nampactus, of Arts, and of Athens. He died in 1714. His principal work is his *Ancient and Modern Geography* and he also wrote an *Ecclesiastical History*. —*Biog. Univ.*

MELITO bishop of Sardis is the second century cliafy remembered as the author of

An *Apology* for the Christian faith, presented to the emperor Marcus Antoninus, in behalf of the persecuted Christians a part of which is extant. He was also author of several other works, a catalogue of which may be seen both in Eusebius and Jerome.—*Euseb. Hist. Eccles. Ceve. Duper.*

MELISSIUS of Samos, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, flourished about BC. 440. Being appointed by his countrymen to command a fleet, he obtained a great victory over the Athenians. He held that the principle of all things is one and unchangeable that there is neither vacuum nor motion in the universe nor any such thing as production or decay, all apparent changes being only illusions of our senses. Dr. Cadwells who has profoundly discussed this branch of scepticism, in his *Intellectual System*, is of opinion that Melissus understood the term motion meta-physically only, and simply meant that there

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is no such thing in creation as passing from unity to nonentity, and the reverse; which expression expresses much objection attendant on his position respecting motion, understood in its obvious and physical sense.—*Cadwells Int. Sys. Evelyn's Hist. of Philos.*

MELLAN (CLAUDE) a French engraver was born at Abbeville in 1601. He became celebrated for his discovery of a manner of forming a whole head by one line of the graver swelling it in various parts to produce the shade. A head of Jesus Christ, formed of one spiral line beginning at the tip of the nose is the most famous work in this style. Charles II invited him to England but he was too much attached to his own country to leave it. He died at Paris in 1668.—*Stratt. Novo. Dict. Nat.*

MELLI (JOHN) a poet denominated the Sicilian Anacreon born at Palermo in 1746. He was destined for the medical profession and engaged in the requisite studies but the belles lettres had more charms for him than the sciences. He was particularly captivated with Anostro, and at the age of fifteen he published a poem entitled *The gallant Fair*. He took the degree of BM and settled as a physician at Cimai, a village near Palermo but after residing there some years, he returned to Palermo and became professor of chemistry. He died December 20 1815. Among his works are idyls, elegies and canzon, comprised in an edition of his poems, which he published a short time before his death. The city of Palermo proposed during the life of the poet to erect a marble statue in honour of him.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MELMOTH (WILLIAM) an eminent advocate and beucher of Lincoln's Inn was born in 1666. He was the publisher of Vernon's Reports in conjunction with Peter Williams but is now chaly recollect as the author of a pious and popular work, entitled *The great importance of a Religious Life* although not known to be so until the publication of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Of this work more than 100 000 copies have been sold since the death of the author. Mr Melmoth whose conscience was tender even to superstition scrupled taking the oaths at the Revolution but finally complied. He died in 1743.—*Memoirs by his Son*

MELMOTH (WILLIAM) son of the subject of the preceding article was born in 1710. He received a liberal education, but does not appear to have studied at either of the universities. He was bred to the law and in 1756 received the appointment of commissioner of bankrupts, but passed the chief part of his life in comparative retirement at Shrewsbury and Bath. He first appeared as a writer about 1742 in a volume of *Letters*, under the name of Fitzosborne which have been much admired for the elegance of their style, and their calm and liberal if not profound, remarks on various topics moral and literary. In 1747 he followed this production with a translation of the *Letters of Pliny the younger* in 2 vols. 8vo, which has been regarded as one of the happiest versions of a

Latin author in the English language, although somewhat enfeebled by a desire to oblige every trace of a Latin style. He was also the translator of Cicero's treatise, "De Amicitia," and "De Senectute." These he enriched with remarks, literary and philosophical, in refutation of the opposing opinions of lord Shafesbury and Soma Jesuyn, the first of whom maintained that the non-existence of any principle in favour of friendship was a defect in the Christian system, while the second held that very circumstance to form a proof of its Divine origin. His last work was memoirs of his father under the title of

"Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn." Mr Melmoth, who was twice married concluded his moral and exemplary life at Bath in 1799 at the age of eighty nine.

—*Gent Mag.*

MELOZZO (FRANCESCO) an early painter was born at Feltre in 1471. His memory is respected by artists as the inventor of perspective representation and foreshortening on arched roofs and ceilings. A figure of Christ which he painted for the vault of a chapel at Rose is so well foreshortened that it appears to pierce the roof. This painting has been since removed to the palace of the Quirinal, where it is still to be seen. The works of this artist of whose history little is known were frequently to be met with in the Venetian galleries.—*Pilkington*

MELVILLE (Sir JAMES) a statesman and historian, was born at Hall hill in Peshire in 1530 and at the age of fourteen he became page to Mary queen of Scots, then wife to the dauphin of France. Having continued some time in her service he passed into that of the constable Montmorency, who placed great confidence in him. At the end of nine years he went upon his travels, and visited the court of the elector palatine with whom he remained three years and was employed in various negotiations. On the accession of Mary to the throne of Scotland, Melville followed her and was made privy councillor and gentleman of the bed-chamber and continued her confidential servant until her imprisonment in Lochleven castle. He was sent to the court of Elizabeth and maintained correspondences in England in favour of Mary's succession to the English crown. On the discovery of her attachment to Bothwell he remonstrated with her so freely that in order to avoid the effect of her lover's anger he absented himself from court. By Mary he was recommended to her son James VI who on his accession to the throne of England, wished to have him for one of his ministers but Melvil, devoid of ambition preferred living in retirement at his family seat of Hall-hill where he remained until his death in 1606. He left an historical work in manuscript, which lay long unknown in the castle of Edinburgh, but which was published in 1683 under the title of "Memoirs of sir James Melvil, of Hall-hill containing an impartial Account of the most Remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age not mentioned by other

Historians, more particularly relating to the kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the Reigns of queen Elizabeth Mary, queen of Scots, and king James. In all which transactions the author was personally and pathetically concerned." This work contains many important facts not found elsewhere, and is written with much simplicity. His brother also in the service of Mary was most probably the sir Andrew Melvil who was present at her death.—*Melvil's Memoirs. Nashe's Hist. Libr. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

MENNON a Greek historian, who appears to have flourished in the time of Augustus. He wrote a history of the affairs of Heracleum Pontis sixteen books of which were epitomised by Photius. He bears the character of a sensible and perspicuous writer. A Latin translation of his history was published by R. Brett, Oxford 1597.—*Voss Hist Grec*

MENA (don JUAN de) a poet, who has obtained the title of the "Castilian Ennius," and is regarded as one of the greatest geniuses of his age. He was born at Cordova in 1412 and studied at Salamanca after which he went to Italy where reading the works of Dante developed his talent for poetry. His most celebrated work is the "Labymutho," a poem also called "La trecentas Copias," from the number of its stanzas. It is modelled on the Commedia of Dante. Menas was made royal historiographer and died laden with honours and riches, at Gundalaxara, in 1456.

—*Bug. Urdia.*

MENAGE (GILLIS) a distinguished man of letters of the seventeenth century, was born at Angers, August 15 1613 in which city his father was king's advocate. After finishing his early studies with great reputation, he was admitted an advocate himself and pursued his occupation for some time at Paris but disgusted with that profession he adopted the eccentric character so far as to be able to hold some benefices, without care of soul. From this time he dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits and being received into the house of Cardinal de Rets, he soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. He subsequently took apartments in the cloister of Notre Dame and held weekly assemblies of the learned where a prodigious memory rendered his conversation entertaining although pedantic. He was, however, overbearing and opinionative and passed all his life in the midst of petty hostilities. His character of abbe did not render him averse to be thought a man of gallantry, and he was a professed admirer of the celebrated Mademoiselle La Fayette and Servigne, although little to the glory of their reputation. Being in easy circumstances, he was enabled to cultivate letters in the manner most agreeable to himself and to print some of his works at his own expense. He proclaimed himself from being chosen of the French Academy by a witty satire entitled, "Requête des Dictionnaires," directed against the Dictionary of the Academy. He died in Paris, at the age of seventy-nine. Menage was a very various writer in regard both to sub-

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just and language. His principal works are "Dictionnaire Hymenologique, ou Origines de la Langue Françoise," "Origines de la Langue Italienne," "Miscellanies," a collection of pieces in prose and verse; an edition of "Diogenes Laertius, with valuable notes and corrections;" "Remarques sur la Langue Française;" "Anti-Baile, a satirical critique on that author;" "Histoire de Sablé;" "Histoire Muherens Philosoporum" satirical pieces against Montaigne, the Greek professor, Poëtes Latins, Italiennes, Grecques, et Françoises. After his death, a Menagiana was compiled from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c., which is one of the most lively works of the kind and has been several times reprinted.—*Beylie. Mever. Mens. Dict. Hist.*

MENANDER, one of the most celebrated of the Greek comic poets was born at Athens, BC 342. His master in philosophy was Theophrastus and he is represented as possessing every point of a dramatic writer: elegance of language, force and delicacy of sentiment and genuine humour. His attachment to the fair sex and especially his mistress Glycera, was vehement in the extreme, and his address and manners were correspondently soft and luxurious. He composed 108 comedies, of which eight only gained the prize, and he may be esteemed as the first if not the principal author of the new Grecian comedy which if it possessed less wit and fire was superior to the old in delicacy regularity and decorum. A few fragments only remain of the numerous pieces of Meander from whose however Terence is supposed to have copied all his pieces except the Phormio and Hecyra, and consequently that author may enable us to form a tolerably correct notion of the merits of his original. The admiration of this dramatist expressed by Quintilian is very great. He refers his orator to Meander for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression and a general fine feeling of nature, nor is Ovid in more than one passage much less complimentary. He was equally esteemed in his life time even according to Pliny he refused express invitations from the kings of Macedonia and Egypt. He was drowned in the harbour of the Perseus BC 296 having according to some accounts, thrown himself into the water out of mortification at the prize having been unjustly awarded to his rival Philemon. This catastrophe took place in his fiftieth year. The fragments and sentences of Meander were first collected by Morelle Paris, 1553 but the best edition is that of Le Clerc, Amsterdam 1702 to which however should be added the Editions of Dr Bentley printed in 1713 under the name of Philolentulus Lipsiensis.—*Vossi Post Graec.*

MENANDRINO (MAZZILIO), better known by the name of Mazzilio of Padua, the place of his birth was an eminent lawyer of the fourteenth century. He was educated at the university of Orleans, and became counsellor to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, for whom in 1384 he wrote an apology entitled "De-

finans papa, in which he maintained that the pope ought to submit to the emperor in spiritual as well as temporal concerns. This provoked John XXII, at that time pope, that he issued a long decree to refute it, and excommunicated the author in 1387. He was also the author of two treatises, entitled "De Jurisdictione Imperiali in causa matrimonialis," "De Translatione Imperiali." He died at Montematio in 1388 and was considered at Rome as a heretic of the first class.—*Gen. Diet.*

MENARD (Lion) an historical writer was born at Terascon in 1706. He devoted himself to the study of history and antiquities and obtained a place in the Academy of Inscriptions and belles lettres. He died at Paris in 1767. His works are "History of the Bishops of Nismes," 2 vols. 1800 1737 "L'Historie Civile Ecclesiastique et Litteraire de la Ville de Nismes," 7 vols. etc. This is a curious topographical work but is rather too prolix for readers in general. He likewise wrote a romance entitled "Les Amours de Callisthene et d'Arastocis," the chief merit of which is the delineation of Grecian manners. "Mœurs et Usages des Grecs" a work which displays much erudition and was highly popular.

"Pièces Fugitives pour servir à l'Histoire de la France," 3 vols. 4to. In 1750 he published a "Refutation of the Arguments of Voltaire against the authenticity of the Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu." —*Encyclopédie Fran. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL a celebrated rabbi was born in Portugal about 1604. His father was a rich merchant, who suffering greatly both in property and person from the inquisition fled into Holland where his son was educated. At the age of eighteen he was appointed to succeed his tutor Isaac Usish, as preacher and expounder of the Talmud at Amsterdam a post which he occupied with reputation for several years. In 1632 he published in the Spanish language the first part of his work entitled "Concilior" &c. of which the next year a Latin version was printed by Dionythus Vossius, entitled "Concilior sive de Convenientia Locorum & Scripturae que pugnare inter se vidantur opus ex Vetus et Recentioribus omnibus Rabbini magna Industria ac Fide congettum." He also engaged in the printing business, and published three editions of the Hebrew Bible. In the time of Cromwell he came to England and actually obtained for his nation more privileges than they ever before enjoyed in this country. He died at Amsterdam in 1659. His other works are "The Talmud Corrected with Notes" "De Resurrectione Mortuorum" "Exposition de Israel dedicated to the parliament of England in 1650 and object of which is to prove that the ten tribes are settled in Armenia and an "Apology for the Jews" in the English language reprinted in vol. ii of the Phoenix.—*Mever. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

MENCKE (John Bochardt) was born at Leipzig in 1674, and after travelling for improvement in 1699 he was made professor of

history at his native place. He applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, and in 1704 he took the degree of Doctor of Law at Münster; after which he gave lectures in history, and in 1708 he was appointed historiographer and in 1709 counsellor to Frederick Augustus, King of Poland. He died at Leipzig in 1732. His works were, "A Latin Dissertation on the Consecration of Emperors and Empresses, as proved by medals," published at the age of nineteen; a collection of the German historians under the title of "Scriptores rerum Germanicarum speculator Saxoniscorum" 3 vols. fol. 1728-1730 and he also planned and had a share in a German Dictionary of Learned Men, and published an edition of Langlet's "Méthode pour Etudier l'Historie et sur la mort de son père he contrasted the

Leipzig Journal. He was also the author of two Latin declamations, "De Charitatem et Eruditissimo" to which subject he certainly did not justice. They were however read and translated into several languages.—*Mervi.*

MENDANA DE NEYRA (ALVARO) a Spanish navigator and maritime discoverer. He was born in 1541 and the first years of his life passed in obscurity. He went to America with his uncle, who was governor of Lima, and with whose assistance he fitted out an expedition in 1568, and sailed to explore the Pacific Ocean. He discovered the islands of Guadalcanal, St Christopher and Isabela, and returned to Lima in the following year. Having obtained from the Spanish government a fleet to visit Guadalcanal and establish a colony, he sailed again in 1595 but was unable to find out the islands he had before visited. He however made fresh discoveries particularly of the islands of Solomon and the Marquesas de Mendopa. He afterwards discovered an island called Santa Cruz where he attempted to make a settlement, but dying there October 18, 1595 the place was abandoned by his companions.—*Big. Univ.*

MENDELSON (Moysé) a modern Jewish philosophical writer was born at Dessau in Anhalt, in 1729. After he had been educated by his father who was a schoolmaster in humble circumstances, he was obliged at the early age of fourteen to proceed to Berlin where he lived some years in great indigence. At length he got employment as a transcriber of MSS. from a rabbi who at the same time that he afforded him the means of subsistence initiated him into the theology, jurisprudence and scholastic philosophy of the Jews. To this knowledge he added an assiduous study of philosophy and literature in general and formed some strong intimacies among the more cultivated members of his own tribe including the doctors Kisch and Gompertz, by whose encouragement and assistance he attained a competent knowledge of the modern languages, and particularly the English. He soon after obtained the countenance and friendship of the celebrated Lessing of whom he rapidly became the rival and associate. According to Deman he commenced writing in 1758, a brief disser-

tation "On the Formation of the Soul" and a volume of "Philosophical Dialogues," being among the earliest of his publications. These works attained considerable success and were particularly admired for their German style. He then associated himself with Lessing, Bürger, Albit, and Nicolai in conducting a periodical work entitled, "The Library of Belles Lettres," a kind of review which acquired great distinction and formed an epoch in German literature. Various works followed, one of which, "Phaedo or a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul" in the manner of Plato obtained for him the title of Jewish-Socrates. In another entitled "Jerusalem," in which he maintained that the Jews possessed a revealed law but not a revealed religion, and that opinions are not subjects of revelation exposed him to much animadversion both from Jewish rabbis and Christian divines. Among others the celebrated Lavater the physiognomist, entered the field against him to whom he published in reply

A Letter remarkable for its pathetic remonstrance and calm, dispassionate reasoning. With similar energy he refuted an attack by Jacobs on the reputation of his deceased friend Lessing an effort which from the weakness of his nervous system and extreme aversion to controversy agitated his spirits so highly that fits and other symptoms of mental disorder were the unhappy consequence. He died in 1785 aged fifty-seven esteemed by persons of the most opposite opinions, on account of the excellence of his character and philosophical mildness of his disposition. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "An Essay on the Evidence in Metaphysical Science," "Morning Hours, or Discourses on the Existence of God," a German translation of "The Psalms of David" and a Commentary on part of the Old Testament.—*Rev. Cyclop. Monthly Mag.*

MENDEZ (Moysé) an English poet, was born in London, of Jewish parentage and was educated at Oxford where he was created M.A. in 1750. He wrote the Chaplet and other popular musical entertainments, and several poems. He died in 1759 leaving property amounting to one hundred thousand pounds.—*Biog. Dens.*

MENDIL PINTO (FERDINAND) a celebrated traveller was a native of Portugal. In 1557 he embarked in a ship bound for the Indies but in the voyage it was attacked by the Moors who carried it to Mocha and sold Ferdinand for a slave. After various adventures, he arrived at Ormuz, whence he proceeded to the Indies and returned to Portugal in 1558. He published a curious account of his travels, which has been translated into French and English. Mendes Pinto, from his excessive credulity has been classed with our English Sir John Mandeville, and both are now chiefly quoted as recording personal adventures and observations, mixed up and debased by easy belief and extravagant fiction.—*Dict. Hist.*

MENDOZA (JOHN CONEALIS) an Augus-

descender of the governors of China, was sent ambassador to the emperor of China in 1580. He was made successively bishop of Liapet, in Italy, of China, in New Spain; and of Pagan in the West Indies. He was the author of "A History of China," which has been translated into several languages. The title of the French edition will give some idea of the work. The History of the Great Kingdom of China, in the East Indies in two parts the first containing the antiquity, antiquity, fertility, religion, ceremonies, sacrifices, kings, magistrates, manners, customs, laws, and other memorable things of the said kingdom; the second, three voyages to it in 1577, 1579 and 1581 with the most remarkable rarities either seen or heard of there, together with an itinerary of the New World and the discovery of New Mexico in 1583.—*Dicit His Ges Dicit.*

MENEALAUS a native of Alexandria a celebrated mathematician flourished under the reign of the emperor Trajan. We are informed by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that he made astronomical observations at Rome in the first year of Trajan. He composed three books

On Spheres, or spherical figures which have been transmitted to us through the medium of the Arabic language. The first Latin version was edited by father Merseus at Iara, in 1664 and the treatise in Arabic is inserted by father Labbe in his *Nov. Catal. Manuscriptorum*. He is thought to be the same Menelaus whom Plutarch has introduced in his dialogue *De Facie que in Orbe Lunae apparet*—*Fabriac Bibl. Graec. vol. ii. lib. iii. cap. v.* act 17

MEVES-RIFR. (JOHN BAPTIST le) an antiquary was born at Dijon in 1664 and became secretary of the chamber king's counsellor and provincial comptroller of the artillery for the duchy of Burgundy. He was the author of two works entitled *Medailles, Monume[n]ts, et Monumens Antiques d'Imperatrices Romaines*, 1680 fol. *Medailles illustres des Anciens Emperours et Imperatrices de Rome*, 1682 neither of which is now held in much estimation. He died in 1684. There was also another Le MENESTRAK CLAUX also of Dijon, and an antiquary who was keeper of the Barberini museum. He was the author of *Symbolica Diana Ephemeris Status explicatio*, 1657 4to.—*Mores.*

MENESTRIER (CLAUDE FRANCOIS) a French jesuit of the seventeenth century known as the author of a curious treatise on music as connected with the drama entitled, *Des Representations en Musique Anciennes et Modernes*. This work contains many interesting particulars with respect to the state of the science among the ancient Hebrews, and traces the introduction of dramatic music into Europe to the era of the crusades when the author asserts it was first made use of by pilgrims returning from Palestine in a kind of religious interlude then frequent among them. This book appeared in 1681, and was followed in the subsequent year by an essay on *Ballets Anciens et Modernes*. Menestrier died in 1705.—*Mores.*

MENGOLI (PATER) an able mathematician of the sixteenth century, but the place and date of his birth are unknown. He was appointed professor of mechanics in the college of nobles at Bologna, in which situation he acquired great credit. His works are *Vita Mengoli ad Mathematicas omnes*; "Refractione à parabolico Sole"; "Circulo"; "Spiralibus de Musica"; "Nova Quadratura Arithmetica seu de additione Fractorum Arithmeticae rationales Elementa"; "Arithmeticae ratio"; and *Geometrum Speciosum Elementa* which is an essay upon infinitesimal numbers containing the same signs as some of those of Leibnitz. Mengoli was living in 1678.—*Mores. Note. Diet. His.*

MENGUS (ANTONIO RAPHAEL) a distinguished modern painter who was a native of Bohemia. His first instructions in the art in which he excelled were derived from his father who was painter to the king of Poland; he then went to Rome where he improved his taste by viewing the relics of ancient art, and added to his skill by the careful study of the best productions of the great masters of the Italian school. He obtained the patronage of Charles III king of Spain for whom some of his principal works were executed. His death took place at Rome in 1779 in the fifty third year of his age. Mengus exercised his pen as well as his pencil and his writings, consisting of essays, letters on taste on painters and the philosophy and progress of the arts, were published collectively at Parma 1780 2 vols. 4to and there is an English translation in 2 vols. 8vo. Many of the pictorial works of this painter are in England among which may be particularized the altar piece of All Souls college Oxford.—*Bibl. Univ. Bryn.*

MENINSKI or MENIN (FRANCIS) FRANCIS A KIEZNIKIER a celebrated Orientalist was born in Lorraine in 1623 and studied at Rome under the learned jesuit Gratiang. At the age of thirty he accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople and applying himself to the study of the Turkish language he became first interpreter to the Polish embassy at the Porte and soon after he was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to that court. He became naturalised in Poland and added the termination *ski* to his family name of Menius. In 1661 he became interpreter of the Oriental languages at Vienna, and was intrusted with several important commissions. In 1669 going to visit the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, he was created a knight of that order and on his return to Vienna, he was created one of the emperor's council of war. His principal work was his *Thesaurus Linguarum Orientium* published at Vienna in 1690. A new edition of this valuable work was begun in 1780, but remains still unfinished. His other works were in controversy with J. B. Podesta. Oriental professor at Vienna. Meninski died at Vienna in 1698.—*Bibl. Diet. Nov. Eng. Diet.*

MENIPPUS a cynic and disciple of the second Menodorus, was a native of Gadara, in Palestine. His writings were cloudy of a ludicrous and satirical kind insomuch that he

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is styled by Lacaze "the most marching of the cynics," and the same author in two of three of his dialogues, introduces him as the vehicle of his own sarcasm. It appears that his satire were composed in prose, on which account those of Vervu were denominated Monippian and for the same reason that of Satyre Minimpia was given in France to the celebrated piece written in France against the faction of the League. Monippus is said to have hanged himself, in consequence of being robbed of a large sum of money. He had been originally a slave but purchased his freedom, and was made a citizen of Thebes. No part of his works is now extant.—*Brucker's Mores.*

MENNES (or JONES) an English poet and wit of the seventeenth century. He was by profession a naval officer and was a native of Sandwich in Kent. He received a university education having studied at Corpus Christi college Oxford. In the reign of Charles I he received the honour of knighthood and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy; he had also the command of a ship of war but being a royalist he was removed from his station in the civil war. On the restoration of Charles II sir John Mennes again became comptroller of the navy was appointed governor of Dover castle and attained to the rank of admiral. His poetical productions are comprised in a small volume entitled *Mosaicum Delicium or the Muses Recreation* printed in 1656. He died in 1671.—*Campbell's Spa. of Brit. Poets.*

MENNO SIMONSON a heterodox divine of the sixteenth century founder of the sect of Mennonites or Dutch anabaptists. He was born in 1505 in the province of Friesland and entered into holy orders among the Catholics. Having adopted some of the tenets of the first reformers, and collected followers among the disciples of Münster Stork and other German fanatics he reduced their mysticism and extravagance to some kind of system, and formed a party in the Protestant church, which has preserved his name from oblivion. He died in the duchy of Holstein in 1561. The modern Mennonites, who are found chiefly in Holland and in Switzerland are favourably distinguished society for their industry and purity of manners though they still retain a degree of mysticism in their religious opinions and practices.—*Mosheim's Diet. Hist.*

MENOCHIO (Jacopo) a learned jurist, was born at Pavia, and in 1555 he became professor of civil law in the university there. In 1560 he was invited by Emanuel Phalibert duke of Savoy to his newly erected university of Mondovi; and six years afterwards he removed to Padua, as first professor of common law which post he changed for the chair of civil law. He died in 1597. His works are still used by many lawyers, particularly his treatise *De tactis et ambiguis Conventions* book, " and *De Competenti situum volumen*, which are much esteemed. He was considered the first doctor of his time both in civil and canon law.—*Thiessius.*

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MENOCHIO (JOHN STEPHENS) a learned jurist, son of the preceding, was born at Pavia, in 1574. At the age of seventeen, he entered the society of Jesus, and having completed his academical course, he was chosen professor and was afterwards raised to the most considerable posts of the society in the colleges and provinces of Italy. He died at Rome in 1656. His principal works were, *Hieropithecus seu Institutiones Politicae & Sacrae Scripturae de promptis lib. iii.* " *Institutiones Economicae ex Sacris Litteris de promptis lib. n.* " *De Republica Hebreorum lib. viii.* and *Brevius Explicatio sensus Literarum totius Scripturae.* These are much esteemed for their extensive knowledge and solid learning particularly the latter which is distinguished for its perspicuity and judgment. Menochius was also the author of

A History of the Life of Jesus Christ
A Sacred History founded upon the Acts of the Apostles, *Dissertationes* on different Subjects in six volumes a treatise *On the Christian Economy &c—*Laudis Hist. de la Lit. de l'Italie. Moreli. Nouv. Diet. Hist.**

MENOU (JAMES FRANCIS baron de) a French revolutionary general who also figured as a politician. He was deputy from the nobility of Tournai to the states general and was one of the first of his order who entered into the chamber of the commons. He united himself with the faction of the duke of Orleans and the Jacobins, and took every occasion to manifest his hostility to the clergy. In 1792 he was employed as marshal of camp at Paris and on the 10th of August he was second in command of the troops of the line. In 1793 he was sent against the insurgencts of La Vendée as general-in-chief when he was beaten by La Rochefoucauld and displayed such glaring incapacity that he was superseded and returned to Paris. Having the command of a division in May 1793 he defended the National Convention against the Jacobins, but on a subsequent occasion the obliquity of his conduct exposed him to a decree of accusation as a traitor to the Convention he was however acquitted. In May 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt as general of a division, in which post he displayed talents as well as bravery. But his behaviour indicated the same deficiency of principle by which he had been previously influenced. After the flight of Buonaparte he turned Mahometan, for the sake of obtaining in marriage the daughter of the keeper of the baths of Rosetta who was very rich. He submitted to the peculiar rites of Islamism and called himself Abdallah James Menou. Kleber being assassinated he assumed the chief command and opposed, with vigour, the English under Abercromby but he was at length obliged to capitulate. He returned to France in May 1802 and was well received by Buonaparte who appointed him governor of Piedmont. He was afterwards sent in a similar character to Venice, and he died there August 13 1810.—*Diet. des H. M. du 18me S. Eng. Univ.*

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MINTCHIKOF (ALEXANDER) a Russian statesman and general, was the son of two poor peasants, vassals of the monastery of Cosmopoli. At the age of thirteen he went to Moscow, and was employed by a pastry cook to cry his wares about the street. In this situation he attracted the notice of the czar Peter I by the peculiarity of his cry. He entered into conversation with him and was so much pleased with him that he ordered him to come to court, where he soon distinguished himself by his quickness, and the czar took him to serve about his person. He was next enlisted in Le Fort's company of soldiers, and the czar gave him the post of groom of the bed chamber. He further distinguished himself with the latter by using all his efforts to forward the new city of Petersburg, and he was next made governor of the province of Ingria, with the title of prince, and the rank of major-general. He was the companion of Peter in his travels and on several occasions he personated the czar who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII of Sweden Mintchikof was the conqueror of Meyerfeldt, a general of that monarch; he also distinguished himself at Lesman in 1708 and at the battle of Poltava. He became master of great wealth, but on Peter's instituting a court of inquisition to search into the abuses of the administration he did not escape and was obliged to pay a heavy fine. On the death of Peter in 1725 Mintchikof chiefly contributed to the elevation of the empress Catharine I in consequence of which he enjoyed great power during her reign and in the event of her death he took measures to secure the crown to Peter Alexeievitch on condition that he should marry his eldest daughter. The family of Dolgorouki, however jealous of his power and masters of the inclinations of the young emperor procured an order for his arrest, and he was exiled to his estate of Rennsburg. He departed with a splendid train and all the marks of his dignity, which imprudence still further irritated his enemies and he was overtaken by an order to carry him to Siberia. He was confined at Betsoff on the banks of the Oby where a wooden hut was assigned for his dwelling with a daily allowance of ten rubles. He supported the hardships of his situation with great courage, and even saved enough from his allowance to build a wooden church. He died of a fit of apoplexy two years after his banishment, November 1739. His children were recalled by the empress Anne and were restored to an honorable rank in society.—*Manichev : Mavrovi. Med Univ. Hist. Mavri.*

MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN) a German naturalist of the seventeenth century who was a native of Furtwauk. His soul in the cause of science induced him to travel into various regions of the globe, and on his return to Germany he became a member of the society of critical investigation of nature Societas Naturae Curiosorum, in whose transactions a great many of his observations are recorded. He

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also published, "Index novissim Florastris," 1696, folio. "The Natural History of Bengal," 4 vols. folio, a work on Chinese chronology; and another on the botany of Japan. Mentsel died in 1701 aged seventy-nine.—*Dart. Big. Ura.*

MENZINI (BENEDETTO) an Italian poet who was a native of Florence. He entered into the church and obtained the canony of St Angelo in Picena. His productions comprise almost every species of poetry except that of the drama. The best of his works are "Il Paradiso terrestre," and his sonnets. Menzini who was a member of the Arcadian society and the Ornean academy died in 1704 at the age of fifty-eight. His "Art of Poetry" and some of his sonnets, have been translated into English.—*Dart. Zeyf.*

MERCALI (MICHAEL) a physician and naturalist was born in 1541 at St Miniato in Tuscany and was the son of an eminent physician. On taking his degree in the university of Pisa, he went to Rome where he became superintendent of the garden of the Vatican. He was in favour with popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V the latter of whom made him apostolical protonotary and sent him into Poland with cardinal Hippolito Aldobrandini. He also gained the esteem of Clement VIII who made him his first physician, and he received various marks of favour from the emperor the king of Poland and Ferdinand grand duke of Tuscany who gave him letters of nobility. Mercali died in 1593 in the arms of his friend St Philip Neri. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Ophthalmic of Rome another On the Plague on the Malaria and on the Gout and Palsy. He also made a description of the subjects of natural history in the Vatican Museum formed under the auspices of Gregory XIII and Sixtos V this he divided into ten classes, corresponding to the cabinets of the museum. His manuscript remained in the hands of Carlo Dati at Florence until the time of Clement XI who caused it to be published in 1717 when it was edited by his first physician Lancisi with the title of "Metallotheca opus Posthumus Authoritate et Munificentia Clementis XI Pont. Max. e Lenebris in Locum edictum etc.—Tirshack. Egy Diet. Hist. Med.

MERCATOR (GERARD) a cosmographer and mathematician of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ruremond in the Netherlands, and was distinguished for his close application to study which he is said to have prospected so assiduously as scarcely to allow himself time for eating and sleeping. He published a work on chronology atlases, and geographical tables besides treatises on philosophy and divinity. He also constructed celestial and terrestrial globes and mathematical instruments. He died in 1594, aged eighty two. The nautical chart, usually termed "Mercator's Projection," from its having been first published by this geographer seems to have been the invention of Edward Wright, an Englishman.—*Martin's Big Phœnix.*

MERCATOR (NICHOLAS) or Nicholas

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Huyghens an eminent mathematician born in Holstein, about 1630. He received a liberal education and attained a considerable knowledge of mathematical science but he displayed his talents rather in the improvement and adaptation of the discoveries of others than in any original inventions. He held a correspondence with his learned contemporaries in England, Denmark and Italy and having been invited to this country he came hither and died here in 1694. Mercator was the author of 'Logarithmotechnia', 1668 4to,

'Institutionum Astronomiarum libri II' 1676 8vo and other works. He is charged with having appropriated to himself Dr Wall's mode of demonstrating the quadrature of the hyperbola as he adopted without acknowledgement the principles laid down by that mathematician in his 'Opus Arithmeticum' — *Idem.*

MERCIER (BARTHÉLOMEW) known by the appellation of the abbé de St Léger an ingenious writer on bibliography and literary history. He was born at Lyons in 1736 and adopting the ecclesiastical profession he entered into the congregation of St Geneviève to which society he became librarian. Louis XV bestowed on him the abbey of St Léger at Soissons. His publications are a 'Supplement to Prosper Marchand's History of Printing,'

'Bibliotheque de Romains traduits du Grec' 12 vols. 8vo "Observations sur l'Essai d'un Projet de Catalogue de Bibliotheque" "Lettres sur diverses editions rares du xvme Siecle" 8vo &c. His death took place in 1799.—*Distr. Hist. Bug. Univ.*

MERICIUS (JONAS) a learned Hebrew critic of the sixteenth century. He was born at Uzes in Languedoc and was destined for the profession of jurisprudence. He relinquished the studies in which he was at first engaged to devote himself to divinity and the Oriental languages, in which he became such a proficient that, on the death of Vatablus, he was appointed to succeed him as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College at Paris. During the civil wars in France he retired to Venice and returning with a design to publish the learned works which he had composed he died at Uzes in 1572. His works, consisting chiefly of commentaries on the books of the Old Testament drawn from the writings of the Jewish Rabbis were published by his son, 'Tiersier Eliezer de H. S.'

MERCURIALIS (JEROME) an eminent Italian physician; born at Perugia in 1530. He studied at Padua, and having taken the degree of M.D. returned to his native place and engaged in medical practice. In 1563 he was sent on a mission to the pope when he was induced to remain at Rome, and reside with cardinal Alessandro Farnese. In 1569 he removed to Padua, to take the medical chair in that university whence he was invited to Bologna in 1577 and five years after to Pisa. In the latter part of his life he retired to Perugia, and died there November 1606. His writings are numerous, consisting chiefly of works on the practice of medicine. In 1606 were pub-

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lished at Venice 'Opuscula varia et selecta J. Mercurialis, non comprehensa vols. nonne' including a treatise 'De Aria-Gymnastica' 'Consilium de Ratone Discendi Medicinam' &c. He published an edition of the works of Hippocrates Venice 1588.—'Natura Hutchensis' Bug. Med.

MERJIAN (SYBILLA) an eminent naturalist and artist, was the daughter of Matthew Merrian an engraver and topographer known by a topographical work printed in Germany in 31 vols. folio. Sybilla was placed under the tutition of Abraham Mignon and soon learned to paint insects, fruit, and flowers with great beauty, and at the same time she applied her self to the study of natural history and of the Latin language. She married Adriaen Grisaf a painter and architect of Nuremberg but household duties did not prevent her from continuing her studies and in 1679 and 1683 she published her 'History of the Insects of Europe.' In 1698 she went to Surinam for the purpose of drawing from nature the insects and reptiles with which that country abounds. On her return she presented her drawings to the magistrates of Amsterdam who placed them in the Stadt-house where they still remain. She is also author of a work 'On the Generation and Metamorphosis of the Insects of Surinam.' This industrious female artist died in 1717 leaving two daughters one of whom Donotha, added a third part to her mother's history of European Insects. D'Argenville 'Histoire Bug. Bug.'

MERLIN (AMAROSE) a British writer who flourished about the latter end of the fifth century. The accounts we have of him are so mixed up with fiction that to disentangle his real life from the mass would be impossible. He was supposed to be an enchantor and a prophet and to have been begotten by an incubus. He is also said to have foretold the arrival and conquests of the Saracens. Instead of dying it was supposed that he fell into a magic sleep from which after a long period he would awake and to that fable Spenser alludes in his 'Faery Queen.' Certain extravagant prophecies, and other ridiculous works have been ascribed to Merlin and some authors have taken the trouble to write commentaries on them. In the British Museum is 'Le Compte de la Vie de Merlin et de ses fons et Compte de ses Propheties' 2 vols. folio on vellum without date or place. We have also 'The Life of Merlin surnamed Ambrosius' by T. Heywood.—'Writings & Bust of Poetry Teacher Spenser's Faery Queen Macpherson's Andrew of Wistow.'

MERLIN (JAMES) a learned French priest of the sixteenth century was a native of Langres, and studied at the university of Paris where he took the degree of D.D. in 1499. He was rector of the parish of Montargis, and canon of Notre Dame at Paris. He used so much freedom in denouncing against the reformed religion, and against the countries who were supposed to be favourable to it, that Francis I caused him to be arrested and committed prisoner to the castle of Louvre in 1537.

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He was enlarged but banished to Nantes, whence he was permitted to return in 1530 and was made vicar-general to the archbishop of Paris. He died in 1561. He published A Collection of the Councils " and was the first who ventured to defend Osius when publishing his works, which he did in an apology prefixed to them. He also published The Works of St Poucain, " The Works of Peter of Blois and The Works of Richard de St Victor —Dspns. Mours. Novis. Dct. Hst.

MERRET (Cassitorius) an English physician and naturalist of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Winchcombe in Gloucestershire and studied at Oxon college Oxford where he took the degree of MD. He settled as a medical practitioner in London and became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and he was also an early member of the Royal Society in the scientific researches of which learned body he took an active interest, prosecuting in conjunction with Boyle and others, experiments calculated to throw light on various subjects of physical inquiry. He was the author of Pinax Rerum naturae Britannicarum, 8vo, a collection of charters, &c of the college of Physicians, and a tract against the apothecaries in their disputes with the college. Dr. Merret died in 1691 aged eighty-one —Pulteney's Sketches of the Progress of Botany.

MERRICK (JAMES) an English divine and poet whom Bishop Lowth calls one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars was born in 1720 and educated at Heading school whence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford where he took his degrees, and became fellow in 1744. He entered into orders but seldom preached, being subject to acute pain in his head, and frequent debility. He died at Reading in 1769. He was the author of numerous prose works and poems the principal of which are, A Translation of Lyphius' Dorus, A metrical Version of the Psalms

Poems on sacred Subjects A Letter on the Composition of Greek Indexes Annotations on the Gospel of St John

Annotatio on the Psalms," Dissertation on the ninth of Proverbs, 4to, A Metrical divine Essay &c Several of his poems are in Doddsley's Collection.—Gen. Biog. Dict.

MERRY (ROMAN) an English author of the last century, born in 1755 at London where his father was a merchant. From Harrow grammar school he proceeded to Christ's college, Oxford, and on quitting the university became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, with a view of making the law his profession but soon taking a disgust to the study he gave it up, and entered the army. The service did not, however prove more congenial to his taste, he therefore parted with his commission in the Guards, and after slogging for some time the character of a wit and man of fashion about town, went to Italy. Here he became a member of the Della Cruscan academy at Florence, and carried on for some time a poetical correspondence in the

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English newspaper, under the signature of that society which at length became the object of the caustic satire of Gifford, in his well known Barred and Mewred.¹⁵ Mr Merry in 1791 married Miss Bruton, elder sister to the present countess dowager of Craven an actress of considerable talent and great personal attractions. He afterwards sailed with his wife to America, where the latter continued to perform, and was a great favourite. Although the poetry of Mr Merry and of the Della Cruscan school, as it was termed obtained a temporary popularity yet, after the severe exposure of the affected sentimentality which was its essence, by the satirist alluded to, it sank at once into oblivion nor have his dramatic attempts been much more successful. These latter consist of Lorenzo a tragedy Fenton, " The Magician no Conjuror and Ambitious Vengeance." His death took place in 1796. —Gent Mag.

MERSENNE (MARIN) better known by his Latin denomination Marinus Mersenne a French author of great learning and deep research born in September 1588 at Oye in the province of Maine. From the college of La Fleche where he received the rudiments of education in company with Descartes he removed to that of the Sorbonne; and in 1611 became a member of the order of Friars Minor at Nevers where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the study of divinity and Oriental literature. Father Mersenne kept up a constant correspondence with many learned men of the age as well Frenchmen as foreigners, especially with his former friend and schoolfellow Descartes who consulted him generally with respect to his own publications. He was passionately fond of music and in his Harmonie Universelle printed in folio at Paris in 1636 as well as in a tract

De Sonorum Naturâ, enters very deeply and scientifically into the nature and properties of sound and gives the results of several curious experiments in acoustics, made by him for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of harmony. He is also celebrated for the discovery of what he calls the curve roulette (the cycloid) which gained him great credit, and he was particularly happy in suggesting as well as resolving many interesting and ingenious questions. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of Questions in Genesia celestium, 1663, Paris Les Questions physico-Mathematica, 4to, 2 vols, "La Virtute des Sciences," "Impiety of Devils refuted, 8vo 3 vols, "The Sphere of Melancholia," "Learned Recreations" &c. He died of an abscess in the side in July 1648.—Neas. Diet. Hst.

MERTON (WALTER de) a learned and accomplished prelate of the thirteenth century, descended from the place of his birth a village in Surrey. He received a classical education at a religious house in the neighbourhood, where he afterwards took the vows, and becoming distinguished both by his learning and

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greenability, rose through several ecclesiastical offices of weight and importance till, in 1528, he was advanced to the post of chaplain of England. The successful intercession of the baron removed him from his situation before the approach of the same year. Three years afterwards he was reinstated in his office; and in 1526 commenced the foundation of a college still called after his name in the university of Oxford; this edifice was ten years in building, and in the year of its completion its founder was installed in the see of Rochester. He presided over that diocese however little more than two years, dying before the expiration of 1527.—*Bug. Brit.*

MERULA (*Graecus*) a critic and historian, was a native of Alessandria in Italy and his family name was Medina. He acquired much reputation for his classical knowledge and passed the greatest part of his life in teaching the languages and rhetoric at Vence, Milas, and Pavia. He died at Milan in 1494. His works are *Antiquitates Vicentiorum sive de Gestis ducum Mediolanensium*, written in an elegant style, but not without many errors; *A Description of Monestat*, and of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius; and a small historical tract entitled, "Bellum Scodense," describing the siege of Scutari by the Turks in 1674. He also gave editions of Cato L'arre, Columelli and Palladius collectively of Plautus, Juvenal, Martial Ausonius, and the Decimationes of Quintilian. He translated from the Greek of Xiphilinus the lives of Trajan, Nerva, and Adria which were mock-commanded by Graecus. He had many disputes with contemporary writers, and degraded himself by the acrimony and violence of his language.—*Vetus Hist. Let. Tira. buch.*

MERULA (PAUL) an historian was born at Duct in 1558. He travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and England and on his return he was appointed successor to the celebrated Lipsius in the chair of history at Leyden. He died at Rostock in 1607. He published 'The Fragments of Xenus, with a Commentary,' *Enteropae*; 'The Lives of Eusebius and Jerome,' *Cosmographia*; a 'Treatise on Law,' and a 'Treatise on Hunting.' After his death were published, "P. Merula Opera-vana postuma," 1694.—*Mores.*

MERENGUY (FRANCOIS PHILIP) a French abbe, was born at Beauvais in 1677 and for several years taught the classics and rhetoric at his native place. He was then sent for to Paris, to preside over the rhetorical class in the college of Beauvais, and was chosen confessor to Collin, and made catchet of the pensioner for whom he drew up his 'Exposition of Christian Doctrine.' He excited the displeasure of the court, by his vehement opposition to the constitution Unigenitus, in consequence of which he was obliged to relinquish his situation and withdraw into priory. He died in 1702. His works are, "Traité de l'Ancien Testament, 10 vol. folio;" "Notes on the New Testament,"

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Exposition sur le Baptême; "La Constitution Unigenitus, avec des Remarques." He was also concerned in compiling "The Lives of the Saints," edited by the abbot Coquer; and was employed in the Musæu of Paris.—*Mœst. Diet. Hist.*

MESMER (FRANCOIS ALEXANDRE) a German physician author of the famous doctrine of animal magnetism, called also Mesmerism. He was born at Memmingen in Swabia, in 1734. He first made himself known in 1766 by the publication of a thesis, "De Planetary influxo" in which he maintained that the heavenly bodies exercised an influence on the bodies of animals, and especially on the nervous system, by means of a subtle fluid diffused through the universe. But this whimsical association of the Newtonian philosophy with the reveries of astrologers being no abstruse for general reception he added the notion of curing diseases by magnetism, and went to Vienna to put his ideas in practice. Father Hell had previously performed some supposed cures by the application of magnets, and he considering Mesmer as a rival, charged him with borrowing or rather stealing his invention. The new empiric thought it prudent, therefore to renounce the use of common magnets, and declare that his operations were conducted solely by means of the magnetism peculiar to animal bodies. He had little success at Vienna, and his applications to the academies of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, and the Royal Society of London were treated with neglect. After an abortive attempt to cure mademoiselle Parades, a celebrated blind musician by the exercise of his art Mesmer quitted Vienna for Paris in 1778. There he for some time in vain endeavoured to attract the notice of men of science, but at length he succeeded in making a convert of M. Deslon who, from being his pupil, became his rival and with whom he soon quarrelled and represented him as an impostor [see Deslon (C)]. Mesmer had the impudence to demand from the French government the gift of a castle and estate as a reward for his pretended discoveries, and what is not a little extraordinary the baron de Breteuil seems actually to have carried on a sort of negotiation with this daring pretender offering him a large pecuniary reward, if he would establish what he termed a magnetic bed and instruct three persons, chosen by government, in his manner vivre. This latter condition induced him to reject the proposal and he removed with some credulous patients to Spa. A subscription was opened to induce him to return to Paris, and reveal the principles of his professed discovery. He consequently went thither gained a number of proselytes, among whom was La Fayette and he pocketed 540,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the academy of Sciences, to investigate the pretensions of Mesmer, and the result of their inquiry appeared in an admirable memoir drawn up by M. Bailly which completely exposed the fallacy of animal magnetism and the quackery of

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his mother. He afterwards resided some time in England under a forged name and then removed to Germany; and in 1739 published a new exposition of his doctrine, which attracted no notice. He died at his native place in 1815. He was the author of "Mémoires de F. A. Mesmer; ou ses Découvertes" and other papers.—*Bug Uss.*

MESMES (JOHN ARREY de) count d'Avranches and marquis of Givry was ambassador extraordinary to Venice from 1671 to 1674 and the next year was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Nijmegen. He was next appointed ambassador to Holland where he formed the truce with Spain, by which Luxembourg was given up to France. In 1689 he visited James II while in Ireland in the same capacity. He then visited Sweden and assisted in settling the preliminances of the peace of Ryswick. He went again to Holland but returned at the renewal of the war and died at Paris in 1709. His "Letters and Negotiations" were published in six volumes 12mo, in 1714.—*Moreri, Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MESTON (WILLIAM) a burlesque poet was born at Midmar in Aberdeenshire about 1688 and was educated at Aberdeen after which he became tutor to the young earl Marischal and his brother and was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marshal's college which situation he lost in 1715 by joining the Pretender. He subsequently made several attempts at school-keeping which his imprudent and convivial disposition rendered abortive, and he subsisted upon the bounty of his different friends until his death in 1745. He was the author of the burlesque poems entitled "Mother Grim's Tales," and of some Latin poems of inferior merit. Some of his pieces are in the style of Butler whom he imitated rather servilely. Meston was one of the best classical scholars of his time as well as an able mathematician.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MEI ASTASIO (Pirriro) a celebrated Italian lyric and dramatic poet was born at Rome in 1682 of parents in humble life originally of Assisi, whose names were Trapassi. At the age of ten he was in the habit of repeating extemporary verifications in the streets of Rome where he attracted the attention of the celebrated jurist Gravina who undertook to educate him in his own profession, and who on taking him, changed his name from Trapassi to Metastasio. At fourteen he produced his tragedy of "Giosuè," which so pleased his patron, that he took him to Naples where he contended with, and excelled some, of the most celebrated improvisatori of Italy. He still, however, continued his study of the law and with a view to the only two channels of government which prevail at Rome also assumed the minor order of priesthood whence his title of alio. In 1718 death snatched away his benefactor who bequeathed to him the whole of his personal property amounting to 15,000 scudi. Of a liberal and hospitable disposition he gradually made away with this provision, and resolved to apply more closely to law. He accordingly repaired to Naples to

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study for that purpose, but becoming acquainted with, and greatly annoyed—indeed by Brignacelli, usually called the Romanina, the most celebrated actress and singer in Italy, he no longer contended with his genius, but gave himself up entirely to harmony and poetry. The extraordinary success of his first opera, "Gli Orti Esperidi" confirmed him in this resolution and joining his establishment to that of the romanesca and her husband, in a short time he composed three new dramas "Cato in Utica," "Ene," and "Semiramide." He followed these with several more of still greater celebrity until his fame exceeding beyond the Alps, in 1730 he received and accepted an invitation from the court of Vienna to take up his residence in that capital as censor to the imperial laureat, Apostolo Zeno, whom he ultimately succeeded. The life of Metastasio henceforward presented a calm uniformity for upwards of half a century during which period he retained the favour of the imperial family undiminished; his extraordinary talents being admirably seconded by the calm tenor of his private character and avoidance of court intrigue. Indefatigable as a poet, he composed no less than twenty-six operas and eight oratorios or sacred dramas besides cantatas, canzonni, sonnets and minor pieces to a great amount. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are sweetness, correctness, purity, simplicity, gentle pathos, and refined and elevated sentiment. There is, therefore, much less of nature than of elegance and beauty in his dramas, which in consequence appear insipid to those who have been nourished with stronger poetic aliment. This eminent man was visited by Dr Burney who describes him at the age of seventy two as looking like one of fifty and the handsomest man, of his time of life that he had ever beheld. He died after a short illness at Vienna in April 1782, having completed his eighty fourth year leaving a considerable property in money books and valuable. Besides his numerous works which have been translated into most of the European languages a large collection of his letters have been published since his death which work supplied copious materials for his biography.—*Burney's Life of Metastasio.*

METEREN (EMANUEL van) a Flemish historian was born at Antwerp in 1550. In consequence of his embracing the reformed religion he was obliged to leave his country and he came to England where he died in 1611. His "History of the Low Countries" from 1500 to his own time is much esteemed though even the Protestant writers charge the author with partiality and credibility. It was several times reprinted and was translated into French and German.—*Fraser's Thesaurus Nov. Dict. Hist.*

METHODIUS, a father of the church, and a martyr, was bishop of Olympus, or Patara, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre in Palestine. Epiphanius says, "that he was a very learned man, and a strenuous minister of the truth. He was the author of a large

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work, "Almanach Thurgau et du Philosophe;" "A. Thureau ou des Amourmances," against Ogier; "Amour ou l'Amourmance;" "The Banquet of Virgins;" "On Free-will;" "Conversations avec Odame et le Catechiste." Several fragments of this writer were collected by father Combault, and published at Paris in 1646. "The Banquet of Virgins," was found again, and printed with a Latin version in 1657 folio.—*Cœs. Latimer.*

METTERECKE (ACROPUS) a learned classical scholar and critic of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Bingen, in the Netherlands, and was ambassador from the Dutch republics at the court of queen Elizabeth. He is chiefly distinguished as the author of a work entitled "De rebus et rectis pronosticationis Iugorum Graciorum commentatoris" and he edited the works of the Greek pastoral poets, Bion and Moschus and translated the poems of Theocritus into Latin. He also wrote an account of the proceedings at the treaty of Cologne in 1579. His death took place in London in 1591, at the age of sixty-three.—*Chalmers's Eng. Diet.*

MENO or MFTON a famous mathematician of Athens flourished 492 years BC, and was the son of Pausanias. In the first year of the eighty-seventh Olympiad he published his cycle of nineteen years, in which he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun to that of the moon, and to make the solar and lunar years commence at the same point of time. This invention is called from him, the Metonic cycle, also the golden number. On the embarkation of the Athenian fleet to Sicily Meno escaped being sent, by counterfeiting illness. He was assisted in his observations by a fellow-citizen named Endemus. The time of his death is not known.—*Fabre's Bibl. Grec., Nation's Math. Diet.*

METTRIE (JULIAN OFFRAY de la) a very successful French author and physician was born at St Malo in 1709. He studied physic under Boerhaave, after which he removed to Paris, and became an army surgeon in a regiment of French guards, commanded by the duc de Grammont. Being taken ill at the siege of Freyburg, contrary to the usual operation of sickness, he was led into doubts of the immortality of the soul, and published, under the signature name of Charpe, a work entitled, "Histoire Naturelle de l'Âme" 1745 in which he denied its immortality and claimed most as an animal of the ape genus. He lost his appointment for this work after the death of the duc de Grammont, and further irritated his brethren of the faculty by his "Penelope, ou la Machine en Medicine," in which he attacked all the physicians of the time, and especially his own master Boerhaave. He then repaired to Holland, where he published his most celebrated work, "L'Homme Machine," which being ordered to be burnt, he returned to Paris, where he was made reader in the king, and a member of the academy. He lived tranquilly in the Prussian capital until 1751, when he died after a short illness. The king of Prussia thought as well of him

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that he composed his funeral oration with his own pen, but his brother physicians represented him as a frivolous and inconsequentialosopher who could not even pay his debts to his contractors and carvers however. His "Graues Philosophiques," published at Berlin in one volume quarto contain, besides the production already mentioned *L'Homme Machine*, "Recherches sur l'Origine des Fauteaux," "Discours sur le Bonheur" &c. He also published in the last year of his life

"Curves de Medicina" which, as the work of a man who at the age of forty eight, deserved himself of life by his propositious treatment of a slight disorder, obtained very little attention.—*Haller Bibl. Antq. Assoc. Diet.*

METZU (GABRIEL) a painter of the Dutch school was born at Leyden in 1615. He studied the works of Gerard Douw and Mierva, but by also adhering to nature he created a style of his own distinguished by delicacy and a fine colouring. He was so long employed on his pictures that they are scarce and the Dutch so highly value them that but few have been suffered to go out of their country. His subjects are chiefly domestic: a lady tuning her lute and another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her maid are among his best pieces. He died at Amsterdam in 1668 in consequence of an operation which he underwent for the cure of the stone.—*D'Argenville's Pillington.*

MEULEN (ANTOINE FRANCIS VANDER) a Flemish painter was born at Brussels in 1634, and was the disciple of Peter Snyders an esteemed battle painter. His pictures attracting the notice of Colbert he induced him to settle in Paris, and Louis XIV gave him a pension of two thousand livres, besides the price of his works. He painted almost all the remarkable events in the campaigns of Louis, though he frequently had to represent dull in squalid scenes, he diversified them as such a manner as to render them agreeable. He was perfectly skilled in perspective and executed with an agreeable, though not always a natural tone of colour and with great delicacy. He died about 1690.—*D'Argenville's Walpole's Dissertations.*

MEUNG or MEUN (JOHN de) a French poet, sername from his hammock, Cloupet was born at Meon on the Loire in 1280. He was generally well informed but by a poetical talents and vivacity he rendered himself a favorite at the court of Philip le Bel. He was satirically inclined, and exercised his wit upon the ladies of the court, who were so irritated against him, that a party of them seized him, and resolved to give him a severe flogging but his wit here came to his assistance and he escaped the destined chastigation, by desiring the most unmerciful to give the first blow. He died about 1364, directing by his will that he should be buried in the church of the Dominicans at Paris, and leaving to them under a heavy chest, not to be opened until after the funeral. The friars, respecting a tradition, opened the chest, but found only vials old

visions, accented with signs and figures. In 1200 they distributed the body but the general of Paris obliged them to bury it again with frank honour. His principal work was his continuation of the " Roman de la Rose " begun by William de Lorris which comprises more than three parts of the whole. It is not so poetical as the other but has more satire and knowledge of the world. He was also the author of a translation of Boethius de Consolation. The Letters of Abelard " a work on the " Response of the Sybils " and a satirical piece styled " The Council of John de Meau " prefixed to Langlet du Fresnoy a edition of the " Roman de la Rose &c."—Morez. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry.*

MURSIUS (John) a Dutch critic of great erudition and research born in 1579 at Losdun, a village near the Hague. At sixteen while a student in the university of Leyden he published his first work an edition of Ly copheron's Cassandra, with notes. He was afterwards selected by the celebrated Barneveld as travelling tutor to his sons whom about the commencement of the seventeenth century he accompanied over great part of the European continent, and during the journey took the opportunity of perfecting him self in the study of jurisprudence at Orleans, where that science was then especially cultivated. On his return to Holland after a ten years absence he was elected to the professorship of history and of Greek at Leyden with the title of historiographer to the states general. The fall of his patron Barneveld however had almost involved him in its vortex when finding that his enemies were unrewarded in their attempts to deprive him of his professorships he wisely resigned a situation which there might have been danger in retaining and accepting an invitation made him by the court of Denmark, proceeded to Copenhagen. Here he soon became established at the college erected for the education of the young nobility at Sorø in a similar post to that which he had occupied in Holland. Scaliger appears to have held both the learning and the talents of Mursius in great contempt and has charged him at once with pedantry and ignorance the works which he has left behind him, however are sufficient monuments both of his learning and his genius. These consist of a " History of the Rise and Progress of the Republic of Athens "

"On the Athenian Archons," "On the People of Athens," "On the Festivals of the Greeks," "On the Dances of the Antients," new editions of the works of Porphyry, of the "Elements of Music" by Aristoxenus, Leyden, 1616, of the "Imago Musica of Alypius" Leyden 1616, and of the "Enchiridion Harmonicae" of Nicomachus, "A History of Denmark," &c. The only complete edition of his works is that of Florence, in 12 folio volumes, 1745. Mursius died of the stone, at Sorø, September 20, 1639 leaving behind him a son a youth of great promise, who died at an immature age but whose essays on the

Tuba or pipe of the antients, and on the cultivation and preservation of trees, suffice to show some of Mursius talents which time only was wanting to bring to maturity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEUSEL (Johw Grossen) a learned and industrious German bibliographer born in Franconia in 1743. After completing his first studies at Cobourg he went to Göttingen in 1764, where he became a member of the philosophical assembly established under the auspices of Heyne; and he also applied himself to history under professor Achermann. In 1765 he accompanied C. A. Klotz to Halle in expectation of obtaining the first vacant chair at that university but two years afterwards the elector of Mayence invited him to Erfurt to become professor of history and at the same time he was appointed arch counsellor of the principality of Quelzburg. The same honour was afterwards bestowed on him by the king of Prussia. In 1779 he removed to occupy the chair of history at Kring where he remained till his death in 1800. Among his works are "Bibliotheca Historica" Leipzig 1782 1804, 22 vols. 8vo. "Gelehrte Leuchttürme" a bibliographical dictionary of German living authors, with exact lists of their works which he carried on to the extent of 16 vols. 8vo; "Die Literatur des Staates" Directions for the History of Literature 1799 1800 3 parts, 8vo and a Dictionary of German Writers, who died from 1750 to 1800 1805, &c. 15 vols. 8vo besides a multitude of useful compilations and new improved editions of the productions of other authors.—*Heg. Univ.*

MEXIA (Paxao) character to Charles V was born at Seville and was the author of a history of the Caesars including the German emperors which has been translated by Edward Granston. His "Salva de Varia Lectorum" with the additions of Senosino and Vendier in French and Italian translators, is referred to by Gross as that treasury of ancient and modern times. Mexia was also the author of a history of Charles V which he left unfinished and of some colloquies in favour of the Ass written in imitation of Lucan and Apuleius. Mexia was not deficient in learning and he passed himself upon his astrological skill. He died in 1559.—*Heg. Univ.*

MEYER (Janus) an historian, was born at Vleteren in Flanders, near Braine, whence he took the name of Ballingsloep in 1491. After studying in the university of Paris he took orders and became master of a school at Ypres and Bruges, where he had a benefice in the church of St Donatus. He corresponded with Erasmus, and other learned men, and was the author of "Flandricarum rerum Dacorum," 4to, 1551 being an account of the origin antiquity genealogy &c. of the counts of Flanders, "Annales rerum Flandricarum," beginning with the year 445 down to 1497, and written in a pure, easy style. He died at Blankenberg in 1552.—*Sav. Omer. Morel. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEYER or MEYERS (Johannes) a mi-

nature painter, was born at Tübingen in 1725, and came over to England with his father, in 1749. He studied fine arts under Zinck, the eminent painter in Berlin, but soon surpassed him. In 1761 he received a prize of twenty guineas from the Society of Arts, for the best profile of the king. He was appointed miniature painter to the queen, and being recommended, by act of Parliament, he married a lady of fortune; and in 1765 was appointed painter in ordinary to the king. Moyer who was one of the founders of the Royal Academy, died in 1792.—*Hogley's Life of Romney.* *Bryson's Diet. of Paint. and Eng.*

MEZERAI (FRANCIS EZDAS de) a celebrated French historian, born in 1610 at Ry in lower Normandy, was son of a surgeon in that place. After studying at Caen, he came to Paris, and obtained the post of a captain of artillery, in which capacity he served two campaigns. He then quitted the army as disgruntled, and shut himself up in the college of St Barbe, where he devoted himself to close study and projected his "History of France." Encouraged by the countenance and pecuniary aid of cardinal Richelieu, he published his first folio volume in 1643, which was followed by the second and third in 1646 and 1651. This work was regarded as no superior to every thing of the kind which had appeared before it, that the count rewarded him with a pension of four thousand livres, and the title of historiographer. His success induced him to compose an abridgment of his great work under the title of "Abégé Chronologique de l' Histoire de France," which is reckoned much superior to the original. In the latter he gave an account of the origin of all the public imposts accompanied by some very free reflections, which so offended the minister Colbert, that he remonstrated with the author who promised to correct it in a second edition. He performed his promise, but at the same time informed his master, that he was compelled to do so, the result of which was the loss of half his pension in the first instance, and on further complaint the withdrawing of the whole. In 1675 the French Academy gave him the place of permanent secretary in which character he prepared a sketch of his projected dictionary. He died in 1683. Mezerai was a man of great singularity in temper and manners being慷慨, conciliatory, and full of attention to the common forms of social life. As an historian he is regarded as being more bold than accurate with a style harsh and incorrect, but clear energetic, and occasionally exhibiting a vigorous consciousness, not unworthy of Tacitus. The second edition of the "Histoire de France," 3 vols. folio, 1683, is deemed the more correct; but several of the most spirited passages in the first are suppressed in it. The latest edition of "Abégé" is that of 1735 in 14 vols. folio, in which the suppressed passages of 1683 are restored. Mezerai also wrote "Traité de l'Histoire des Prophéties," a work much valued for its originality, together with some translations. A number of judicial pieces against the government, under the name of Sandri,

ought, have also been attributed to him.—*Hogley's Diet. Hist.*

MICHELAC (CLAUDE GARNIER MICHELAC, about 1610) a French jesuit, distinguished as a philosopher, a poet, and a critic, born in 1581, at Poitiers, of a noble family. He was intimately acquainted with the French, Italian, Latin and Greek languages, and has left behind him poems of great merit, composed in each of the three former. His acquaintance with the sciences of geometry and the mathematics was also considerable and from the variety as well as the extent of his knowledge it was at one time in contemplation to place the direction of the studies of Louis XIII under his superintendence, the native modesty however of Michelac and perhaps, his prudence prevented his undertaking the task. His printed works, in addition to the poems above-mentioned consist of an able commentary on the six books of Diophantus, a life of Hippo, and a French translation of Plutarch beside which he is said to have left behind him some valuable manuscripts. His death took place at Bourg in 1638.—*Voss Diet. Hist.*

MICAL (abbé) a most ingenious mechanist, born in France about 1730. After having finished his studies, he entered into holy orders, and obtained a small benefice which added enough to his patrimonial fortunes to produce a competence for his support. He dedicated his time and talents to the construction of speaking machines and though he appears to have succeeded only so far as to produce an imperfect imitation of the human voice, yet his mechanism excelled all other inventions of the kind and did great credit to the talents of the artist. The first automaton or speaking head which the abbé made was destroyed by himself but he afterwards completed two more, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1783. From the report of Vicq-d'Azyr one of the commissioners appointed to examine them it appears that the heads covered a box in which artificial tongues were so arranged as to produce by the impression of the air upon membranes with which they were connected various gradations of sound capable of being modified so as to resemble the human voice in the pronunciation of articulate words and sentences. What became of these heads is uncertain. The inventor died in indigence in 1789 or 1790.—*Biog. Univers.*

MICHAELIS (JOSEPH HENRY) a learned divine and Oriental scholar who was born at Kettwangen in Germany in 1666. He studied at the university of Leipzig, and afterwards at Halle, where he became professor of Greek literature in 1699. He subsequently obtained the office of librarian to the university, and at length was appointed to the chair of divinity and the Oriental languages. In 1720 he published at Halle a valuable edition of the Hebrew Bible with various readings from MSS. and printed editions, and the marginal annotations and annotations of the rabbis, a kind of appendix to this work at the same time appeared under the title of "Annotations

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GIOSEPHUS PHILIPPIUS-BONHOMMIUS in *Hagiographia*,¹ Halle 1720 3 vols. 4to. Michaelis was also the author of a *Histoire Grecque* and other works. He died in 1732.—*Biog. Univ.*

MICHAELIS (JOHN DAVID) nephew of the foregoing, was born at Halle in 1717. He was educated at the university of his native place, and devoted himself to the clerical profession. Having visited this country, he became acquainted with Dr Lowth and other English writers; and for a time he was preacher at the German chapel at St James's palace. Returning to Germany, he was made professor of theology and eastern literature at the university of Göttingen, of which he was also librarian. He was appointed director of the royal society of Göttingen and by his writings and lectures he contributed greatly to the celebrity of that university as a school of theological literature. The order of the polar star was bestowed on professor Michaelis in 1775 by the king of Sweden, and in 1786 he was made an aulic counsellor of Hanover. He died in 1791. His works are numerous relating to Scripture criticism, and the Oriental languages and literature. Among the most valuable are his *Introduction to the New Testament*, which has been translated into English by Bishop Marsh, and his *Commentaries on the Law of Moses*, of which there is an English version by Dr Smith.—*Id.*

MICHAELIS (CHRISTIAN FREDERICK) son of the preceding distinguished as a physician was born at Halle about 1754. After studying at home he went to Strasburg in 1775 and took the degree of M.D. He practised medicine for some time at Paris; afterwards visited England and returning to his native country became an army physician in the service of the prince of Hesse. About the year 1780 he occupied the chair of medicine at Cassel, and in 1786 he removed to Marburg, where he was professor of anatomy and subsequently chief medical professor till his death in 1814. He was the author of a tract,

De Angina polyposa see *Membranacea* 1778, a *Letter on the Regeneration of the Nerves*,² 1785, *Medical Memoirs* &c.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MICKLE (WILLIAM JULIUS) an English poet, was the son of a presbyterian clergyman and was born at Langholm in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in the first instance engaged in business as a brewer but not exceeding he devoted himself to literature and removing to London he was noticed by lord Lyttleton. In 1755 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford where he published a poem, entitled 'The Concubine,' in imitation of Spenser republished with the title of "Sir Misty." He afterwards edited what is called "Preach's Collection of Poems," 4 vols. supplementary to that of Doddy, and he appears to have furnished many valuable contributions to the collection of "Old Ballads" by Erans, the bookseller. In 1775 appeared his principal production a

translation of the *Land of Canaan*; it was published by subscription, in a quarto volume, with a dedication to the Duke of Buccleugh, in whose family the author's father had been chaplain. Prefixed to the poem is an historical and critical introduction, including a life of Canaan; and the work itself is executed in a manner highly creditable to the talents of the translator. In 1778 Mr Mickle accompanied commodore Johnson as his secretary on a mission to Lisbon; and after his return home, he resided at Forest-hall in Oxfordshire, where he died October 5, 1788. His poetical works were published collectively in 3 vols. 8vo, 1807, with a biographical memoir.—*Campbell's Species. of Brit. Poets.*

MIDDLETON (CONVAN) a learned and ingenuous divine and polemical writer. He was born at York in 1683, and was the son of an episcopal clergyman to whom he was in debt for the early part of his education. He became a student, and afterwards a fellow of Trinity college Cambridge in which situation he attracted some notice by his quarrel with the celebrated Dr Bentley the master of his college.—[See BENTLEY R.]—In 1726 he visited Italy and on his return he published a tract designed to show that the medical profession was held in little esteem by the ancient Romans and in 1729 appeared his *Letter from Rome on the conformity between popery and paganism*. Not long after he obtained the Woodwardian professorship of mineralogy which he held till 1734 when he was chosen Librarian to the university. In 1735 he published *A Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England* showing that it was first introduced and practised by our countryman William Caxton at Westminster and not as is commonly believed, by a foreign printer at Oxford." His greatest literary undertaking was *The History of the Life of M. T. Cicero* 3 vols. 4to, 1741, in which he displays an intimate acquaintance with his subject, accompanied with a degree of elegance in his style and language which entitles him to rank among the principal modern historians of this country. In 1743 he published "The Epistles of M. T. Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero with the Latin Text on the opposite Page and English Notes, a prefatory Dissertation &c." In 1747 Dr Middleton excited a good deal of alarm among the serious friends of orthodoxy, by his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries." This treatise like most free inquiries, brought on the author the imputation of infidelity and occasioned a warm controversy which was confirmed after the death of Dr Middleton, which took place in 1750. Besides the preceding publications he wrote against Bentley's proposed edition of the Greek Testament; against bishop Sherlock Dr Waterland, and others. His miscellaneous works have been published in 2 vols. 4to, and 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Ann.*

MIDDLETON (HENRY) a citizen of

London, was the son of Richard Middleton, an engineer of Shrewsbury Castle under Edward II. Henry, and Elizabeth, were employed in London as a gunsmith, and constructed many speculations and invented mines in Conquistador's time which were very productive. A power being obtained against signs of Blaizebach and James I., to bring a new supply of water to the city Shropshire in Middleton or Herefordshire, several plans were proposed, but all rejected, on account of the expense and difficulty. Middleton, however, made light of these objections, and the city agreeing to him and his heirs all the powers and rights conferred by act of parliament in 1608, he took all upon himself, and commenced his undertaking. The expense was however, so great, that it almost ruined the projector, who vainly applied for assistance to the corporation of London. He at length procured that of the king to whom a moiety of the concern was made over on his taking an equal share of the expense. On Michaelmas-day 1613, the work being completed, the water was let into the reservoir at Ishington with much ceremony. Mr Middleton was knighted, but his fortune was so impaired, that he became a surveyor and engineer for embankment. In 1672 he was created a baronet, and his death took place in 1681. A share in this New River originally worth one hundred, is now worth ten thousand pounds.—*See Brit. Panacea: London and Tour in Wales.*

MIDDLETON, DD. FRS. (THOMAS FAWTHROP) first bishop of Calcutta, was the only son of the rector of Kedleston in Derbyshire, where he was born in 1769. He was educated at Christ's Hospital whence he proceeded upon a school exhibition to Peckbush Hall Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1792. The same year he took orders as curate of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, where he wrote a periodical paper called "The Country Spectator." In 1794 he attracted the attention of Dr. John Pretyman archdeacon of Lincoln, who employed him as a tutor to his two sons, and obtained for him the rectory of Tawton in Northamptonshire, to which in 1802 was added in commendam the consolidated rectory of Little and Castle Bytham. In 1808 he took his doctor's degree and the same year appeared his eruditus work on the Greek Article, addressed to Dr. Pretyman. In 1809 he was collated to a stall in the diocese of Lincoln, and presented to the vicarage of St Pancras, Middleton and to the rectory of Pottersham Farts and in 1812 he was made archdeacon of Huntingdon, and when government came to the consideration of establishing a resident bishop in India, Dr. Middleton was selected for that important station and being consecrated at Lancaster in May 1814, arrived at Calcutta in the November of the same year, and immediately began to exert himself zealously in his new ministry. In 1820 he laid the foundation-stone of a church at Calcutta, near to which a school was erected for the Christian poor, and soon after a Missionary college, towards the erection of which endowment the

captions for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and for missions to Africa and the East, each contributed \$1000. At the end of three hours, Dr. Middleton died the same day after a short illness, July 6, 1822. His sermons and charges have been collected into a volume by Dr. Bowyer with a biographical memoir prefixed.—*Lif. by Bowyer.*

MIEL (JAN), an eminent painter, was born at Vlaanderen in Flanders, in 1599 and was first a pupil of Gerard Segers. He travelled into Italy and entered the school of Andrea Mantegna. Being employed by his master in the Barberini palace, he gave way to the natural turn of his genius, and made some grotesque figures which so irritated Andrea, that he turned him away. Miel then went into Lombardy to study the works of Correggio and the Carracci, and returning to Rome he painted the picture of Moses striking the rock in the gallery of Monte Cavallo and composed historical pictures for several chapels at Rome. He was admitted into the academy of St. Luke in that city whence he was invited to Turin by Charles Emmanuel duke of Savoy and died there in 1664. Some of his finest works are in the grand saloon of the duke's palace de la Venaria. His chief excellency consists in the delineation of carnivals, beggars, rural scenes and particularly hunting pieces, which he executed with great spirit. He etched several of his own designs—*D'Argenville, Pilkington.*

MIERIS (FRANCIS) a very celebrated painter of the Dutch school was the son of a jeweller at Leyden where he was born in 1653. He was the pupil of Vliet, Gerard Douw and Hendrik Temple, and he is generally considered as the principal scholar of the second. His works consist of portraits, and scenes in common life. He possessed the delicate finish of Gerard Douw with more taste in his designs, his colouring, too, is more clear and his touch more spirited. He usually worked for a decent sum; but through his intemperance he always remained in poverty. One of his finest productions was a picture of a young lady fainting a physician attempting to recover her and an old woman standing by and for this three thousand francs were vainly offered by the grand duke of Tuscany. Mieris died at Leyden in 1681.—He had two sons, JOHN the elder who gave great promise of future excellence died in 1696 at Rome.—The younger WILLIAM MIERIS was the pupil of his father and adopted his style in which he showed great talent. He died in 1741.—His son FRANCIS MIERIS the younger was also a painter, but was not very successful. He published several works relating to the history of the Low Countries, and the lives of their sovereigns.—*D'Argenville, Pittegalle.*

MIGNARD (NICHOLAS) a French painter, was born in 1668 at Troyes. After studying the antiquities and paintings at Fontainebleau, he went into Italy, where he passed two years. He returned to Avignon and acquired the name of Mignard of Avignon, by way of dis-

disengaging him from his brother, Mignard the Painter. In 1665, when cardinal Mazarin accompanied Louis XIV on his way to meet the subjects of Spain, in passing through Avignon, he sat for his portrait to Mignard, who was invited to court, and for some years employed as portrait painter to the royal family. He did not, however, confine himself to portraits, but produced several considerable historical paintings. He also became professor and finally director of the academy of painting. Mignard's heads are desultive of fire or expression, but he is graceful and his colouring is good.—*D'Argenville's Pictorium*

MIGNARD (PARIS) surrounded the Roman, a celebrated French painter brother to the preceding was born at Troyes in 1610. He was originally intended for the medical profession, but his father finding that his inclinations led him to the study of painting placed him at the school of a painter at Bourges. After receiving the instructions of Vriel in 1634, he visited Rome and copied the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo &c. He married a beautiful young woman, the daughter of an architect at Rouen who served him as a model for his goddesses. After residing twenty-two years in Italy he was recalled to Paris by Louis XIV whose favourite artist he became and whom he painted ten different times, pleasing him as much by his flattery as by his talent. In 1657 the king enabled Mignard, and on the death of Le Brun in 1690 he succeeded to his places of first painter and director of manufactures, and of director and chancellor of the academy. He died in 1695. His composition was rich and elegant, and colouring harmonious, but he wanted fire and expressiveness. His works were very numerous, and the engravings from them amount to one hundred and forty seven. Mignard was in habits of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was beloved by them for his social disposition.—*D'Argenville's Pictorium*.

MIGNON, or MINJON (ABRAHAM) an eminent flower and fruit painter was born at Frankfort in 1639 and was at first placed as a pupil with James Murel a flower painter of that city. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his master to Holland, where he took lessons of David de Heam, of Utrecht. His brilliancy of colouring and delicate execution rendered him unrivalled in his time and in his style he is only surpassed by Van Huysum. He was very particular in the choice of his subjects, and by his exquisite delineations of insects, dew-drops, &c., produced an abounding illusion. By his very great anxiety he injured his health, and eventually shortened his life, dying in 1679, in Holland. His works obtained very high prices, and are to be found in most principal public and private collections.—*D'Argenville's Vue des Peintres*. *Pictorium*.

MIGNOT (BRUNO) a French writer of the last century member of the Académie des Inscriptions, born 1696, graduated as doctor of divinity in 1725. He was the author of a variety of tracta, principally upon subjects con-

nected with the history and the discipline of the church of Rome. Of these the principal are, "A History of the Disputes between King Henry II. of England and St. Thomas a Becket," 1700; "On the rights of the March and the Civil Government over the Revenues of the Church," 6 vols.; "A History of the Reception of the Council of Trent in the Catholic States," 2 vols.; "The real History of the Church of St. Omer," "A Panoplia on the Passions, and an elaborate treatise 'Des prêts de Commerce' in five duodecimo volumes. Mignot died in 1771.—*Nous, Dict. Hist.*

MIGNOT (VINCENT) the nephew of Voltaire born at Paris about 1730. He obtained without being a priest, several benefices among which was the abbey of Bellière, in Champagne, and he became counsellor to the grand council which place he resigned in 1765, only reserving to himself the honorary title. He acted in conjunction with the Marquis de Ville-Vieille the profession of faith which Voltaire is said to have made just before his death; and fearing obstacles might occur to the interment of his uncle he transported the remains of that celebrated individual to the abbey of Bellière whence they were subsequently removed to the Pantheon or church of St Geneviève at Paris. Mignot was the author of "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Paix de Belgrade en 1740" Paris, 1771, 4 vols. 12mo of which there is an English translation "Histoire de l'Empereur Irene" 1760 12mo. "Histoire de Jeanne I. Reine de Naples" 12mo; "Histoire des Rois Catholiques Ferdinand et Isabelle" 2 vols. 12mo and he translated Quintius Curtius and 4 leets de Senece and de Amstelius. His death happened in 1790.—*Bug Notz des Contemp.*

MILBOURNP (IUK) the son of a purring divine of the same name who refusing to take the oaths was ejected from his living of Wroxall in Warwickshire where the subject of this article was born in 1607. He received a classical education at Frambridge Hall Cambridge where he took the degree of master of arts, and entering the church, obtained the rectory of St. Paul's Shoreditch in the city of London. He published some critical remarks on Dryden's translation of the *Aeneis*, which Johnson in his life of that poet speaks of somewhat contemptuously. His name also has been introduced by Pope in the *Dunciad*. The remainder of his writings consist of a version of the *Psalm*, and about thirty sermons. He died in London in 1720.—*Biogr. Brit.*

MILDMAY (SIR WILLIAM) a highly respectable statesman under the Tudors, was educated at Christ's college Cambridge. He was employed under Henry VIII in the court of augmentation; and during that of Edward VI in the tithe. He also sat in Parliament in the reign of Mary as knight of the shire for Cumberland and finally became chancellor of the exchequer under queen Elizabeth, which

office he held for twenty-three years, and discharged it with so much zeal for the subject as well as for the public, that he left no small portion of money derived by his integrity. Mr Walter Mildmay was not only a zealous Protestant, but on many occasions favourable to the puritans, which conduct induced Elizabeth to call him, when he founded Emmanuel college, that she might that he had erected a puritan foundation. He replied that he had set an altar, which when it became an oak, God alone could tell what it would produce. This able and learned man died May 31 1589.—*Big Brit. Fuller's Hist. of Camb.*

MILL (Hector) an English engineer distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of hydraulics. He was a native of London and for many years held the office of principal surveyor to the New River company, in which station his services were highly appreciated by his employer, and by the public in general. He also erected water works for the supply of the town of Northampton and others for the use of the noble garden of sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton in Norfolk. He died in 1770, in the eighty first year of his age.—*Big Univ.*

MILL (John) a learned English divine and Biblical critic, was born at Shap in Westmorland, in 1645. He became a servitor in Queen's college, Oxford, in 1661 where he graduated MA, in 1669. Being afterwards elected a fellow, he became an eminent tutor and having entered into orders was much admired as an eloquent preacher. In 1680 he received from his episcopate the living of Blewchangdon in Oxfordshire, and proceeding DD became chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. The valuable edition of the New Testament, on which Dr Mill employed thirty years of his life, appeared in 1707 under the title of "Novum Testamentum Graecum, cum Lectio- nibus variis, ex MSS. &c." Of the great learning and critics' accuracy of Dr Mill, this laborious work forms an indispensable testimony; although some ecclesiastical writers have aimed their objections to the collection of such a vast mass of various readings (gathered in this instance, it is said, from more than 30 000 MSS.) as supplying arms to infidelity Dr Bentley, however, in his "Remarks," has ably supported the other side of the question. Dr Mill secured the publication of his great work only a fortnight, dying of an apoplexy in 1707, at the sixty-third year of his age.—*Big Brit.*

MILLER (John) a professor of law in the university of Glasgow, was born in 1735 in the parish of Sleat, in Lancashire. He was educated at Hamilton whence he was removed at an early age to Glasgow. He was designed for the church, but turned his attention to law, and being desired by Lord Kames to become advocate to his bar, was rendered, by his love of the profession, a most eligible candidate for the learned judge himself. In consequence of popularity, and was rising rapidly in his profession, when he was induced to accept a professorship for the vacant professorship of the law at Glasgow and supported by

the minister of lord Kames and Adam Smith, was chosen in 1761, and the reputation of the university as a school for jurisprudence, was much increased by his talents as a lecturer. In 1771 he published a treatise on the "Origin of the Dissociation of Friends," in which he shows himself a disciple of Montesquieu. This work, which Mr Dugald Stewart classes under theoretical or conventional history, was followed, after the interval of some years, in 1787 with his "Historical View of the English Government," in which he traces the progressive changes in the property the state of the people and the government of England, from the settlement of the Saxons to the accession of the house of Stuart. It exhibits the same love of system and partiality as his hypothetical reasoning as his first production but is at the same time valuable for its information and research. Professor Miller who was a zealous whig of the school which adopted Mr Fox as their leader died May 30 1801 at the age of sixty nine, leaving behind him several manuscripts, from which were compiled two posthumous volumes, printed in 1803. A part of those is occupied by a continuation of his "Historical view of the English Government."—*Life prefixed to Works.*

MILLER (John) doc. (Foware) was born at Norwich of humble parentage in 1736. Eking from his father who had been compelled by his poverty to bring him up to a life of labour he came to Lynn, where Dr Burney discovered his genius for music and gave him instruction. In 1756 he obtained the appointment of organist at Doncaster and after continuing in this situation thirty years took his doctor's degree in music at Cambridge. Besides his skill on the organ he was an excellent flute-player and performed upon that instrument in Handel's first oratorio. Dr Miller was the author of an introductory treatise still held in considerable estimation entitled "The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition" of another called "The Institutes of Music;" and of a topographical work of merit on the "History and Antiquities of Doncaster." He also arranged and published by subscription a set of new medodes for the Psalms, the king himself heading the list of his subscribers. His death took place at Cambridge in 1807.—*Gene. Mag.*

MILLER (James) a political and dramatic writer was born in Dorsetshire in 1763, and received his education at Wadham college, Oxford. During his residence at the university his turn for satire led him to compose great part of a comedy called "The Humours of Oxford" which bearing allusion to well known characters in that city, gave much offence, and hindered his subsequent progress. He notwithstanding took orders, and after enduring much vicissitude at length obtained the living of Upnor in Kent. He wrote several political pamphlets against sir Robert Walpole, and some plays, most singular, the principal of which is the tragedy of Matrona. He was also connected with a translation of Molier.—*Big Dram.*

MILLER (JOHN) the name of a witty author, whose name has become identified with the repetition of wit and epigram, wherever the English language is spoken. He was born in 1684, it is supposed in London, and was a favourite law comedian, about the time that Congreve's comedies were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour much contributed. In these he performed Sir Joseph Winkel, in the "Old Bachelor," and Ben, in "Love for Love." Another of his favourite characters was Tongue, in "The Committee." He died August 13, 1730 and was buried in the church-yard of St Clements, where a stone (recently re-erected) was placed to his memory with an epitaph, written by his friend, Stephen Duck. After all, the jests which have immortalised his name seem to have connexion with nothing else; for although originally compiled by a professed fraud and companion, it is well known that they were collected by John Motley author of the life of Peter the Great, and other works. Joe Miller's Jests had run through eleven editions in 1751 and was reprinted, after a lapse of thirty years by Barker of Rosemary-street, Covent-garden. A copy of the original volume was lately valued at ten guineas in the catalogues of an eminent bookseller.—*Waldron. Nichols's Lit. Hist.*

MILLER (PHILIP) an eminent botanist, distinguished among his contemporaries by the flattering title of "Hortulanorum Princeps." He was a native of North Britain, born in 1691 and was educated by his father gardener to the Apothecaries Company at Chelsea, to succeed him in his situation, which he did on the decease of the latter in 1728. Soon after his appointment, the good offices of sir W Watson and Mr Hudson introduced him to the acquaintance and correspondence of the celebrated Linnaeus, whose plan he afterwards pursued in the arrangement and classification of his garden. Mr Miller to a thorough acquaintance with the theory of botany added great practical knowledge of that science and from the reputation which he acquired in this particular branch of natural philosophy was elected a member of the Horticultural Society of Florence, as well as of the Royal Society of England, among whose transactions are to be found several papers of his composition. His other writings are "A Gardener's Dictionary" first printed in folio in 1731. Of this work, which has gone through several editions, Linnaeus speaks in terms of unqualified praise, "The Gardener's Calendar," 8vo; "The Gardener and Florist's Dictionary" 8vo, "A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers in the Gardens near London," "Plates of Plants," folio, 5 vols. 1755, and "A Short Introduction to Botany." He also left behind him a valuable herbarium, or herbarium siccum. His death took place in 1771.—*Haw's Cyclop.*

MILLER (THOMAS) Bishop of Waterford, & Lismore, born at High-Clear-Hants, of which parish his father, the seafarer Isaac Miller, was many years the incumbent. He received

his education at Waterham, college, in the university of Oxford, and took his degree there in bachelors of divinity in 1764. Two years afterwards, he was elected to the Greek pastorate which, however, he resigned in 1767 having accepted an invitation from Lord Fins to accompany him to Ireland in quality of his domestic chaplain. The steady pursuit of his lordship eventually procured his election to the episcopal bench. Bishop Miller was a prelate of considerable learning and an able divine. The only productions of his pen which have appeared are a new edition of St Cyril's works, with annotations, in one vol folio, and a life of his own father in two. His death took place in the city which gives a name to his diocese, in the year 1760.—*Nichols's Lit. Hist.*

MILLES (JACOBIAH) nephew of the preceding an English divine and antiquary was born in 1714. He was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford where he graduated as DD in 1747 Having married one of the daughters of archbishop Potter he obtained by the interest of that prelate the united rectories of St Edmund the King and St Nicholas Acon which he held with the livings of Manchestre in Surrey and West Tarring in Sussex. In 1768 he became dean of Exeter and in 1763 president of the Society of Antiquaries, having been for some years previously a fellow of the Royal Society. Dean Miles is the author of several curious papers in the Archaeologia, one of which involved him in a controversy with Horace Walpole. His zeal for antiquity was not always tempered by judgment, and his attempt to vindicate the authenticity of the poems of Flawley in an edition which he printed in 4to in 1762 subjected him to exceeding ridicule especially from George Stevens, and the witty author of "An Archæological Epistle." He died in 1784.—*Nichols's Lit. Hist.*

MILLIN OR GRAND MAISON (ANTOINE AUBIN) member of the French Institute and of the legion of honour born at Paris in 1759. His education being completed he was destined for the ecclesiastical profession which he renounced to devote himself to literature and the sciences and being possessed of an independent fortune, he was enabled to follow his inclination. His first literary attempts were translations, published in 1785 under the title of "Mémoires de Littérature Strangère," 6 vols. 12mo. He next attached himself particularly to the study of natural history and formed the plan of an extensive work in which he intended to treat of that science systematically as Buffon and Montalembert treated astronomy and mathematics, but the scheme was too extensive to be more than partially executed. He became the founder of a Linnaean Society of Paris, which being reorganized after the Revolution in 1799, was designated the Society of Natural History and of which Millin was appointed perpetual secretary. At this period he ranked among the principal friends of liberty, and published a series of tracts in favour of the popular cause. He

was one of the founders of the "Champlain de Paris," all 1730, when his thought is present to have been the author of *Le Monde*, and impelled him to the chair of Philosophy. He was interested in the progress of history in the critical schools, and he established, and principally conducted, the "Magazine Philologique." In 1754 he succeeded the Abbé Boulainvilliers as keeper of the medals in the National Library, which post he held till his death in 1768. His works on natural history, archaeology and the fine arts are numerous and highly esteemed.—*Bibl. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MILLEOT (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER) a learned and ingenious French author, born in the spring of 1732 at Besançon. He was educated at the jesuit's college and became a member of that fraternity but quitted it and settled at Paray where the patronage of the duc de Nevers obtained him the historical professorship. This situation he filled with much ability and reputation for some years when the prince of Condé offering to his acceptance the appointment of tutor to the young duc d'Enghien he returned to Paris. His works, some of which are much esteemed for the spirit and elegance of their style consist of "A History of the Tropbadoors" in 3 vols.,

"Memoirs, Political and Military for the History of the Reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV" 6 vols.; "Elements of Universal History," 9 vols.; "Elements of the History of England," 3 vols.; "Elements of the History of France" 3 vols.; besides some academic papers, and a few translations from the Latin. His death took place in the French capital in 1783.—*Bibl. Univ.*

MILLET (NICHOLAS CHRISTIAN DE THY) comte de la French noblemen who distinguished himself by his researches and improvements in chemistry. He was born in 1736 and like most persons of his rank, he passed a part of his life in military service. He was present at the battle of Ladeit in 1741 and in 1756 at those of Rostbach, Craveldt, and Minden. He afterwards became adjutant-general in the army of the duke of Württemberg to whom he was also chamberlain, and who conferred on him the order of the red eagle. On the restoration of peace returning to his native country he engaged in the study of chemistry, and as the result of his observations and inquiries he published a very elaborate treatise on the manufacture of portcullis of Saxony, (Dresden-shire) which procured his admission into the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid and the Academy of Florence. His researches were principally directed to the improvement of colours for engraving and the construction of furnaces. The name of Millet died September 17 1784. His son, also called Millet, was

MILLET (PAUL, M.D., F.R.S. (or FRANCIS) a physician of considerable eminence in his profession, born in 1736 at Chichester, educated at Exeter, and admitted to the western university he was afterwards appointed a consulting physi-

cian to the Middlesex foundation. While on his travels, he visited the slate of Germany at Hanau, a circumstance which led to the most extensive practice on his return to England in 1760. He wrote the *Gastric Poems before the College of Physicians*, having published, the year preceding, his "Anatomicon of Natural Hygiene," &c. He also wrote a treatise on the stamp of the scurvy and putrid fever printed in 1792 &c. His death took place June 24, 1821 in the 75th year of his age.—*Cant. Mag.*

MILNE, LL.D. (COLIN) a native of Aberdeen, in which university he received his education, under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr Campbell, provost of the Marischal college. He afterwards was selected by the duke of Northumberland to direct the studies of his younger son Lord Albermarle, and having taken orders was presented, through the interest of the Percy family to the living of North Chapel, in the county of Essex in reward of his services. The lectureship of Duxford was afterwards added to his preferment. Dr Milne is principally known as an excellent naturalist and his writings, chiefly on subjects connected with botany are much admired by those versed in that particular branch of science. They are entitled "Institutiones Botanicae Linnaei, 4to Indigo Botany" and a "Botanical Dictionary." A few specimens of his composition have also appeared. His death took place in 1814.—*Cant. Mag.*

MILNER (ISAAC) an episcopal divine, eminent as a mathematician and natural philosopher. He was a native of Yorkshire and was of low parentage having been brought up to the employment of weaving which he followed for some time dedicating every moment of leisure to the study of classical literature and the mathematics. He was then employed as an assistant in a grammar school and afterwards admitted a student at Queen's college Cambridge. In 1774 he gained the first mathematical prize and becoming a tutor he had among his pupils Mr Pitt and Mr Wilberforce with whom he travelled abroad. Rotating at the university he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in 1783, and master of his college in 1788 when he proceeded D.D. and about the same time he obtained the deanship of Carlisle. He was vice-chancellor of the university in 1792, and six years afterwards he became Lucasian professor of mathematics. Dr Milner wrote against Bishop, in favour of the Bible Society, and published some professional pieces, but he chiefly distinguished himself by some important papers on chemistry and natural philosophy, published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1829.—His elder brother, JAMES MILNER, also originally a weaver, raised himself by the exercise of his talents to eminence in the literary world. He was educated at a free grammar school at Leeds, where he was born, and he afterwards studied at Caius college Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. in 1795. Having taken orders in the church, he attain-

at a lectureship at Hert, where he became supply of the grammar school. He subsequently abandoned the religion of March Fairbury in Yorkshire, and converted to the Holy Trinity, or Episcopalianism. He died in 1777, aged 76. His works consist of a "History of the Church of Christ," 3 vols. 8vo., "Sermons," 2 vols. 8vo., published posthumously with the assistance of his brother deacon Milner. "Ezekiel on the Influence of the Holy Spirit," a tract against Gibbons, &c. Mr. Milner belonged to the class of the evangelical or Calvinistical clergy, and his Ecclesiastical History is highly esteemed by those whose religious sentiments correspond with his own.—*Gent Mag.*

MILTON (John) the most eminent of English poets, setting aside Shakespeare as a dramatist, sprang from an ancient family formerly proprietors of Milton near Thame in Oxfordshire. His grandfather who was under ranger of the forest of Bladon being a zealous Roman Catholic dismembered his son, the father of Milton for becoming a Protestant, on which account he was obliged to quit his studies at Oxford and settle in London as a scrivener. This gentleman who was a good classical scholar and remarkable for his skill in music married a lady also of ancient family by whom he had two sons and a daughter John the poet Christopher who became a judge in the court of common pleas and Anne who married Edward Phillips, secondary at the crown office. John Milton was born at his father's house in Broad street, December 9 1608. He received his early education from a learned minister of the name of Young, and was afterwards placed at St Paul's school whence he was removed in his seventeenth year to Christ's college Cambridge where he graduated MA, and seems to have distinguished himself by the purity and elegance of his Latin versification. The original purpose of Milton was to enter the church but his dislike to subscription and to oaths, which in his opinion required what he emphatically termed "an accommodating conscience," prevented the fulfilment of this intention. On leaving college therefore, he repaired to his father's house who, having retired from business, had taken a residence at Hinton in Buckinghamshire. Here he passed five years in a study of the best Greek and Roman authors, and in the composition of some of his finest miscellaneous poems, including his Allegro and Penseroso, Comus and Lycidas. That his learning and talents had by this time attracted considerable attention is proved by the production of "Comus" at the solicitation of the Bridgewater family which was performed at Ludlow castle in 1634, by some of its youthful inmates, as also by his "Atalantis," part of an entertainment performed before the countess dowager of Derby in the same manner at Hatfield. In 1638, having obtained his father's consent to travel, he visited Paris, where he was introduced to Grotius, and thence proceeded successively to Florence, Rome, and Naples, in which latter capital he

was highly entertained by Maffei, successor of Valla, the proton of Naples. His manners, however, being very illiberal and somewhat wanton, he was also highly overreverenced; and it is said that it would have been impossible for him to have been admitted into the society of the Accademia degli Arcadi, had not the author of "L'Amfipoli" interceded for him. After remaining abroad for fifteen months, he returned to England, giving up his intention of visiting Sicily and Greece, in consequence of accounts of the state of affairs in his own country. "I esteemed it dishonorable," he writes, "for me to be harboring abroad, even for the improvement of my mind, while my fellow-citizens were contending for their liberty at home." His turn however not being military and being shut out by want of friends from parliament, he fixed in the metropolis, and undertook the education of his two nephews the sons of his sister Mrs. Phillips. Other parents being also induced by his high character to apply to him, he was encouraged to engage a house and garden in Aldersgate-street, and to open an academy for education. However engrossed by cultivation, he soon found time to mingle in the controversial struggles of the day and published four treatises relative to church government, which produced him antagonists in bishop Hall and archbishop Usher. A fifth publication followed, entitled "Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy" in which he promises to undertake something but yet he knew not what, which might be of use and honour to his country," a calm anticipation of great performance which he amply redeemed by his "Paradise Lost." About this time his father who was disturbed in his residence by the king's troops came to reside with his son John who in 1643 united himself in marriage with Mary daughter of Richard Powell esq., a magistrate in Oxfordshire. In more than one respect, this was an unsuitable connection, for the father of the lady being a zealous royalist, who practised the jovial hospitality of the country gentlemen of that party, the residence of her husband so disgusted the bride, that in less than a month, under the pretence of a visit, she left him, and remained for the rest of the summer with her parents. His letters and messages for her to return home being treated with neglect, Milton at length became incensed, and regarding her conduct as a desertion of the marriage contract, he sought to punish it by repudiation. To this matrimonial disagreement is to be attributed his treatises, "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," "The Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce," and "Treatise on the Expunction upon the four chief places in scripture which treat of marriage." The presbyterian assembly of divines, then sitting at Westminster, alarmed at this reasoning, had the writer called up before the house of Lords, which, however, instituted no process. Convinc'd by his own arguments, Milton began to pay attention to an accomplished young lady the daughter of Dr Davis, a step which pleased the parents of his wife, who having become obnoxious to the ruling

powers, had need of the good offices of their master, but with his party. These dispelled, they supported him and his movement with Miss Milton, whose warm advocacy of republicanism, he not only supported again with affection, but also sent her parents and brothers, in the most generous manner, to his house home. He continued to employ his pen on public topics; and, in 1644, published his celebrated "Protestant on Education." The puritanists, then in power, having imposed the severing restrictions upon the press, he also printed, in the same year his "Apologia, a speech of Mr John Milton for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing being a spirited and energetic defence of that grand essential to public liberty a free press, which great nations have to struggle for in the present age nearly as much as ever. In 1645 he published his juvenile poems in Latin and English, including, for the first time, the "Allegro" and "Poesoma." Milton's notions of the origin and end of government carried him to a full approbation of the trial and execution of Charles I., which he sought to justify in a tract entitled "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates." Even in the title-page he asserts the right to put a tyrant or wicked king to death on due conviction by any who possess the power should the ordinary magistrates have no means to do so. By this doctrine which is the contrary extreme to that of passive obedience, he plainly meant to include the case of such a minority as then composed the parliament taking the performance of this national act upon themselves. He further employed his pen in the same cause by the composition of a "History of England, of which however, he had only completed six books when he was interrupted, by being nominated Latin secretary to the new council of state. He had sorrowfully accepted the appointment, when he was requested to answer the famous book, attributed to Charles I., entitled, "Iconoclaste." This task he accomplished in a work, which he called "Iconoclaste, or the Image-breaker" which is considered by many writers as one of the ablest of his political tracts. His celebrated controversy with Salmasius soon after followed which engrossed in the latter writing a defence of Charles I. and of monarchy, under the title of "Defensio Regis," at the instigation of the abdicated Charles II. Milton excused his reply "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano." It was published in 1651 and though tainted with party virulence and the discordant personal animosity which discoloured the controversies of the times, exhibits an occasional strain of fervid eloquence, which completely overwhelmed the force and eloquence of his opponent. He obtained by this production a high reputation at home and abroad, being visited on his arrival by all the foreign ambassadors resident in London; he also received from the University of Leiden a reward of 1000 d. He however did not long live to enjoy, as an effect of the fatigues and exertions induced by intense study, a short life, his declining predicted, in an

irremediable gout攻寒症 owing to his early illness on the occasion. It is melancholy to observe how truly and feelingly he endeavoured to his health in more than two passages of his unprinted poetry. His loss of sight did not, however, impede his faculty of composition and in 1652 he wrote a second "Defence of the People of England" against an attack by Dr Medlicot, under the name of More similar to that of Salmasius. In this piece Milton inserts some high-flown panegyric of Cromwell, who had now assumed the title of Protector and this tribute, at a time when the wisest and most conscientious of the republicans had become sensible of his arts forms one of the strongest testimonies in favour of the involuntary admittance which the vigour and energy of that extraordinary person a man, and the correspondent greatness of his actions produced on kindred strength of intellect. In 1652 Milton lost his wife who had produced him three daughters, and soon after married another the daughter of a captain Woodcock, who died in childhood the same year. To divert his grief for this loss, he resumed his History of England and also made some progress in a Latin dictionary and still composed much of the Latin correspondence of his office. On the death of Cromwell he employed his pen with great ability to stem the increasing feeling in favour of the Restoration but mere argument in these reactions of public feeling is seldom much attended to, not to mention the difficulty with republican consistency to argue the right of the few to oppose the inclination of the many. On the Restoration Milton took refuge for some time in the house of a friend. His "Defences of the People and Iconoclastes" were called up, and ordered to be burnt, but the author was reported to have absconded, and in the act of indemnity which followed, his name formed no exception. He appears, however to have been some time in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, but was at length discharged, and even treated leniently in regard to fine, as it is said, owing to the friendly interposition of Sir William Davenant, who had received similar kind offices from Milton, when undergoing by his adherence to the royal cause. In reduced circumstances, and under the disengagement of power he now removed to a private residence near his former house in the city and his industry respecting female aid, was led, in his fifty-fourth year, to make as a third wife, Elizabeth Minstrell of a good family in Cheshire. He now resumed the political studies which he had for seven years laid aside, and left in suspense to meditate upon the lofty ideas that filled his mind, the noble result was his immortal "Paradise Lost," which was finished in 1658, and first printed in 1667, in a small 4to. The sum which he obtained for it proved the wretched price of literature in that day, his remuneration being five pounds in hand, with a consideration of fifteen dependent upon the sale of two more impressions, the net profit subsequently, however still remaining his own.

should have long struggled with bad temporal and political perplexities; before it took a more glorious among the few great productions of the human mind which continually rise in estimation and are estimated by man or man. In 1670 appeared his "Paradise Regained," which, however inferior to its predecessor, he is said to have preferred to it. In grandeur and invention, however, no inferiority is conspicuous, although by no means so unworthy the genius of its author as more comparative criticism might imply. With "Paradise Regained," appeared the tragedy of "Samson Agonistes," composed upon the ancient model, and abounding in moral and descriptive beauties, but exhibiting little pure dramatic talent, either in the development of plot, or delineation of character, and never intended or calculated for the stage. In 1672 he composed a system of logic after the manner of Ramsey, and the following year again entered the dangerous field of polemics, with a "Treatise of True Religion Harvey Schism Toleration and the best means of Preventing the Growth of Popery." A publication of his familiar epistles, in Latin and of some academic exercises occupied the last year of his life, which repeated fits of the gout were now rapidly bringing to a close. His rank tranquilly under an exhaustion of the vital powers in November 1674 when he had nearly completed his sixty-sixth year. His remains, with a numerous and splendid attendance were interred in the church of Cripplegate; where the elder Bunyan, Whistred had erected a monument to his memory. It was for that incommodious divine and politician Dr Spenet, bishop of Rochester, as dean of Westminster to deny him a monument in the abbey where however in 1737 one was erected to his memory by auditor Benson. Milton was distinguished in his youth for personal beauty and was to the last a very comely-looking man. His habits of life were those of a student and philosopher being strictly sober and temperate, his chief relaxations consisting of music and conversation. His temper was serene and cheerful and although warm and ardent in controversy after the manner of the times, he appears to have indulged no rancour, except on a public ground, and to have been civil and urban in the ordinary movements of society. He has been called a fondly husband and unkind father, and as he seems to have inflicted something like parental rebukes on the authority of the male head of a family in a comparative few cases something of this may have been deserved. His twenty forefathers of his wife, however for certainly no small effort, shows that he was at least a very pliable son; and all that can be said against him as a parent is, that when blind he obliged his daughters to read to him in languages which they did not understand. Of these he had three, by his first wife; and it is to be regretted that the account of their conduct to him was by no means favourable. In 1736 the tragedy of "Cain" was performed for the benefit of one of

his oldest daughters, named Postle, though a very humble actress. Of the nobility of the genius, and the depth and variety of the learning of Milton, there can be no difference of opinion; and in respect to the first, his own countrymen, at least, will readily admit that he has ever been equalled. Had he never even written "Paradise Lost," his "Allegro," "Feverfew," and "Comus," must have stamped him a poet in the most elevated conception of the title. Including that immortal production it is a high effort of critical skill duly to appreciate his merit, and a proof of cultivated taste with discrimination to admire it. His prose writings have had fewer advocates; but his satiric spirit and vigour, even in these, are predominant, and his style, although sometimes harsh and unsmooth, is pregnant with energy and imagination. Nowing in the ranks of party himself no man's fame has been more rancorously attacked than that of Milton by political animosity, but after all the deductions it has been able to make, either critically or hypothetically as a man of genius he will ever rank among the chief glories of the English nation. The best edition of the poetical works of Milton is that of Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo, with his life in one volume.—*Biog. Brit.* *Newton* and *Johannes L. Aldrich's G. Big*

MIMNERMUS. The name of an ancient Greek poet and musician known according to Athenaeus, as the inventor of the pentameter measure in versification. Strabo ascribes Calophon as the city of his birth which took place about six centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. Horace speaks in the highest terms of his love elegies, which he prefers to the writings of Calimachus, while Propertius places him before Homer in the expression of the softer passions. Both he and his mistress, Nanno, are said to have been musicians by profession and to have been celebrated for their performances on the flute especially according to Pliny, in a particular air called *Cnidina*, used at the Athenian sacrifices. A few fragments only of his lyric poems have come down to posterity, as preserved by Stobaeus; they are, however, of a character which lead us to suppose that the high reputation he enjoyed was not unmerited. Nothing is known of the time or manner of his death.—*Tab. Bib. Græc.*

MIND (Gosaray) an eminent painter born at Berne in Switzerland, in 1768. He studied drawing and landscape painting under Freudenberger whose delineations of Swiss scenery and village sports he successfully imitated. At length he devoted his talents entirely to the art of designing two particular species of animals, viz. bears and cats; and in this narrow department of his profession he acquired unrivalled excellence. The following were his peculiar favourites, and he had always several of them in his room which he would allow to sit quietly perched on his shoulders for hours at a time. Madame Lebrun, a traveller in Switzerland, who visited Mind, and purchased some of his designs,

time had the President of State. He was born at Paris, and educated in the University of Paris, and he studied law, but did not practice it, and published books at Paris, in the several meetings of which city that nation makes a prominent figure. This eccentric painter died at Paris, November 8, 1814.—*Bog. Uni.*

MIRLOT (Louvain) an ancient English poet, who flourished in the fourteenth century, but remained unknown, until by accident Mr Tyndale discovered his works, which were edited by Mr Russon in 1794. His versification is uncommonly harmonious and easy, nor has he the dull prolixity of many early authors, but neither do his remains contain those portraits of ancient times and manners from which early writers derive their greatest value.—*Ribes's edition of Minst. Crit. Rev.*

MINUCIUS FELIX (Maneius) a native of Africa, who about the close of the second and the commencement of the third century of the Christian era, attained to a considerable degree of reputation at Rome as a rhetorician. He was a Christian, and wrote a dialogue in defense of his religion entitled, ' Octavianus, of which Jerome and Lactantius speak highly. This work however was long ascribed to be the composition of Arnobius, till in 1560, Bandolin restored it to its real author. Another treatise "De Pato," has also been ascribed to him, but from the difference of style which it exhibits, when compared with the other work some doubts are entertained as to its authenticity. There are two English translations of the "Octavia." —*Cass. Dupin.*

MINUZIANO (Alessandro) a learned printer was born at St. Severo in Puglia in the fifteenth century. He studied under George Merula, at Milan, and succeeded him there as professor of rhetoric. He employed himself for some time in correcting and editing learned works which were then being published, and finally he established a printing press of his own. His first publication was a printed edition of all Cicero's works in four volumes folio. He then proceeded to publish editions of various ancient and modern authors, with very elegant prefaces of his own. When pope Leo X caused the Annals of Tacitus to be printed at Rome for the first time, Minuziano exerted his influence by procuring the sheets as they went through the press and publishing a rival edition. The year of his death is uncertain, but the last time that he was noticed was in 1551.—*Thackeray.*

MIRABAUD (JEAN BAPTISTE de) a native of Paris, who adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself by his courage at the battle of Steenwijk, after which he quitted the army; to devote himself to literature. He entered into the congregation of the Society, that he might be able to pursue his studies with tranquillity, and at length he became a canon to become private secretary to the cardinal of Ossesme, and was to be advanced. In 1704 he published a manuscript history of the French Revolution, "Histoire des événements de la Révolution Française Découverte," which was soon suppressed by the preceding, written in the

French language, and passed his early education. He was admitted into the French Academy, of which he became president of the country in 1748. His death took place May 26, 1769, at the age of eighty-five. He published in 1750, a translation of the "Oraisons Funèbres," but it was referred to his former predecessor. He was also the author of "Le Monde, ses Origines et son Antiquité," and "Système des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Amour"; but the atheistical work, published in his name under the title of "The System of Nature" is wholly supposititious, having been written by Diderot, D'Holbach, and others.—*Bog. Uni.*

MIRABEAU (VICTOR RAMBERT marquis de) one of the propagators of the doctrines of the political economists in France, born at Paris, thus, October 5, 1715. His ancestors having been exiled from Florence had in the fourteenth century taken refuge in Provence, where they maintained their rank among the noble families of the country. The marquis fixed his residence at Paris, where he attracted much notice by advocating the doctrine of Quesnay founder of the sect of economists. In 1755 he published his "Art des Hommes," 5 vols. 12mo, which produced a great sensation in England and was translated into Italian, and published at Venice in 1784. His "Théorie de l'Impôt," 1760 occasioned his imprisonment in the bastile. He died at Argeville July 13, 1789. A list of his numerous publications may be found in the annexed authority.—*Bog. Uni.*

MIRABEAU (HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUIER 71 comte de) famous for the political influence he exercised during the French Revolution. He was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Bignon near Nemours, March 9, 1749. He derived from nature strong passions, an ardent imagination and considerable talents, to which was added by education a vast but superficial acquaintance with literature. After having served some years in the army, in Corsica, he returned to France and retired to an estate in the Limousin attending to agriculture and the management of some law-suits. In 1771 he repaired Paris, and the following year he married mademoiselle de Marguerite a rich and beautiful heiress. The wife was by no means fortunate and in two years he dissipated all the available part of her wife's fortune. Her father procured a royal order for his admission to the country where he wrote his essay on despotism. An officer of honour accompanied his confinement in the castle of Ille, and being transferred to the fort of Joux, in Franche Comté, he obtained permission to go to Pontarlier. There he became acquainted with Sophie le Moine, wife of a president of the parliament of Bourgogne, whom he seduced and took with him to Holland. For differences he was condemned to lose his head, and was executed in effigy. He made his migration to America, where he and his wife were received as distinguished as MPPs, and being succeeded in France, he was ennobled in the

MIRABEAU (Jean Baptiste, 1755). "The most brilliant and most brilliant French orator of his time; who destined a reputation from him. In 1789 he visited London, and afterwards Paris; and he was variously employed in literary services and conversations till the commencement of the Revolution opened a grand field for this highly talented but unprincipled orator. Having compromised in his attempts to become a deputy to the states-general from the nobility of Provence, he opened a lawyer's shop, and got himself chosen deputy from the commonalty of Aix. His name became a leading member in the assembly of the "Tiers Etat," and when the nobility and clergy had decidedly refused to concur with the Third Order, Mirabeau prompted the deputies to assert their power. At the memorable session of the 5th of June, 1789 when the king sent M. de Bérot to command the assembly to disperse, he boldly declared that force alone should conclude their meeting and passed an immediate decree, proclaiming the inviolability of the representatives of the people. On many subsequent occasions he manifested the most powerful influence and daring spirit, but self-interest appears to have been his governing motive and he at length entered into a negotiation with the court, and engaged to exert his authority in quelling the storm which he had contributed to raise. Whether he would have been able to fulfil his promises, must ever remain a matter of speculation, as he died rather suddenly in the midst of his projects, April 9, 1791. His death was considered as a public misfortune, and his funeral was celebrated with national honours, but his intrigues with the royal party coming to light, the national convention declared him a traitor to his country in December 1793, and his remains were dragged from the Pantheon, burnt, and dispersed in the air. The principal works of Mirabeau are, "Les Lettres de Cachet," 2 vols. 8vo. "De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frédéric II," 2 vols. 8vo, written in conjunction with Mauvalis; "Histoire sacrée de la Cour de Berlin," 5 vols. 8vo, "Lettres originales écrites du Bouillon de Vincennes," 4 vols. 8vo. His speeches in the constituent assembly have also been published as well as his letters.—*Diot de M. de Mirabeau &c.* *Biog. Univ.*

MIRABEAU (Bonnac Riquet, vicomte de), younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1754. He served in the French army in America during the war with England, where he manifested great bravery, and from his subsequent conduct it does not appear that like many of his brother officers, he became partial to the principles of republicanism. In the states-general he was chosen a deputy from the nobility of Languedoc, and he successfully resisted the union of the three orders, supported the rights of the clergy, and warmly opposed the progress of the Revolution. In 1790 he emigrated to Germany, and taking a refuge of hyssop, with which he covered the prison of Coblenz, served without remission his sentence. The fugitive to whom he was now

reduced might as well be numbered in this class of revolutionaries. His death at Pillnitz, early in the month of 1791, though not published at the spinalid time of his birth, by excited considerable interest; and he preferred "La Louve Marquise," and a number of other light pieces.—*Biog. Univ.* *Diot. Hist.*

MILKEDD (Albrecht) a learned German divine, was born at Bamberg in 1713, and was first almoner and librarian to Albert, archduke of Austria. His works are, "Opera Historica et Diplomatica," a collection of charters and diplomas, relating to the Low Countries; "Elogia Illustrium Ralphi sculptoris," 1609, &c.; "Roman Antiquorum Chronicon"; "Visus Justi Lipsii"; "Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica" "De Rebus Bohemicis," &c. He died in 1640.—*Maurer. Diet. Hist.*

MIRANDA (Francesco) a general in the service of the French republic, who was native of Peru. He entered first into the Spanish service, but having made an attempt at Guatimala to free his countrymen from the yoke of the viceroy his project was discovered, and he made his escape to Europe. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, which are said to have been favourably received in England and in Russia. However he conceived the French government more likely to second his schemes, and going to Paris in 1790, he connected himself with Pétion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division, in the army of Dumourier. His conduct at the siege of Maastricht, and at the battle of Nivelle did him no credit, and some time after he was imprisoned as consequence of his political intrigues. In July 1794 he was liberated, but renewing his malignancy, he was commanded to quit the territories of France, which order he evaded, and returned to Paris. A second sentence of deportation, in 1797, obliged him to take refuge in England. In 1800 he repaired again to Paris, when his intrigues against the consular government caused him to be a third time arrested, and condemned to leave France. He returned to America in 1806, and resumed his projects against Spain. Within five years, he succeeded in revolutionizing a part of the country, and in 1811 he endeavoured to establish a consular government at Cartagena. Amidst all the English and North Americans, he had made some progress in his schemes, when they were ruined, by intestine disputes. He fled to Cagliari, where he was besieged by the Spaniards, and being taken prisoner, he was sent to Cagliari, and there was a dungeon, in which he remained till his death in 1816, after four years' confinement.—*Biog. Wm. de Costera.*

MILINWECHEK (Joseph) assumed this name, was born in 1737, at a village near Prague, where his father was the proprietor of a mill. Having studied music under Siegel at Prague, he went to Italy, and performed under the name of Milinweczek, at Venice. His first opera, "Melpomene,"

which," professed at Naples, established his reputation as a champion of the Frenchmen, and vice-versa; which followed were equally successful. His enemy Bonaparte (1796, when his former good friends seemed to have forsaken him) and his "Ariosto" meeting with her an indifferent reception, he took it much to heart, and died at Rome the year following, in very unusual circumstances.—*Biog. Diet.* of Mus.

MISON (FRANCIS MAXIMILIEN). A French writer, was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to England. In 1687 he travelled to Italy with a nobleman, and on his return he published a "Nouveau Voyage d'Italie" 3 vols. 1700. It presents a true and lively picture but he offended the Catholics by his representations of their ceremonies and superstitions, which they say are exaggerated and untruthful. He also wrote "Mémoires d'un Voyageur en Angleterre" and "Le Théâtre Sacré de Cévennes, ou Recit des Prodigies arrivés dans cette partie de Languedoc et des petits Prophéties," in which latter he is said to have displayed great cruelty and fanaticism.—*Moreri. Addisons Travels.*

MITAN (JAMES) an historical engraver of some celebrity born in London in 1776. His principal productions are, Gerard Dowd's "Musidora"; Louis & Anne Page the Interior of Worcester Cathedral; many plates for Mr Dibdin's "Bibliographical Tour" and a Gem after Palissy of the Massed Bell for Dibdin's "Muses Althepusiana." He died of a pulmonary attack, August 16, 1822 in London.—*Gent. Mag.*

MITCHELL (JOHN) a dramatic writer was the son of a stone-cutter in North Britain, and was born about 1684. He came to London, and was patronised by the earl of Shaftesbury and sir Robert Walpole. The particulars of his history are little known but he appears to have been of a wild dissipated turn being very poor his friend Aaron Hill, presented him with the profits and reputation of a successful dramatic piece in one act, entitled "The Fatal Extravagance." It was printed in Mitchell's name but he was impudent enough to undersell the world, and to discover its true author. His own pieces were "The Fatal Extravagance, a tragedy enlarged"; "The Highland Fair" a ballad opera. He possessed but little invention and was but a mediocre poet. He died in 1736.—*Biog. Briton. Chidio's Lives.*

MITTARELLI (JOHN BERNARDI) a learned monk of the order of the Camaldoli, was born at Venice in 1704, and in 1725 he became professor of philosophy and theology in the monastery of St. Michael at Venice, and in 1740 he removed to Puteaux, as chancellor of the church. In 1744 he was appointed general administrator, and he died in 1777. He wrote "Meditationes Christianissimae," 2 vols. folio; "Tractatus de Monachis della camaldoliensi, et de monachis cisterciensibus." "Bibliotheca Tridentina" 1744. "Monachorum Tridentini et Michaeles Vi-

cenitanae," folio, "Ad Epidemias vires Difficiliorum Cr. Marmorei secundum Theodorum Faventiam," and "De Litomaria Revolucionaria."—*Vedoni. Vita Italica. Biog. Diet.*

MITZLER (LAURENTIUS CHARLES DE KEROL) a German naturalist and compiler of encyclopedias, born at Vertheim in 1711. He received his education at Ampech, where in addition to the rudiments of classical literature, he studied music under Scherer and Cury. In 1730 he removed to the university of Leipzig where he made a considerable proficiency, both in mathematics and natural philosophy as well as in music, and after a residence of twelve years, gave public lectures in all those branches of science. While thus occupied, he published a treatise on the claims of music to be considered as a science. He at length accompanied a Polish nobleman to Warsaw and there grew into so great favour at court, as to obtain from the king a patent of nobility. His other works are a "Musical Library or an Analysis of Books and Writings on Music," Leipzig, 3 vols. published between the years 1738 and 1754. "A Musical Illustration of the War carried on by the Emperor Charles VI, against the Allied Forces" Wittenberg 1753. "The Elements of Thorough Bass" Leipzig 1739. "The Musical Oracle" &c. 1740, and a German translation of Fox's "Gradus ad Parnassum" 1742. His death took place in 1778.—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

MOCENIGO (ANDREW) a native of Venice, in the early part of the sixteenth century. He served his country with zeal, being employed in its public affairs, which he managed with great success. He was the author of a Latin History of the War sustained by the Republic of Venice in consequence of the League of Cambrai from 1509 to 1510 in Four Books which though not possessing much elegance is esteemed for its truth and accuracy. He also wrote a Latin poem on the war with Bajazet II which is lost.—*Moreri. Trasteveri.*

MOESEN (JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM) an ingenious German physician of the last century. He was born at Berlin in 1732 and studied at the universities of Jena and Halle. Having taken the degree of MD at the age of twenty he returned to Berlin and succeeded his grandfather M. Horch as physician to the gymnasium of Joachim. After holding other offices, he was, in 1778 appointed physician to Frederick the Great, whom he attended in the war relative to the Bavarian succession. He became a member of various learned institutions, and in 1793 was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. His death took place in the course of the same year. His works display ratiocines, rather than profound erudition. They relate to the history of medicine and its progress, including a treatise "De Medicis Rerum Diagnosticis," 1768, 4to, "A Catalogue of a Collection of Engraved Portraits of celebrated Physicians," 1773, 1vo, "A Description of Middle or Jewish school in Skinner of Physick, with Novelties explain-

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Ingen's *Course of the Ancients, as associated with Moral, History, and Literature,* 1772, 2 vols., and "An Agreeable Experiment to determine the Utility of Inconsistency for the Small-Pox," 1772, 8vo.—*Big. Univ.*

MOELLENDORF (RICHARD JOACHIM RUMY, count de) a Prussian general, born 1736. He was educated in the equitation academy of Brunswick, and in 1760 admitted among the pages of Frederick II whom he accompanied in the first Silesian war and was at the battles of Mollwitz and Kotsowitz. His behaviour procured him protection and in 1764 he obtained a company in the guards. He served at the siege of Prague in 1757 and at the battle of Roetzen and that of Leuthen for his conduct on which last occasion he was rewarded with the order of merit. He was made a colonel in 1761 afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1765 governor of Berlin. In the reign of Frederick William II, he was appointed general of infantry, and he commanded the Prussian troops employed in 1793 in the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland on which occasion Moellendorf did every thing in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshall and soon after made governor of South Prussia. He opposed the war with France which followed, but he succeeded the duke of Brunswick as the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kasselstein. He was one of the principal advisers of the treaty of Basle in 1797 after which he was made grand marshall. Not being able to prevent, by his advice hostilities with France in 1806 though far advanced in years, he accepted a command, and joining the army of the duke of Brunswick, was present at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded. He retired to Berlin, and subsequently to Havelberg where according to an odd Prussian usage he held a pretend in the ecclesiastical chapter. He died there January 20th 1816.—*Big. Univ.*

MOESEN (Jvers) an eminent German advocate and man of letters, born at Osnaburg in 1730. He was educated at Jena and Gottingen, and on his return to his native place he entered on his professional career which he exercised with as much credit in defending indigent innocence that in 1747 he was invested with the office of advocates pauperum. Being sent to London to arrange some financial affairs during the seven years' war he embraced the opportunity for obtaining an acquaintance with the political ramifications of the country. When the late Duke of York became Bishop of Osnaburg, and the affairs of the diocese fell under the administration of the English government, Moeser contributed much to the preservation of harmony between his fellow-citizens and their rulers. In 1763 he received the title of counsellor of justice, and in 1772 the canonization order of Osnaburg celebrated the fifth anniversary of his entrance on his public functions. He died January 7th, 1794. Among his principal

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works may be noticed, "Archetype," a study, 1764, 8vo; "The History of Chemistry," 1781, 2 vols., 8vo; "Practical Speculations," Berlin, 1774-66, 4 vols.; the *Præcis* treatise on the German Language and Literature 1781, and "Miscellanies," published with a memoir of the author by Fred. Nicolai, 1797-8, 2 vols., 8vo.—*Big. Univ.*

MOHAMMED (Osman) the founder of the famous sect of the Wahabites, who derive their appellation from Abd el Wahab, the father of Mohammed. He was born in Arabia, about the commencement of the eighteenth century, of a family claiming to be descended from Mahomet. At an early age he seems to have formed the project of founding a new sect, and he carefully studied the laws and traditions of the moslems, of which he undertook the reformation. Having been ill treated by his father he fled and took refuge at Basora, and afterwards travelled through Syria and Arabia, where the unreserved expression of his religious opinions exposed him to danger. Mohammed ibn Saoud, governor of one of the provinces of Arabia, at length gave him an asylum and permitted him freely to propagate his doctrines. From this chief he obtained a detachment of troops to accompany him in his travels, and assist his missionary labours with their swords. Like Mahomet, he offered to the choice of his hearers, the alternative of conversion or death; and he thus made a multitude of proselytes, and subjugated many tribes and villages. On the death of his protector he found equal favour with his son and successor, Abd el Aziz, who at the head of his troops, converted to Wahabism all the tribes of the vast province of Nejd. An ineffectual attempt, made by the pacha of Bagdad, to crush this sect of innovators in 1798 only added to their power; and in 1800 they made themselves masters of Mecca, though they were unable to keep possession of it. In the course of their expeditions, Sheik Mohammed died at an advanced age; and Abd el Aziz who survived him a few years, was assassinated in 1803. The Wahabites receive the Koran as of Divine authority, but reject all traditions and their profession of faith is confined to the words, "There is no other God but God, suppressing the addition of the moslems, that "Mahomet is the prophet of God." —*Big. Univ.*

MOINE (ABRAHAM) a French Protestant, and minister of a French church in London, was born about the close of the seventeenth century and died in 1760. He was the author of *A Treatise on Miracles*, in answer to Mr Chubb. To this work he added a postscript, intended to vindicate the authenticity of the ancient fathers, in answer to Dr Midleton's "Free Inquiry." Le Moine's other works are, "A Sermon on the Fall," 1731, 8vo; "A Visitation Sermon," 1755, 8vo; "A Sermon in Defence of Sound History," in answer to lord Bolingbroke; translated into French of Bishop Gibson's "Practical Letters," Sherlock's "Dissertations on the Errors and Use of Prophecy," and of "The

With all the members of the Templars, 2000, he was admitted to that order. He distinguished himself by his great activity, vigilance and virtue of the members assigned to him.—*Martyr Histor.* Vol. 32.

MORIN (*Paris 16*) an important painter, was born at Poitiers in 1388, and was a pupil of Melchior. He had no natural genius for painting, but acquired all his skill through his great perseverance. His manner of drawing was very incorrect, nevertheless, his taste was always graceful and pleasing. He was employed four years in painting the robes of Jeanne d'Arc, for which the king granted him a pension of 6000 livres. His best pictures are the Assumption of the Virgin in front, at St. Sepulchre; a St. John in the Desert, at St. Etienne's; the Conversion of St. Paul, at St. Germain-des-Prés; the Martyr, at St. Gervais's, &c. Death of moderately well-educated artist. Paris 6, 1707.—*D'Argenville*.

MOLINE (*Paris 16*) a French poet and a poet, was born at Châlons-en-Champagne in 1398. He possessed more imagination than taste; Rollens said of him, "that he was too weak-minded to be much contended, and too weak of a poet to be strongly condemned." He wrote several works, in prose on theological and other subjects, and several small poems; but his greatest work was "Saint Louis, ou la Vie Courtoise romancée sur les Indulgences," an epic poem in eighteen books. Worked at Paris 1461—*Dit. Hist. Moral.*

MOREA (*Perugia 1480*) an eminent painter was born at Colle in the Marches in 1440. He was the pupil of the cavalier di Bartolo and of Alfonso. On leaving the last master, he went to Venice and studied under Mantegna, perfecting himself in colouring from the perfections of the Venetian school. On his return to Italy he painted several altarpiece pieces for popes Innocent X. and Alexander VII., of which that of Joseph discovering himself as his brother, in the Quirinal, is the most esteemed. He is still more distinguished as a landscape-painter, for his varied composition and vigorous touch. In 1665 he received an invitation to the court of Louis XIV. with which he was about to comply when a sudden disorder caused him of. There was another Morea, (Juan Gherard), said by some to be his brother, who acquired some reputation in history and heraldry; but he is much inferior to the preceding.—*D'Argenville.* *Dictionary of Art.* by Joubert.

MORAL (*Jam 16*) the last grand-master of the order of the Knights Templars, of the family of the baron of Longue and of Beaumont, was admitted into the order about 1365 under the rule of William de Beaujeu, he was subsequently elected to the office of grand master. His great wealth and power of the Templars, their possessions, their absolute independence, often a source of vexation, and his decided dissensions. In 1387 an order was issued for the disbanding of the Knights Templars. They were accused of being, usurers, and especially usurers

usurers; and of the violent crimes they committed in Italy, particularly the massacre of Jerusalem, committed by soldiers sent to assist the Christians of Jerusalem against them. The Templars were burnt in 1382, and the order was abolished the following year, by the council of Vienne. Michel, with his compatriots, Guy Despiles of Arvergne and Hugh de Pouille, were destined to preside at Philip the Fair's, where their chief task was to obtain concessions approved by the pope, and confirming their claims, they were condemned to perpetual excommunication. Michel and Guy having subsequently accepted their confessions, which they had made in the hope of obtaining their freedom, were exonerated as respects heresy. They perished in the flames at Paris March 18, 1382, according their accusations to the last. The abolition and punishment of the Knights Templars are usually represented by writers historians, as in the highest degree cruel and unjust, and as originating in the avaricious policy of Philippe le Bel, king of France and his instrument, pope Clement V. That some of the crimes imputed to the Templars were absurd, and probably imaginary, may be conceded; but the despotism and disgraceful cruelty of these military monks was no motivation, as to supply a fair pretext for the suppression of the order, though it cannot exceed the hardness to which some of the knights were subjected.—*Dit. Hist.*

MOLD (*Fouriers Rane*) an eminent French comedian, born at Paris in 1734. He first appeared on the stage of the metropolis in 1764, when he was well received, and after having travelled in the provinces, he returned to Paris in 1769, and soon arrived at great distinction, particularly in the characters of lowers and post-masters. During the progress of the Revolution he became an associate of the Jacobins, and so far prostituted his talents as to officiate in the church of St. Roch, as the prior of the guilds of Rome. Mold was a member of the National Institute, and was the only actor except Marat and Grandmoulin, who has been admitted to that honorable station. He died December 11, 1802. Some letters in the *Journal de Paris*, and fugitive poetry are attributed to him, as well as an unsuccessful comedy.—*Bog. Encyc.* *Biog. Contemp.*

MOLESWORTH (*Roscar, viscount*) an Irish statesman and political writer, born at Dublin in 1656. He received his education at Trinity college, and, entering on public life, displayed a firmness of principle and attachment to the cause of liberty, which rendered him obnoxious to the court of James II. During the short-lived triumph of that prince in Ireland, his estate was confiscated, but on the establishment of affairs, under William III., he was made a member of the privy-council. Being despatched on an embassy to Denmark, he gave offence to the king, and was induced to return home reluctantly. He took the name, by publishing "A Journal of 1688-90," which was considered as a book of open hostility, and was complained of by the

by the English authorities in London, who in 1793 discontinued the publication of his works. However he represented a commissionership of the committee in 1794; and in 1795 he was made a peer of the kingdom of Ireland. His death took place in 1795. He translated Flotteman's "Fauves-Gaulois;" and besides the work above mentioned he was the author of some controversial pamphlets.—*Bug Bry*

MOLIEVILLE (ANTOINE FRANÇIS BARBEAU de) a French historian and historical writer born in 1744. He occupied the situation of intendant of the finances in Brittany previously to the Revolution and in October 1791 he was appointed minister of the marine. Being accused in the Legislative Assembly of having favoured the emigration of the officers of the navy he resigned his post in March 1793. He subsequently thought it prudent to take refuge in England, where he employed himself in various literary undertakings. He died at Paris in 1819. Among his works are, *A Chronological History of England*, 6 vols. 8vo. *Mémoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Louis XVI* and *Annals of the French Revolution*; all which were first published in English, being translated from the MSS. of the author.—*Dictionnaire H. M. du 18me S. Gent. Mag.*

MOLIERE (JOHN BAPTIST POUQUELIN de) the most celebrated of the modern writers of comedy was born at Paris in 1622. His father named Pouquelin, who was valet de chambre and upholsterer to the king and also kept a shop in that line of business, intending to bring his son up to his own employment gave him a conformable education. He accordingly reached the age of fourteen without any other instruction than that of reading and writing when having imbibed a taste for literature by frequenting the theatre, he was, by the permission of his grandfather sent to the jesuit's college as a day student. His father becoming infirm, he was, however obliged to officiate for him in the royal household and in that capacity attended Louis XIII to Narbonne in 1641. On his return to Paris his passion for the theatre became uncontrollable and he associated himself with a company of young persons, who played in the suburbs of St Germain among whom he assumed the name of Moliere and composed several little comic pieces for the stage in which he himself took a part. At length he joined La Bajart, a proscenial actress, and they formed a company which in 1658 presented at Lyons his first regular comedy in verse, entitled "*L'Etourdi*." It was followed by "*Le Dépit Amoureux*" and "*Les Précieuses Ridicules*," first exhibited at Bourges, where he obtained the protection of the prince de Condé. He subsequently acted at Grenoble and Rouen and finally, during some visits to Paris, secured the favour of Gaston, duke of Orleans, the latter introducing him to the king, who, having witnessed the performances of his company at the Old Louvre, gave orders for their admission at Paris. In 1668 he was assigned a theatre in the Faubourg Royal, and in 1673 he

was formally taken into the service of the king with a pension of 1000 francs. Moliere immediately wrote in response to his new position a comedy, by the general consent of those who were placed at the head of genuine comedy. His more serious drama, and those written in prose are esteemed his masterpieces, especially *Le Misanthrope*, and *Le Tartuffe*.

The subject of the latter being religious hypocrisy has always excited the *fâcheux dévots* against him, but they have not been able to prevent it from retaining its place as one of the most effective pieces on the French stage, and owing to recent circumstances, it is more popular at the present time than ever. For twenty years Moliere wrote for the stage and bring all the while an actor also, and interrupted by various evasions, his fertility was most extraordinary. His last piece was the celebrated "*Le Malade Imaginaire*," to the fourth representation of which he fell a sacrifice. He himself acted the imaginary sick man in the piece, but labouring at the time under a pulmonary complaint, he was requested by his wife, and Baron the actor to defer the performance which on the score of injury to the company he declined, and exerting himself with unusual spirit, his efforts brought on the rupture of a blood vessel, by which he was suffocated. This happened in February 1673 in the fifty third year of his age. Harlan archbishop of Paris, a man of loose morals himself refused his Christian burial, and the king's authority was requisite to procure him private interment in a chapel of ease of the church of St Eustache and even this was impeded by a portion of the superstitious populace. Such was the treatment of a man so generally esteemed an honour to his country. Louis XIV was much affected at his loss. Boileau has honored him with some fine lines in his seventh satire, and Racine deemed him the first of the writers in that distinguished reign. Voltaire also, regards him as 'the best comic writer of any nation' nor has any one risen in his own peculiar social line to bear away the palm from him. He may indeed be said to have claimed away a great share of the consciousness false wit, and pedantry of his day and possessed as he was of a large portion of the philosophy of good sense, he seldom failed to discern the weak part of whatever was absurd or condemnable. His great excellency being excellency of character, he is not deemed equally happy in development, and his solemnities are frequently brought about with precipitance. He is sometimes also deemed too hasty in the diction of his serious pieces, and too forcible in that of his light ones. In private life this eminent man was humane and benevolent in a very high degree many anecdotes being recorded of his great goodness and philanthropy. No one had more friends of rank and talent, or was more honoured by them. In matrimony however he was unfortunate, being led to marry an actress younger than himself whose conduct subjected him to all the ridicule which he despised as ridiculous in that particular. —*Bug Bry*

and a certain sense between Mollier and it fixed on the subject, the exactness of which has however been denied. A complete edition of his works was published by Didot in 1792, 6 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Note Dict. Hist.*

MOLIERES (JOSEPH PRIVAT de) professor of philosophy at the Royal college and member of the academy of sciences, was born in 1677 at Tarascon. He entered among the fathers of the Oratory and was pupil to Malebranche, but after that philosopher's death he quitted the Oratory and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was the author of "Philosophical Lectures," 4 vols. 12mo; "Mathematical Lectures" and "La première Partie des Éléments de Géométrie" 12mo. He died in 1742. His absence of mind was so great, that a shoeblack once finding him absorbed in a profound reverie contrived to steal the silver buckles out of his shoes, replacing them with iron ones.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MOLIN (DU) commonly called Du Moulin, a celebrated French physician born in 1666. He studied at Montpellier and afterwards at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. He was soon after appointed professor of anatomy at the Royal garden and at the age of twenty six he became chief physician to the army in Catalonia. He returned to the capital in 1706 and added to his reputation by his cure of the prince of Condé. He was employed by Louis XIV and his successor and the latter settled on him a pension of 600 livres. He died at Paris, March 21 1753. To uncommon skill in his profession Molin added harsh and repulsive manners, and a degree of parsimony closely bordering on avarice. His wealth however was often worthily employed in the relief of indigence and wretchedness and as he had no children he devoted much of his property to the education and establishment of a numerous train of young relatives. In his medical practice he was partial to the use of resection and hence it has been concluded that Le Sage in his *Gil Blas* intended to satirize Molin under the character of Dr Sangrado, though Hecquet, another Parisian physician is more commonly supposed to have been aimed at. In his general character Molin seems to have resembled Dr Radcliffe and like that celebrated practitioner he left no published work of importance.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MOLLINA (Luis de) a celebrated polemic descended of a noble family of Caenca in New Castile where he was born in 1535. He became a member of the jesuits' college after having completed his studies at Coimbra, where he had distinguished himself by his perseverance in the acquirement of classical as well as theological learning. Mollina was afterwards professor of theology at Eboea, and filled the chair there for more than twenty years with great reputation, although his adversaries accused him of a leaning towards the Pelagian heresy. In support of this charge, they cited his treatise, "De Concordia Gratiae et Iher. Aristotelis," etc., which gave rise to

such a fierce contention between the followers of Ignatius and Dominicans, that in 1597 the pope found it advisable to issue a bull in order to suppress them. His other works are a treatise "On Law and Equity" and some annotations on the writings of Thomas Aquinas. His death took place at Madrid in 1600.—*Note. Dict. Hist.*

MOLINET (CLAUDE DU) regular canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St Genevieve and a learned antiquary was born at Châlons sur Marne, in 1670. His principal works are an edition of the Epistles of Stephen Bishop of Tournay with notes "History of the Popes," by Medals

"Réflexions sur l'Origine et l'Antiquité des Chanoines séculiers et réguliers" "Dissertation sur une tête d'Isaïe" "Dissertation sur la Mitré des Ancêtres" "Le Cabinet de la Bibliothèque de St Genevieve" etc. He collected a large cabinet of curiosities and placed the library of St Genevieve in the state for which it is so celebrated. He was a man of great research but according to his countrymen "plus rempli d'érudition que de critique." Moline died in 1689.—*Biog. Univ. art. Discours. Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MOLINÉS (JONNE) a French poet born in the fifteenth century. He studied at the university of Paris after which he went to Flanders, where he married but becoming a widower he entered into the ecclesiastical state and obtained a canonry at Valenciennes. He was almoner and librarian to Margaret of Austria, governess of the Netherlands and historiographer to the house of Burgundy. He died in 1507. Besides a translation of the "Roman de la Rose" he was the author of

"Faus et Dits contenant plusieurs beaux tractés orationes et chants royaux" Paris, 1531 folio and 1537 and 1540 8vo which editions are much sought after by the lovers of scarce books. His *Poësies* were re-published at Paris in 1723, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOLINIER (WILLIAM) distinguished in the fourteenth century as the chancellor of an association of Toulouse troubadours, who, under the title of "Collège du gai Savoir" gave rise to the academy of the *Floral games*. Molinier was directed to prepare a system of the art of poetry as practised by the professors of the "gay science" which task he executed in 1356 and copies were despatched by the college to the princes of all the countries in which the Romanic language was cultivated. The poetics or "Lays d'Amors," compiled by Molinier is a curious monument of the state of literature in the south of France in the fourteenth century. A specimen of this work was published by M. Raynaud in his "Grammaire Romane." —*Biog. Univ.*

MOLINOS (MICHAEL) a Spanish controversialist of the seventeenth century founder of the sect called Quietists, from the nature of their doctrine, which inculcates perfect abstraction from the world and its concerns, in order to a complete union with the Divinity. He was born in 1627 at Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome, where,

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In 1673, he published his celebrated "Spirituos Guide," written in Spanish. On its first appearance little notice was taken of it; but afterwards, and on a republication six years afterwards, arrested its author. Molinos consenting to recant his opinions his life was spared but he never recovered his liberty dying in the dungeons of the Holy Office in 1694. The celebrated Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, madame Guyon and some other persons of eminence in France were strongly倾注 with the opinions of Molinos.—*Bug. Uni. Neu. Duct. Hist.*

MOLLOY (CHARLES) a political writer was born in Dublin and was educated at Trinity college and on coming to England he entered of the Middle Temple. He was supposed to have contributed greatly to a periodical paper entitled "Fog's Journal" and also to have been the principal writer of a well known paper called "Common Sense." Large offers were made to Mr Molloy to write in defence of sir Robert Walpole which he refused but notwithstanding on the change in the ministry in 1742 he was entirely neglected. He died in 1767. He also wrote three dramatic pieces entitled "The Perplexed Couple," "Half pay Officer" and "The Coquet." —Another CHARLES MOLLOY was a native of Ireland and a lawyer of the Inner Temple and was the author of a treatise De Jure Martimo et Naval. He died in 1690.—FRANCIS MOLLOY also an Irishman was professor of divinity in the college of St Isidore at Rome and wrote Grammatica Latino-Hibernica compendiosa and Lector Fidelium which although the title is Latin is written in Irish and contains an explanation of the Christian religion according to the Roman Catholic faith.—*Bug. Drama. Wars. Lyons's Environs.*

MOLYNEUX (WILLIAM) an eminent mathematician and astronomer born at Dublin in 1656. He was educated at Trinity college where he stayed four years, and having taken the degree of BA, he removed to the Inner Temple London in 1675. Being possessed of a competent fortune he never engaged in the law as a profession but returning to Ireland in 1678 he occupied himself with researches into various departments of natural philosophy and more particularly astronomy. In 1683 he formed a philosophical society at Dublin on the plan of the Royal Society to which he became secretary and continued to act in that capacity till the association was broken up during the storms of the Revolution in 1688. Through the influence of the duke of Ormonde, Mr Molynex was appointed joint-surveyor of public works, and chief engineer in consequence of which he had a commission to examine the principal fortresses in Ireland. After his return, in 1686 he published his "Scotanderus Telescopicus," containing an account of a telescope dial which he had invented. In 1690 he removed to London, on account of the political commotions in Ireland, and shortly after he settled

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whilst finally at Chester. There he drew up a tractate on Opticks, published in 1692, under the title of "Dioptrist Novus," etc. Going back to his native country he was chosen MP for Dublin in 1692, and in 1695 he was elected representative of the university. In 1696 he published a tract relating to some measures adopted by the English government which he conceived to be injurious to the Irish woollen manufacture. He died October 11 1698. Mr Molynex was a fellow of the Royal society and a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.—His son EDMUND MOLYNEUX who was secretary to George II when prince of Wales, was also a cultivator of the mathematical sciences, and made some improvements in the construction of telescopes of which Dr Robert Smith published an account in his treatise on optics.—*Martin's Bug. Philos.*

MOLZA (FRANCIS MARIA) an Italian poet of the fifteenth century was born at Modena in 1489. He was equally distinguished for his poetical facility and the liberum genus of his manner. His compositions are chiefly poems in Latin and Italian on topics as well moral and serious as sportive and amorous, in all of which he excelled. He died at Modena in 1544.—LAERQUINA MOLLA a learned lady the grand daughter of the preceding was born at Modena in 1542. She became a proficient in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages in logic rhetoric mathematics philosophy theology and music. In 1560 she married Paul Porrius with whom she lived eighteen years. On her death she went to Ferrara and lived twelve years as lady of honour to Lucretia and Leonard d'Este after which she retired to Modena and passed the remainder of her life in literary pursuits. She died in 1617. Her writings consist of Italian and Latin poems a translation of the Charimides and Crito of Plato, &c. Tasso has introduced this lady as one of the interlocutors in his Dialogue on Love, which he entitles Molia. She received the extraordinary honour of being presented with the citizenship of Rome in a patent extolling her merit and giving her the title of Unica. This privilege through her is extended to the whole family of the Molias of Modena.—*Bayle. Trubach.*

MOMBRIUS or MOMBRIZIO (Bonivitus) a native of Milan, who flourished in the fifteen century was the author of a work, entitled "Sanctissima Ave Viza Sanctorum, 2 vols. false supposed to have been printed at Milan about 1479; it is extremely scarce, and as deemed very valuable. In this work the author took the greatest pains to distinguish truth from fable and thus he was enabled to do by closely examining all the existing authorities and carefully collecting MSS. He also wrote several Latin poems, particularly one on the Passions which was greatly admired.—*Brunet Manuel du Libraire. Mover. Thesaurus.*

MONARDES (NICHOLAS) a Spanish physician, was born at Seville in the early part of the sixteenth century. His reputation is founded

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ed shortly upon his work, entitled "Des plantes de la nature qui se trouvent les Indes Orientales, avec diverses observations," published at Paris in 1566, to which a third book was afterwards added, concerning the medicinal substances imported from the new world. This work was translated into Latin, with notes and figures, by Charles Pithou or Clémens, under the title of "Simplicium Medicorum ex novo orbis delicto, quoniam in Medicina non est Historia," about 1574. It was also translated into Italian, French, and English. The other works of Monardus are a tract, "De Ross et paribus ejus de scoto Resumam temperature," and "De secunda via in Phoenicida inter Graecos et Arabes canticis," &c. The name of Monardus is perpetuated by the botanical genus *Monardia*, in the class Dicotyledons of Linnæus. He died in 1576.—Antoine Buff Rep. Ross's Cyclop. Morat.

MONBELLAILL (PHILIBERT GUYENRAU) a naturalist was born at Berger in Auxois, in 1729. On coming to Paris, he distinguished himself in the scientific world and continued with reputation the Collection Académique a work consisting of every interesting circumstance in the measure of the learned societies of Europe. He became the associate of Buffon, in his great work on natural history taking part of the entomological department. He first wrote under the name of his colleague and no difference of style was observed, until Buffon himself announced him in his preface saying, that of all men he was the person whose manner of seeing, judging and writing was most conformable to his own. Monbeau laid afterwards undertook the class of insects, on which subject he had written several articles in the new Encyclopédie; but before he could finish it, he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death in 1765. His wife, who was an excellent linguist, and otherwise accomplished, rendered him great assistance in his labour.—*Newt. Dict. Hist.*

MONCONYS (BALIBARAS de) a writer of travels, and son of the lieutenant-criminal of Lyons, was educated in the jesuit's college. In 1668 he was driven from his country by the plague, and he went to Spain, and studied at the university of Salamanca. He afterwards visited the East for the purpose of tracing the remains of the philosophy of Hermes Trismegistus, and Zoroaster but meeting with little success, he returned to France and applied himself to mathematical and physical pursuits. He died in 1665 at Lyons, and his "Travels, in 5 vols. &c., were published by himself and the posthumous Brother They contain much curious matter.—Morat Newt. Dict. Hist.

MONCRIF (FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARAN) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Poole in 1697. He devoted himself at an early age to literature, and one of his first efforts was an "Ode on the death of Louis le Grand," by which he expected to gain the favour of the court. He became private secretary to the queen of Clement, and reader to the queen; he was a member of the French

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Academy, and censor of those of Normandy, Martin. He was also admitted by Louis XIV to the privilege of the censor of music, a favour denied to Voltaire. Moncrif excelled chiefly in ballads, romances, complimentary verses, & theatrical pieces the figures of his poems were not lofty. He died in 1770. His principal works are, "Essai sur la Nécessité et sur les moyens de Plaire," Les Ames Rivalles, an ingenious romance, founded on the metempsychosis. Les Abéreux à comedy, Poésies diverses, &c. &c. His "Histoire des Chats" was severely and unmercifully criticised at the time of its publication, but is now forgotten.—*Neurologie des Hommes célèbres. Newt. Dict. Hist.*

MONGAULT (NICOLAS HUARD de) a literary man, was the natural son of Colbert Peaugres, and was born at Paris in 1674. He entered the congregation of the fathers of the Oratory and studied philosophy at Mâcon. The system then generally taught was that of Aristotle but Mongault judging for himself adopted that of Descartes, which he openly professed. In 1701 Colbert archbishop of Toulouse who had procured him a priory invited him to Toulouse, and gave him apartments in his palace, and soon after the president Foucault prevailed upon him to reside with him, and obtained his admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In 1710 Mongault became tutor to the young dauphin de Chartres, son of the duke of Orléans. He was the author of a Translation of Herodotus and A Translation of the Letters of Cæsar to Atticus in 6 vols. which he annotated with notes, which equally prove his learning and the elegance of his taste. He also published two dissertations in the Memoria of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1718, and died in 1746.—Morat Newt. Dict. Hist.

MONGE (GASPARD) a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher born at Beaune in 1746. He studied in the college of the fathers of the Oratory at Beaune and Lyons, with such success that he became a teacher at the age of sixteen. He was afterwards employed at the military school of Meudon, where he assisted Boullut the professor of mathematics, and afterwards Nodlet, professor of physics whom he succeeded. In 1780 he removed to Paris, on being admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and became the codirector of Boullut, in a course of lectures on Hydrodynamics at the Louvre. He quoted Mémoires entirely in 1783, on being appointed examiner of the same, when he composed a Treatise on Statues, afterwards used for the Polytechnic school. In 1789 like other friends of freedom Monge indulged in expectations of the regeneration of France. Through the influence of Condorcet, he was made minister of the marine in 1792, and he held at the same time the portfolio of minister of war during the absence of general Servan with the army. He thus became a member of the executive council of government, in which quality he

signed the edict for the execution of Louis XVI. Shortly after he resigned his functions, in consequence of which he was exposed to the persecution of the ruling party of the Jacobins, against which he successfully defended himself. He was then employed together with other men of science in improving the manufacture of gunpowder and otherwise augmenting the military resources of the country. The National School was founded with which Monge became connected, and he there published his "Géométrie Descriptive," one of his principal works. Together with Bertholet and Guyton Morveau he principally contributed to the establishment of the Polytechnic school after which in 1795 he was commissioned to go to Italy and collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French and the labours of Monge and his colleagues gave rise to the splendid assemblage of works of taste and genius which for a time ornamented the halls of the Louvre. In 1798 he went with Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was again employed in the service of science. On his return to France he resumed his functions as professor at the Polytechnic school in the success of which he greatly interested himself. The attachment which he on various occasions manifested to Buonaparte led to his being nominated a member of the senate on the first formation of that body. The emperor further bestowed on him the title of count of Pelissier, the senatorial lordship of Lille, made him grand master of the Legion of honour, gave him an estate in Westphalia and a little before he set out on his Egyptian expedition, a present of 200,000 francs. The fall of his benefactor involved him in misfortunes. He was expelled from the institute in 1816 one of his sons-in-law was exiled, and he was deprived of all his employments. His fortunes became shattered, and he died July 23 1816. Besides the works above noticed Monge published "Description de l'Art de fabriquer les Cañons," &c., and "Application de l'Analyse à la Géométrie des Surfaces," &c.; as well as a multitude of memoirs on mathematical and physical science.—*Bug. Univ. Bug. Russ. des Contes.*

MONK (Grenville) an English military officer distinguished in history for the prominent part he acted on the restoration of Charles II. He was the son of Sir Thomas Monk of Pocheridge in Devonshire, whence he was born December 6th, 1608. Entering into the army at an early age he served under Sir Richard Grenville in the expedition to Spain and in 1630 he went to the Netherlands, where he was promoted to a captaincy. He was engaged in the unfortunate expedition of Cromwell against the Scots in 1639 at which period he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the rebellion taking place in Ireland he was sent thither and his services were rewarded with the post of governor of Dublin. Hostilities ensuing between the king and the parliament, colonel Monk brought over his regiment to the king's assistance. He was

employed major-general in the Irish brigade, and being employed at the siege of Newmarket, he was made a general, and advanced to brigadier in the Tower of London. He devoted his leisure to writing, and composed "Observations on Military and Political Affairs," published not long after his death. Having been detained about three years in confinement, he accepted of a commission from the Parliament, on condition of being employed only against the Irish insurgents. He distinguished himself especially in this service but having made a treaty with the Catholic chieftain, O'Neal, which gave offence to the English parliamentary government, he resigned his command, and retired to his estate. After the entire overthrow of the royal party Monk was employed with Cromwell in Scotland, and was present at the battle of Dunbar. His conductor returning to England, he was entrusted with the chief command. Wartaking place with the Dutch republic he engaged in the naval service, and together with admirals Blake and Dean he commanded in two engagements, in which they triumphed over the enemy commanded by the famous seaman Van Tromp. On the re-establishment of peace Monk returned to Scotland, where at the head of the English army he maintained the authority of Cromwell in that country. On the decease of the protector the resumption of power by his son and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recall and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne in the person of Charles II. The measures adopted for this purpose, indicate a more political sagacity than principle in Monk or his advisers, but the detail of these transactions must be sought for in our national histories. The dukedom of Albemarle the order of the garter and the office of privy-councillor, rewarded the loyalty of the restorer of Charles II. During the Dutch war in the reign of that prince Monk was again employed in the service of his country and in 1666 he beat the Dutch fleet commanded by his former antagonist, Van Tromp and admiral De Ruyter. He died January 3d, 1670 and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was married to a woman in law his said to have been the daughter of his landlady who as may be supposed maintained a complete ascendancy over him so that it has been observed, that the warrior who was not afraid of a cannon-ball, dreaded the tongue of his wife.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Bug. Brit.*

MONK (See. Mary) daughter of lord Molesworth and wife to George Monk, esq. was an ingenious poetess, and a proficient in the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. Her poems were printed after her death under the title of "Manus." Poems and Translations upon several Occasions, and a dedication to Caroline, princess of Wales, was printed by lord Molesworth. She died in 1715, and as her death bed she wrote some very affecting verses to her husband, which may be found in

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"Châtel's Lives. — Bellard's Mansions. — Gibby's Lives.

MONNET (Antoine Gérard) an eminent French chemist, inspector general of mines and member of the academies of Rouen Stockholm, and Turin. He was of low extraction and was born in Avergne in 1734. Having settled as an apothecary at Rouen he distinguished himself by his acquaintance with chemical science. Becoming known he removed to Paris and obtained, through the patronage of Malherbes, the place of inspector-general of mines in 1774. In conjunction with Guettard he prepared and published a mineralogical atlas of France. He was one of the very few cultivators of chemistry who rejected and opposed the great discoveries and theories of Lavoisier a circumstance which involved him in disputes with his fellow labourers in the field of science and lessened his reputation. Being deprived of office at the Revolution he passed the latter part of his life in absolute retirement, and died at Paris in 1817. He was the author of "Mémoire Historique et Politique sur les Mines de France" 1790 8vo. "Démonstration de la Fausseté des Principes des Nouveaux Chimistes" 1798 8vo., and various other works, besides a great number of analyses and memoirs in the *Journal de Physique &c.* —*Bug Univ.*

MONNOYE (Bernard de la) a literary man was born at Dijon in 1641 and was brought up to the bar but conceiving a dislike to the law he devoted himself to literature and contented himself with the office of corrector in the chamber of accounts at Dijon. He gained several prizes of the French Academy but in consequence of his preferring to reside in his native province he was not associated to that body until 1712. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to distress, which was alleviated by a pension from the duke de Villeroi. He died at Paris in 1727. His principal works are "Remarques sur les Bibliothèques de du Verder et de la Croix du Maine" "Remarques sur les Jugemens des Savans" de Baillot. "Notes sur la Bibliothèque chosne de Colomiers," "Remarques sur le Menagier avec une Dissertation sur le Livre de Tribus Impostoribus" "Noëls Bourguignons" a set of Christmas carols, in the Burgundian dialect, very humorous, but condemned by the Sorbonne for their coarseness. Poemes Françaises, and Nouvelles Fables, consisting of fables, epigrams tales &c. with some Latin poems, elegantly written but in a licentious spirit. Monnoye was also the editor of a collection of French poets and of a "Recueil des Poésies chouantes." —*Moresi. Nagy. Diet. Hist.*

MONOYER (John Baptiste) commonly called Baptist, an eminent flower-painter was born at Liège in Flanders, in 1635 and applied his art at Antwerp. In 1663 he went to Paris, and in 1665 he was admitted into the academy of painting; but as the rules of that society did not permit him to be a professor he received the title of counsellor. He

came to England, and was employed in embellishing Hampton house, now the British museum, Hampton court, Kensington, Burghley house, &c. He died in London in 1699. His style is bold and free, and the disposition of all his objects strikingly elegant, but he did not finish his work so highly as Van Huysum. One of his most celebrated pieces is the flower border of a mirror at Kensington palace. His son Anthony called Young Baptist adopted his father's style, and was member of the French academy of painting.—*Watpois's Ann. D'Argentille. Pitkington's Dict.*

MONRO (Alexander) a celebrated physician and anatomist, of Scotch descent, but born in London in 1697. After commencing his studies under Cheselden, he travelled for improvement in various parts of Europe observed the hospital practice at Paris, and passed some time at Leyden, where he contracted a friendship with professor Boerhaave. Returning home he settled at Edinburgh in 1719 where he was appointed anatomical demonstrator to the company of surgeons, and he commenced a course of public lectures on anatomy. Two years after he also began to give lectures on surgery and he contributed to the foundation of a public hospital where he delivered courses of clinical lectures. He established his reputation as an anatomist by the publication of his treatise on Osteology which passed through a multitude of editions, and has been translated into several foreign languages. This was followed by his anatomy of the nerves and many valuable productions of his pen appeared in the *Medical Essays and Observations*, published at Edinburgh in six volumes octavo. His last work was a tract on the success of inoculation in Scotland to the general introduction of which as literary practice he was greatly instrumental. He died in 1767. As professor of anatomy he contributed much to the high character which that university of Edinburgh has long maintained as a school of medical science and he displayed his zeal for the interests of his profession not only by his writings and his lectures, but by assisting in the formation of a society for the improvement of medicine and aiding and encouraging the researches of his pupils and others. A collective edition of his works was published by his son with an account of his life in 1781 quarto.—**MONRO** (Alexander) eldest son of the preceding succeeded on his death to the anatomical professorship, and creditably supported the reputation of his family. He was the author of "Observations on the Nervous System" 1783 folio a treatise on the Structure and Physiology of Fishes, folio. A Description of all the Bones Mucous of the Human Body" 4to three "Treatises on the Brain, Eye and Ear" 4to; besides other works. He died in 1817 at an advanced age.—**MONRO** (Donald) brother of the last mentioned professor, was also engaged in the practice of medicine, and became a physician in the army. He died in 1808 leaving a "Treatise on Medical and

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Mathematical Chemistry, 4 vols. 8vo, and "Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers," 2 vols. 12mo; besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, highly honourable to his talents.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Lond. Med. Journ. Ann. Sing.*

MONRO (*Journ.*) an eminent physician who devoted his attention to the treatment of insanity. He was born at Greenwich in Kent in 1715 and was the son of Dr James Monro, physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and St John's college Oxford where he obtained a fellowship. In 1745 he became one of the travelling fellows on Dr Radcliffe's foundation when he visited France and Italy and some other parts of Europe. The degree of M.D. was bestowed on him by the university of Oxford during his absence and on his return in 1751 he was elected colleague with his father on whose death the following year he succeeded him as physician to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. He died December 27 1791 at Hadley near Barnet. Dr Monro is principally known on account of his controversy with Dr Batteau who having censured the practice of the medical attendants of Bethlem in his Treatise on Madness the former published a small pamphlet entitled "Remarks on Dr Batteau's Treatise" designed principally as a vindication of his father.—*Hutchinson. Charnier's Biog. Diet.*

MONSIGNY (*PIERRE ALEXANDRE*) a native of Artois, surnamed the French Sacchini. He was born in 1729 and was placed by his parents at an early age in the chamber of acclimatises of the clergy at Paris but becoming accidentally a witness of the success of Pergolesi's opera of the Servant Mistress his genius for music soon developed itself and became a passion with him. Having placed himself under Giannotti after five months' instruction from that master he produced an opera in one act, entitled "Les Aveux Indiscrets" which he brought out with great success in 1759 Sedans being present at his

Le Coq d'Or the following year was so pleased with the talent which it exhibited that he immediately introduced himself to the author and the two afterwards produced seven operas in conjecture all of which were successful. Monsigny was in 1802 director of the conservatory but the time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

MONSON (*or WILLIAM*) an English seaman and writer on naval affairs, who was a native of Lincolnshire. He was born in 1669 and studied at Balliol college Oxford. Having entered into the navy he accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Cadiz, and received from his commander the honour of knighthood, and he also distinguished himself in the Dutch war in the reign of James I. He died in 1685. He was the author of a volume of Naval Tracts, published in 1683.—*Campbell's Lives of Admirals.*

MONSTRELET (*ENGUERRAND de*) a character of the fifteenth century was born

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at Cambrai, of which city he became governor. He was the author of a history in French of his own times, from 1460 to 1477, the last fifteen years of which were furnished by another hand. It contains a faithful but rather tiresome narrative of the contentions of the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, the capture of Normandy and Paris by the English, with their expulsion &c. It was published with the title of "Chronique d'Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Gentilhomme, jadis demeurant à Cambrai en Cambrésie," and is particularly valued for the original documents which it contains. The best edition is that of Paris, 1575 2 vols. folio. Monstrelet died in 1453 Movers. *Biog. Diet. Hist.*

MONTAGU (*CHARLES*) earl of Halifax, an English statesman and poet, born at Horton in Northamptonshire in 1661. He was descended from the family of the Montagues, earls of Manchester and he was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge. From the university he went to London where he attracted notice by his verses on the death of Charles II., and in 1687 he wrote in conjunction with Prior "The City Mouse and Country Mouse" a travesty on Dryden's Hind and Panther. In the reign of William III he obtained the place of clerk of the privy council and became a member of the house of commons and a decided supporter of the whig party in politics. In 1694 he was raised to the post of chancellor of the exchequer and subsequently to that of first lord of the treasury. His administration was distinguished by the adoption of the funding system or anticipation of the public revenues and creation of the national debt, which from five millions the original amount, had increased to three hundred millions at the close of the American war and has since been most enormously augmented. The establishment of the Bank of England was another measure of that period, as was also the recoinage of the national money. In 1698 Montagu was a member of the council of regency during the temporary absence of the king and in 1700 he was raised to the peerage. In the reign of Anne when Tory influence prevailed he was impeached before the house of Lords on two occasions, but the proceedings against him fell to the ground. George I created him an earl and bestowed on him the order of the garter, but being disappointed in his expectation of obtaining the office of lord treasurer he joined himself to the opposition. His death took place May 19, 1715. The poems and speeches of lord Halifax were published with biographical memoirs, in 1715 8vo and the former were included in the edition of English poets by Dr Johnson. He held a distinguished place at one time among our minor bards, but except some of his songs, and his share of the burlesques on Dryden his works are fallen entirely into oblivion. His aspersion to the character of the Macbeths of his age, and his pretension of Addison is creditable to his discrimination, though little can be said in praise of his masterpiece.—*Walpole. Johnson.*

MONTAGU (KING ARTHUR) Earl of Sandwich, a noted commander of distinction in the reign of Charles II. He was the son of Sir Sidney Montagu, descended from an illustrious Norman family and who died in 1625. Like many other officers of that period, he conducted his career in the army, and terminated it in the navy. During the civil war, he commanded a regiment which he had raised for the service of the parliament, and served with great bravery at various engagements. In the subsequent war with Holland, under the government of Cromwell, he was associated in a maritime command with admiral Blake. He was then sent with a fleet into the North sea, but suspicion arising of his fidelity to the party then in power, he was dismissed on his return to England. Through the influence of general Monk, he was again employed, and he commanded the fleet on board which Charles II returned from exile, to take possession of the throne. For this piece of service he was created viscount Hinchingbrooke and earl of Sandwich July 19, 1660. In the Dutch war, which commenced in 1664, he greatly distinguished himself especially in the battle with admiral Opdam, June 3, 1665 when he commanded a division of the English fleet under the duke of York. He was afterwards employed on a diplomatic mission to the court of Madrid. On the renewal of hostilities with the Dutch he was again employed, and lost his life in an engagement of Southwold on the coast of Suffolk in 1673 owing to the vessel in which he was taking fire, when he leaped overboard and was drowned. Lord Sandwich wrote on politics, natural philosophy &c., in consequence of which he is noticed in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble authors.—See *Bra. Collins.*

MONTAGU (Lady MARY WORTLEY) one of the most celebrated among the female literary characters of England was the eldest daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingston by his wife lady Mary Fielding the daughter of the earl of Rosshire. She was born about 1690 at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire and displaying uncommon abilities at an early age was educated upon a liberal plan and instructed by the same masters as her brother in the Greek Latin, and French languages. In her twentieth year she gave an extraordinary proof of her erudition by a translation of the *Eneid* of Virgil, which version was reviewed by bishop Burney by whom her education was ultimately superintended. Her mind was adorned in great comparative retirement, previously to her marriage in 1712 with Edward Wortley Montagu esq; son of the hon. Sidney Montagu, a relative of the earl of Rosshire. Even after her marriage she lived away of her husband's seat of Woburn, until the latter being introduced into Whitehall treasury by the earl of Halsbury hereditary his lady to London. Being thus placed in the sphere of the court, she attained that estimation which beauty and eloquence, joined to wit and the charms

of conversation, added. So it is imagined—she became frequently consulted with Addington, Pope, and other distinguished writers, and rapidly obtained the character of a woman of very superior talents. In 1718 Mr. Wortley being appointed ambassador to the Porte, lady Mary determined to accompany him, and hence that admirable series of correspondence which has so excited her literary fame. This was chiefly formed by letters addressed to the countess of Mowbray and Mr. Pope to whom she communicated her observations on the new and interesting scenes to which she was a witness. On many occasions she displayed a mind superior to common prepossessions, but is more so happily seen in a courageous adoption of the Turkish practice of inoculation for the small pox for her own son, and zealous patronage of its introduction into English practice. In 1718 Mr. Wortley returned to England, and at the request of Pope lady Mary took up her summer residence at Twickenham, and a friendship was formed between these kindred geniuses, which gradually gave way to the natural dislikes produced by difference of political opinion, pretensions and irritability on the side of the poet, and no small disposition to sarcastic keenness on that of the lady, and a literary war ensued, which did honour to neither party. Lady Mary preserved her ascendancy in the world of rank and fashion until 1739 when her health declining she took the resolution of passing the remainder of her days on the continent not without the world surmising that other causes concurred to induce her to form this resolution. She however retired with the full concurrence of her husband with whom her subsequent correspondence betrays neither resentment nor humiliation. Vence Avignon and Chambery were in turn her residence until the death of Mr. Wortley in 1762 when she complied with the solicitations of her daughter the countess of Bute, and returned to England after an absence of twenty two years. She enjoyed a renewal of family intercourse for a short time only as she died of a gradual decay in 1762 aged seventy two. As a poetess, lady Mary Wortley Montagu exhibits ease and some powers of description, but she is negligent and incorrect. The principal of her performances in this class is her "Town Eclogues," a satirical parody of the common pastoral applied to fashionable life and manners. Of her smaller pieces, some are more free than would generally be thought becoming her sex. As a letter-writer her fame stands very high; and the collection under her name is certainly not surpassed, upon the whole, by any other in the language. After having been shown about in MS. they were collected and copied by her self, and presented, in 1766, to the rev Mr. Sowerby of Amsterdam, of whom they were purchased by the earl of Bute, but a supernumerary copy of them having been obtained by a trick, they were published in 1763, in 3 vols. 12mo. The authority of these letters, which obtained universal admiration for their

and satirical, and descriptive poems, was first published; but all editions were soon superseded by the following publication under the direction of the edit of Mrs. — "The Works of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, including her Correspondence, Poems, and Essays, published by permission from her private papers," London 1749, 6 vols. 12mo with a life by Mr. Dallaway. This edition contains many additional letters written in the latter part of her life, which display much discerning sense and solid reflection although tinged with some of the prejudices of high rank and indicative of increasing misanthropy. The last Mrs. Montagu used to describe lady Mary as one who "neither thought nor acted like any one else" and doubtless she was distinguished by a masculine freedom which it is difficult on all occasions to reconcile with the usual standard of female sensibility and propriety.—*Lyt's by Dallaway.*

MONTAGU (EDWARD WORTLEY) the only son of the subject of the preceding article was born in 1713. At an early age he was sent to Westminster school from which seminary he ran away three times, and associating himself with the lowest classes of society passed through some extraordinary adventures until to Spain as a cabin boy and was at length discovered by the British consul at Cadiz and restored to his family. A private tutor was then provided for him with whom he travelled on the continent. While at Paris he became involved in a dispute with a Jew which subjected him to a criminal prosecution but exclusive of this affair his conduct seems to have been tolerably correct and during his residence abroad he wrote a tract entitled *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics*. On his return to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons where he sat in two successive parliaments. But living extravagantly he after a time became involved in debt, and at length left his native country never to return. His future conduct was marked by eccentricities, not less extraordinary than those by which he had been distinguished in the early part of his life. He went to Italy where he professed the Roman catholic religion and from thence apostatised to become a disciple of Mahomet, and a scrupulous practitioner of the formalities of Islamism. After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean he was about to return to England when his death took place at Padua, in Italy in 1776. Besides the work above noticed he was the author of an *"Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes,* and some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions.*—*Am. Reg.*

MONTAGU (ELIZABETH) a lady of great literary celebrity in the latter part of the last century. She was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. of the Rothesby family and was born in 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Dr. Cudly's Methodists to whom she was pre-

pared to teach for the theory of history which so remarkably informed her character and manners. In 1749 she became the wife of Mr. Montagu, a descendant of the first earl of Sandwick, who had no children by her, and dying some time after he left her possessed of a handsome fortune, which enabled her to gratify her taste for study and literary society. In 1759 she published an *"Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets,* with some *Remarks upon the Misrepresentations of Mons. de Voltaire, &c.* This work became exceedingly popular and raised Mrs. Montagu in the opinion of a large party of the metropolitan literati to the rank of an actress of public taste. She opened her house in Portman square to the "Blue Stocking Club," a society so denominatd from a peculiarity in the dress of Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the members, and she carried on an epistolary correspondence with men of letters published after her death which took place August 25th 1800. Among British female authors, Mrs. Montagu holds no mean rank, and if not a very profound she may be considered as an acute and ingenious critic, possessing both judgment and taste as well as learning though she must yield the palm of mental superiority to her name sake lady M. W. Montagu exclusive of whom she had perhaps no successful rival among her contemporaries of the fair sex.—*Lyt's published with her Letters.*

MONTAGU (JOHN) fourth earl of Sandwich a statesman and antiquary born in 1718. He studied at Eton whence he removed to Trinity college Cambridge. On leaving the university he set out on his travels, and in 1738 and in 1739 visited Sicily Malta Turkey, Egypt, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. He brought home a valuable collection of antiquities, particularly a marble vase obtained at Athens which he presented to the college where he was educated. An account of his Voyage round the Mediterranean drawn up by himself with memoirs of his life by his chaplain the rev J Cooke, was published after his death in 1799, &c., and a second edition of the work appeared in 1807. After his return home he was appointed a lord of the admiralty and in 1740 he was despatched to the congress of Breda as minister plenipotentiary. He was subsequently employed at the pacification of Aix la Chapelle and on his return to England he was made first lord of the Admiralty. He was removed in 1751, but twice afterwards he held the same office. This nobleman died in 1792.—*Bigg Parry.*

MONTAIGNE, or MONTAIGNE (MICHAEL DE) a celebrated French essayist, born in 1533, was the son of Peter Esquier, lord of Montaigne in Périgord. Induced by an early display of quickness and vivacity his father took great pains with his education, being taught Latin as soon as he could speak, by a German, who was ordered to converse with him in their language alone. He afterwards

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learned Greek under the guidance of masters, and in this way was shot into various accomplishments, so that at the age of thirteen he had completed his course at the college of Bourdeaux. It is supposed that he subsequently cultivated jurisprudence, as, upon his marriage with a daughter of a counsellor of Bourdeaux, he for some time occupied a similar post. His son, however, quotes the legal profession in disgust, and devoted himself to the study of men and books. In 1569 he published the "Natural Philosophy of Raymond Lébède," a learned Spaniard, and the death of his father soon after giving him possession of the estate and seat of Montaigne he repaid thither and began to collect materials for his essays. In order to enlarge the sphere of his observation he also travelled through France and visited Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In 1581 he was admitted a citizen of Rome and in the same year during his absence, was chosen mayor of Bourdeaux and subsequently delegated by his fellow citizens to transact business at court. In 1588 he also appeared to advantage in the assembly of the states of Blois and during one of his visits to court was honoured by Charles IX with the order of St Michael. He finally settled at his family residence where he assiduously devoted himself to study in which, however he was occasionally disturbed by the disorderly events of the civil wars. In his old age he was much afflicted by the colic and nephritic pains, but could never be prevailed upon to take medicines. He died of a quinsy in 1592 in his sixtieth year leaving an only daughter who was advantageously married. With a considerable share of vanity and other foibles, Montaigne possessed a fund of discernment and practical philosophy which enabled him to pass life with credit and tranquillity. His literary reputation is founded on his "Essays," which may still be deemed one of the most popular books in the French language. They embrace a great variety of topics which are touched upon in a lively enteraining manner with all the raciness of strong native good sense, careless of all system or regularity. Sentences and anecdotes from the ancients are interspersed at random, with his own remarks and opinions and with stories of himself in a pleasant strain of optimism, and with an occasional licence to which severer censures can with some difficulty reconcile themselves. Their style without being pure or correct, is simple, bold, lively and energetic and, according to La Harpe, "Le" impressed on the French language an energy which it did not before possess, and which has not become an acquired taste, it is that of sentiments and ideas, and not alien to its idiom. It is not a book we are reading but a conversation to which we are listening; and he persuades, because he does not teach. The best edition of Montaigne's Essays is that of Corder in three volumes, 1740; of which Thomas's London, 1774, is divided the text. We have also two English translations, the one by Charles Corder, and the other, an earlier one by

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John Florio. In 1774, "Montaigne's Travels" were published by Quinet, but they were disappointed, as they amounted to little more than a jumbled hasty written, with little of the style and essence of the author of the Essays.—*Moveri. Niemur.*

MONTALEMENT (Marc Rauz, marquis de) a French general born at Agde, of a noble family in 1714. He received a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen he entered into the army and was at the siege of Kehl in 1733 and at that of Philipburg in the year following. He afterwards served in Bohemia, and on the occurrence of peace he devoted himself to study. He constructed forges for casting cannon in Anjou and Périgord. In the seven years war he was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden to give an account of military operations to the French ministry. In 1761 he published the prospects of a work on Fortification which the jealousy of his government prevented him from committing to the press till some years after. This treatise is entitled "L'Art défensif supérieur à l'offensif, par une nouvelle manière d'employer l'Artillerie ou la Fortification perpendiculaire," Paris 1793, 11 vols. 4to. He was also the author of several papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, besides other works. His death took place in 1800.—*Bieg Univ.*

MONTANUS the founder of a new sect in the second century of Christianity, was a native of Myra who affected to be inspired by the Holy Ghost and to utter prophecies. According to St Jerome he obtained an ascendancy over Priscilla and Maximilla two wealthy ladies whom he exalted into prophetesses, and by means of whose riches and influence he seduced many churches and obtained numerous followers. He seems to have made Pepusa, a town in Phrygia, his first residence where after a while it is asserted that he contrived to make a plentiful harvest of his deluded votaries. It does not clearly appear that this sect broached any doctrine peculiar to themselves, but like other Christians, disputed and disagreed concerning the mystery of the Trinity. The distinguishing peculiarities of this sect related rather to discipline and manners, in which they affected greater severity. The Montanists obtained a proselyte in Tertullian and were even countenanced by one of the bishops of Rome, but they were ultimately excommunicated and their baptism declared null. Of the death of Montanus and his female coadjutors, there is no certain account.—*Cave Hist. Lat. Justin's Remarks on Ecclesi Hist.*

MONTANUS (BENEDICT ARRIAS) a learned Spaniard was born at Fresneda in Extremadura, in 1527. After studying in the university of Alcalá, he took the habit of a Benedictine and attended the council of Trent in 1563, where he obtained considerable reputation. On his return to Spain he retired to a hermitage, whence he was withdrawn by Philip II. to edit a new Polyglot, which he completed in 2 vols. folio, Antwerp, 1582.

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After satisfactorily clearing himself at Rome from a charge of corrupting the text, he was offered a banopis by Philip, but preferred a second retirement, from which he was again solicited by the king to return and become librarian of the Escorial. He died in 1598 aged seventy-one. Besides the Antwerp Polyglott, Arias, who was one of the most learned divines of the sixteenth century, published several other works, which are chiefly eruditie commentaries on Scripture and will be found enumerated in Antonio and Nicetas.—Antonio. *Bibl Hispan. Novae. Beg. Universitatis.*

MONTANUS (RAGNOLD GONSALVO) veracularly Montano a Spanish Protestant of the sixteenth century whose history is merely gleaned from his own work. He lived at Seville and was the intimate friend of the Spanish martyr Juan Ponce de Leon. The only work he published was entitled *Sancta In quatuor Hispanica Artes aliquot detecta ac psalm tractus*, and is the earliest account of the inquisition whence other accounts have chiefly been taken. It was written for the purpose of teaching his fellow Protestants in what manner to escape and what they would have to suffer if they fell under the notice of that horrid tribunal. The trials and examples which he gives were those of his own personal friends and the details of examinations, &c. were principally furnished by those who had been prisoners themselves though some think this passage alludes to himself—*Quic lic exempla reverentur unius modo Inquisitorum tribunibus nemp Hispane sunt cuius solius mysteria cognoscere et majora ex parte in se ipsius experientia traductioribus est datum.* Montanus a work has been inserted in a volume with this title *Hispanica Inquisitionis et Carniciana Secretioris per Joachim Uranium Ant. Jesuitam. Ambergae 1611.*—Aikin's *Gen. Beg.*

MONTANUS or DA MONTE (Johs. Baptist) an Italian physician of great eminence was born at Verona in 1488 of a noble family and was sent by his father to Padua, to study civil law. He however turned his attention to physic which so displeased his father that he withdrew from him all support. He lived for some time at Rome with cardinal Hippolytus, but on procuring a competence he returned to Padua where he was installed by the senate in the professor's chair and notwithstanding the liberal offers of many sovereigns he would not quit his post. He died in 1551. He was the author of several works, consisting principally of comments upon the ancients and illustrations of their theories. He translated into Latin the works of Aetius. He also translated into Latin verse the poems of Meleager and made translations of the Argonauts attributed to Orpheus, and of Lucretius's *Tanquapologia*.—Eley *Dict. Hist. de la Medicine.*

MONTECUCULI (Barozzus de) a celebrated general in the service of the emperor of Germany was born in 1600, of a distinguished family in the Marches. In 1626, at the head of two thousand horse, he surprised

Bos. *Diet.*—Vol. II.

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ten thousand Swedes, besieging Neisse in Silesia and took their baggage and artillery but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner by general Baenier. In 1637 the emperor appointed him maréchal de camp general, and sent him to assist John Casimir king of Poland. He defeated Razola, prince of Transylvania, drove out the Swedes, and distinguished himself against the Turks in Transsylvania and Hungary gaining the battle of Gödöllö in 1644. In 1673 Montecuculi commanded the imperial forces against France, and acquired much honour by the capture of Bapaum. On the death of M. de Turenne the great prince of Condé was sent to the Rhine and stopped Montecuculi's progress, and this was his last campaign which he considered his most glorious one not because he was a conqueror but because he was not conquered by Turenne and Condé. He passed the remainder of his life at the emperor's court, and died in 1680. Montecuculi was the author of some excellent *Memories* on the military art and to him the academy of naturalists owes its establishment.—*Diet. Hist. Roveri.*

MONTEMAYOR (Georox de) a Castilian poet who took his name from the place of his birth was born in 1530. In his youth he entered the army but afterwards he appears to have obtained an employment in the suite of Philip II. on account of his musical talents he was also patronised by queen Catharine sister to the emperor Charles V. He died in 1562. His principal work is a pastoral romance entitled *Diana*, which is much admired. A continuation of it was published by Gaspar Polo in 1778.—Art. *Bibl. Mus. Diet. Hist.*

MONTFERRUL or MONTEREUIL (Beraudin de) a learned jesuit, was born at Paris in 1569. He became professor of moral philosophy and afterwards of theology in his college and was greatly admired as a preacher. He died at Paris in 1646. His works were

A History of the early State of the Church comprising the Acts of the Apostles 1641, 12mo. The last Conflict of the Church as explained in the Apocryphes 1649, &c. and

A Life of Jesus Christ, originally published in two volumes, quarto, but afterwards augmented to four. It is much esteemed and is said to be a good substitute for a harmony of the Evangelists. It was afterwards revised by father Brugnon and reprinted in 1741 in 3 vols. 12mo.—Strutt's *Bibl. Script.* See *Jesu. Nostr.* *Diet. Hist.*

MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDAT baron de) an eminent French magistrate and writer descended from a distinguished family in Gascony was born at the castle of Breda, near Bordeaux, in 1689. Great care was taken of his education, and at the age of twenty he had even collected materials for his

Esprit des Lois. He was the son of a younger brother, but a personal misfortune at his death left him his property together with the office of president-a-mecier to the parliament of Bordeaux. In 1731 he published his "Pensees Litteraires," so well known for

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their wit, piety, and devotion in reference to politics and religion. The literary reputation acquired by this production induced him to become a candidate for a place in the French academy, which however after some proceedings more dexterous than ingenuous, to subdue the opposition of the devotees, he obtained in January 1722. With a view to the literary and philosophical labours on which he was to intent, he determined to travel for instruction, and after visiting Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he finished with a residence of two years in England which he observed he found the best country to think in. Being favoured with the society of queen Caroline and the friendship of the most eminent characters in literature and science in this country he passed his time with much satisfaction, and endeavoured to acquire a correct notion of the British constitution. In 1734 he gave to the world his work *Sur la Cause de la Grandeur et de la Decadence des Romains*, in which he has succeeded to render a true subject extremely interesting by the acuteness of his remarks the energy of his style and an animated regard for liberty. It was not until 1748 that he published his celebrated "Agent des Lois" in 3 vols. 4to in preparing which he had been occupied to many years. The great reputation of this work which discusses at large the nature of different forms of government from which laws emanate and to which they ought to be adapted is now considerably declined but it will ever remain worthy the attention of the philosopher and politician notwithstanding its many errors in theory and inaccuracies in facts. According to Voltaire if he does not always instruct his readers he uniformly makes them think and his wit and ingenious expression in which he rivals his countryman Montaigne will always render him a favourite in France. As Montesquieu exhibited as much freedom in this work as in his *Persian Letters*, on the subject of religion he excused similar conduct and among the rest the Socinians undertook an examination but scared by the ridicule heaped upon other sects, it never appeared. A more weighty critique was prepared by a M. Dupin a man of considerable reading and information, and it is not to the honour of Montesquieu that he got it suppressed by the influence of his *Amis de l'Emperador*. This eminent writer died of a pulmonary complaint, on February 16 1755 in his sixty sixth year not without considerable consciousness on the part of the penitent who were eager to induce him into that death-bed act of retraction, on which so much stress is usually laid. One of that body indeed published a pretended confession in his name, of which the authority under such circumstances is wholly contemptible. The public character of Montesquieu is described as having been immensely amiable and benevolent and although habulously frugal, however sparing in the exercise of his liberality and magnificence to exceed. He was also mild temperate than abstinent, and simple and

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unaffected in manners. After his death, a collection of his works appeared in three volumes, quarto, in which was included some previously unpublished pieces, the principal of which are "Le Temple de Guido" a sort of poem in prose, "Lymanthus," and an "Essay on Taste." —He left a son Jean Barrist de Montesquieu, counsellor of the parliament of Bordeaux, and member of the Royal society of London who died in 1795 aged seventy-five. He wrote *Observations sur les Physiques et d'Histoire Naturelle sur les Hautes Mairures des Pyrénées* —*Considerations sur la Commerce et la Navigation de la Grande Bretagne* 1744 —*Considerations sur la Marine Militaire de France*. —*Saints de Louis XIV* —*Nouvelles Hist.*

MONTEZUMA emperor of Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1519, when Cortes arrived on the coast of Mexico and expressed his intention of visiting the emperor in his capital, Montezuma sent him a rich present, but forbade his further advance. Cortes, however, heedless not this prohibition and the emperor intimidated began vainly to negotiate for the departure of the Spaniards. His despotic government having procured him many enemies, who willingly joined Cortes and harassed him in his progress to Mexico he was obliged to consent to the advance of the Spaniards, to whom he assigned quarters in the town of Cholula, where he plotted their destruction. His plot being discovered a massacre of the Cholulans followed and Cortes proceeded to the gates of the capital before Montezuma was determined how to receive him. His trepidity prevailed, and meeting him in great state he conducted the Spanish leader with much respect to the quarters allotted to him. The mask was however soon removed, and coming to open contention Cortes seized Montezuma in the heart of his capital and kept him as a hostage at the Spanish quarters. (See *CORTES*.) He was at first treated with respect which was soon changed to malt, that was carried so far that scfers were put on his legs on which he burst into loud lamentations, which were changed to expressions of joy on their being taken off again. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain but he could not be brought to change his religion, although in the custody of the Spaniards. He was constantly planning how to deliver himself and his countrymen, and when Cortes, with great part of his forces was obliged to march out to oppose Narváez the Mexicans rose up, and furiously attacked the Spaniards which remained. The return of their commander alone saved the latter from destruction, and hostilities were still going forward, when Montezuma was induced to advance to the bastioness of the Spanish fortress in his royal robes, and attempt to pacify his subjects. His tumultuous subjects only cheered indignation against himself, and having struck at the temple with a stone, he fell to the ground. Every epithet was paid to him by Dantes, from epithets of malice, but rejecting all con-

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statement, he was off his headgates, and soon after expired, sparing every attempt at conversion. This event took place in the summer of 1680. He left two sons and three daughters, who were converted to the Catholic faith. Charles V gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montfaucon to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain.—*Robinson's Hist. of America.* Moret.

MONTFAUCON (BÉRARD de) A French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur celebrated as a crux and martyry. He was of noble descent, and was born at the castle of Floulage in Languedoc in 1655. When young he engaged in military service which he quitted, and in 1675 took the monastic vows. In 1688 he published conjointly with fathers Lopis and Ponget a volume, entitled *Analepsis Graeca, sive vana Opuscula*. He after wards translated a tract on numeration from the Greek, and in 1690 he published a paess on the apocryphal history of Judith. One of his great undertakings was an edition of the works of Athanasius, which appeared in 1698 in three volumes folio. He then visited Rome where he exercised the functions of agent-general of the congregation and in 1700 he printed *Vindictae Editiones Sti Augustini* a Benedictine adorned 12mo in reply to the criticisms of the abbé Alaman. On his return from Rome he published an account of his observations under the title of *Diarium Italicum* and in 1708 a collection of the works of the ancient Greek fathers with a Latin translation, notes, and remarks. In 1708 appeared his *Paleographia Graeca sive de crto et progressu Literarum Graecarum* and this was followed by a translation of a Greek tract of Philo Judaeus, on the contemplative life which gave rise to a controversy with president Bouquier. Among the subsequent literary labours of Montfaucon are the *Heraclia* of Origen, 1713 2 vols folio and an edition of the works of St John Chrysostom extending to thirteen volumes folio. But the most important of all his productions is the treasury of classical archaeology entitled "*L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures*" forming with the supplement fifteen volumes folio. He also published a catalogue of MSS. in the Coislinian library and a work entitled "*Bibliotheca Bibliotheccorum*". His death took place at the abbey of St Germain des Prés, December 21 1741. English translations have been published of the *Diarium Italicum et Antiquité Expliquée*.—*Le Cey Bag Uan.*

MONTFLEURY (ANTONY JACOB) A writer of comedies, was the son of an eminent actor, and was born at Paris in 1640. He was brought up to the bar but his inclination for theatrical pursuits prevailed, and he devoted himself to writing for the stage. He was the author of several popular comedies, among which *La Fâche Juge et Partie* and *Campagnon Gouffrousse*, are distinguished for their humor and plausibility. He died in 1685 and his "*Théâtre*" was published in 4 vols. 1686, 1713.—*Nous Hist. Hist.*

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MONTGERON (LOUIS BAPTISTE) Called also a dupe to the impotences practised at the tomb of the abbé Paris, was the son of a master of requests at Paris, where he was born in 1686. He was brought up to the bar and at the age of twenty-five he became one of the counsellors of parliament. Like many of the young men of his time, he was sceptically inclined and in 1731 hearing of the miracles performed at the tomb of the abbé Paris, he repented thither with the intention of detecting and discovering the impostures. Of these however he became so completely the dupe that he immediately abandoned his former opinion and assuming the character of a religious fanatic maintained with the greatest zeal the truth of the wonderful cures effected by the relics of the abbé. He subsequently employed himself on his work, entitled *The Truth of the Miracles wrought through the Intercession of M. Paris*, a copy of which work he presented to the king, but its effect was far different from what he expected the author being arrested and imprisoned in the bastile whence he was removed to several prisons and finally to the citadel of Valence, where he died in 1754.—*Nous Dict. Hist.*

MONTGOLFIER (STEPHEN JAMES) A native of Annonay who distinguished himself by the invention of air balloons. He was a paper-manufacturer at Annonay where in 1782 in conjunction with his brother he made the first successful experiments on record in the art of aerostation. Their plan consisted in the inflation of a large paper bag by kindling under the mouth of it a fire which rarefied the air contained in it, and being thus rendered specifically lighter than an equal bulk of atmospheric air at the usual temperature, it rose to a considerable height. It having been ascertained that a balloon with a car attached to it could thus be kept suspended by a supply of heated air the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles when the marquis d'Arlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family and a vast concourse of spectators. An important improvement was afterwards made in the practice of aerostatics, by substituting for heated air hydrogen gas, which is probably the lightest aerial fluid in nature. S. J. Montgolfier who invented a kind of velum paper was rewarded with a pension and the order of St Michael. He died in 1799 at the age of fifty two.—*Montgolfier* (JOSEPH) the brother and coadjutor of the preceding, was an ingenious experimentalist, and was the inventor or improver of a machine which he denominates the hydrostatic ram. He died at the baths of Balaruc whether he had gone for the benefit of his health, in June 1810 in the seventieth year of his age.—*Diet. Hist. Bag Uan.*

MONTMORIN ST HEREM (ARMAND MARC, comte de) minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs to Louis XVI. He was a member of the assembly of the nobility held at Versailles in 1787, and was secretary of state at the opening of the states-general. In July 1789 he was dismissed at the onset

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time with Necker and was recalled to office together with that minister. In April 1790 he published observations on the Red Book and the calculations which accompanied it, and thus exposed himself to the hatred of the authors of these calculations. He nevertheless remained in office after the removal of his colleagues and for a while he also held the portfolio of the home department. He now connected himself with the revolutionary party and joined in several popular measures, but having given offence to the Jacobins, he thought proper to resign his post. His attachment to the king occasioned his arrest, in August 1792; and after having defended himself at the bar of the National Convention, he was ordered to be confined in the prison of the abbey at Paris where he fell a victim to popular fury on the 2d of September.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Bieg Univ.*

MONTMORT (PETER RAYMOND de) an able mathematician was born at Paris in 1678. He travelled into various countries of Europe until the death of his father who had destined him for the law and then taking possession of an ample fortune he devoted himself to the study of philosophy and mathematics under the direction of Malebranche. In 1700 he came to England a second time and on his return he assumed the ecclesiastical habit and became a canon of the church of Notre Dame at Paris. In 1703 he published an Analytical Essay on Games of Chance. In 1715 he paid a third visit to England for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society to which he transmitted a treatise on Infinite Series inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He died of the small pox at the age of forty one. He was employed several years in writing

A History of Geometry which he did not live to complete. He also edited the works of M. Grimaldi on The Application of Algebra to Geometry and that of Newton on the Quadrature of Curves.—*Morey. Dict. Hist. Belles Lettres's Cyclopaedia.*

MONTPENSIER (ANNE MARIE LOUISE d'Orléans) better known by the name of mademoiselle de Montpensier was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orléans, brother to Louis XIII. She inherited from her father an unassayable restless temper and allied with Condé in the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV. After a variety of intrigues, this princess, who all her life was battling about the privileges of her rank and station, was led by passion to privately marry the comte de Lautun a nobleman of no distinguished origin, and amply exalted by the favour of Louis XIV. This capricious adventuress treated her with great insolence and returning one day from hunting, exchanted, "Louise of Orléans, take off my boots a dose of humility which roused her native virtue, and she would never see him more." A Revolutionary woman wrote her own memoirs which have been published in 8 vols. These, together with her "Letters," She was the author of two romances, entitled *Rais*

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tion de l'Imaginative" and "La Princesse de Papageno." She died in 1803.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

MONTPETIT (ARNOULD VINCENT) an artist was born at Mâcon in 1713. He was the inventor of several machines, and a manner of painting called stiurone, which consists in supporting a design in water colours with a coat of oil. He made several improvements in the steam-engine and also presented to Louis XVI the model of an iron bridge of a single arch the span of which was four hundred feet. He wrote an essay on his chelone discovery, and died at Paris in 1800.—*Dict. Hist.*

MONTUCLA (JOHN STEPHEN) an eminent French mathematician born at Lyons in 1725. He studied in the college of the Jesuits, and completed his education at Toulouse with a view to the legal profession. He then engaged in practice as a counsellor but afterwards relinquished jurisprudence to devote himself to the cultivation of mathematical science. He published a treatise on the quadrature of the circle and in 1758 appeared his *Histoire des Mathématiques*, 2 vols. &c. a work of great research highly creditable to his industry and abilities. He was appointed secretary to the intendant of Grenoble and subsequently went to Cayenne with the title of royal astronomer. The latter part of his life was devoted to the augmentation of his history of which a new edition was published at Paris in four volumes quarto in 1799 reprinted in 1810. Montucla also published an enlarged edition of the *Recreations Mathématiques et Physiques* of Ozanam an English translation of which by Dr Charles Hutton appeared in 1803 4 vols. 8vo. His death took place in 1799.—*Dict. Hist. Belles Lettres Univ.*

MOOR (KAREL de) an eminent portrait painter was born at Leyden in 1656 and was the pupil of Gerard Douw Francis Mieris and Godfrey Schalcken. He painted portraits in a beautiful style emulating the taste and delicacy of Vandyke with the force and spirit of Rembrandt, and his pictures are always neatly and highly finished. The grand duke of Tuscany desired to have the portrait of De Moor painted by himself to be placed in the Florentine gallery and on the receipt of it he sent the original a chain and large medal of gold. He was engaged by count Zinzendorf the imperial ambassador to paint the portraits of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough on horseback, which he did in so masterly a manner as to occasion several commendatory poems in Latin and the emperor created De Moor a knight of the empire. He died in 1736.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

MOORE (Edward) an English poet and dramatic writer of the last century. He was the son of a dissenting clergyman at Abingdon in Berkshire, where he was born in 1712. He was brought up to the business of a hems-draper which he carried on for some time in the metropolis. In 1744 he published "Faibles for the Female Sex," and having been noticed by lord Lyttleton, he complimented

that nobleman in a pastoral piece, entitled "The Trial of Solon." His dramatic works are, "The Foundling," a comedy, 1749; "Gil Blas," another comic drama; and "The Gunner," a tragedy 1753 all acted at Drury-lane theatre. The two former had little success; but the last became a stock piece and it is perhaps one of the best examples of a domestic tragedy which our literature affords. Mr Moore engaged in conducting a periodical paper called "The World" to which lords Lyttelton, Chesterfield, Bath and Cork, Mr H. Walpole, R. O. Cambridge and Somes Jenyns, became contributors. The last number of the World was published on the day of the editor's death February 17th 1757. The literary reputation of Moore rests on his tragedy and his fables, the latter of which have less humour and point than those of Gay and are also inferior to his compositions in ease and elegance of style but they exhibit lessons of morality in pleasing language and have become deservedly popular.—*Big Dram*

MOORE (John) a physician distinguished as a cultivator of polite literature. He was the son of an episcopal divine and was born in 1730 at Stirling in North Britain. He became a student at the university of Glasgow and having obtained a knowledge of medicine and surgery he went to the Netherlands in 1747 and served as a mate in the military hospitals. Peace taking place he became household surgeon to the British ambassador at Paris and afterwards returning to Scotland he practised as a surgeon till 1772 when he took the degree of M.D. at Glasgow. He was soon after engaged by the duchess of Argyle as medical attendant to her son (the late duke of Hamilton) who was in a delicate state of health and whom he accompanied to the continent, and spent there five years in traveling. In 1778 he returned to London and in the following year published "A View of Society and Manners in France Switzerland and Germany" 2 vols. 8vo which passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into several foreign languages. In 1781 appeared his "View of Society and Manners in Italy" 2 vols. and in 1785 a volume entitled "Medical Sketches." The next production of his pen was "Zelucco" a novel, containing interesting delineations of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution" 2 vols. 8vo describing scenes which he had witnessed during a residence at Paris. The following year he produced a novel entitled "Edward, or various Laws of Human Nature" and in 1800 another called "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life Character and Manners in various Countries." He also published a collective edition of the works of his countrymen Smollett, with the life of the author. Dr Moore died at Richmond in Surrey February 20th 1800.—*Adv. Reg.*

MOORF (Sir John) a military officer also of the subject of the last article. He

was born at Glasgow, November 13th, 1754; and at the age of fifteen entered the army, as sergeant of the 51st regiment of foot. In 1790 he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and he afterwards served in Corom, when he was wounded at the siege of Calvi. In 1794 he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, as brigadier-general and having assisted in the capture of St Lucia, he was appointed governor of that island. The following year he was employed against the insurgents in Ireland, when he was promoted to the rank of major general. In 1799 he was sent to Holland where he was severely wounded and he was subsequently engaged in the expedition to Egypt, on which occasion he again experienced personal injury. He was made a knight of the Bath after his return to England and in 1808 he commanded a body of troops sent to the assistance of the king of Sweden but he became involved in a dispute with that prince which occasioned his being placed under personal restraint, from which however he extricated himself and returned home. In October the same year he landed in Spain at the head of an English army to aid the people of that country in resisting the ambitious projects of Buonaparte. After advancing some distance into the interior and meeting with little support from the Spaniards he was obliged to retreat before a superior body of French troops and having reached Corunna and part of his forces having embarked on board transports to return home an attack took place on the 16th of January 1809 when the general was killed by a cannon ball and was interred on the field of battle the enemy having been defeated.—*Gent. Mag.*

MOOK (Sir Jonas) an English mathematician born in Lancashire in 1617. In the reign of Charles I he was employed to teach mathematics to the duke of York but being deprived of that office in consequence of the civil war he was obliged to open a school for his support. Under the government of Cromwell he obtained the appointment of surveyor of the Fens and on the restoration of Charles II he was knighted and was nominated surveyor general of the ordnance. Being chosen governor of Christ's hospital, he exerted his influence at court to obtain the establishment of a mathematical school in that seminary and another measure which he advocated was the foundation of the Royal observatory at Greenwich. He died in 1679. Sir Jonas Moore was the author of a general system of mathematics published posthumously London, 1681 2 vols. &c.—*Martyn's Biog. Philos.*

MORABIN (James) secretary to the ten tenant of the police in Paris, was a native of La Flèche and died in 1768. He was the author of a "Translation of Cicero's Treatise on Laws, and of the Dialogue on Orators, attributed to Tacitus," 1728, "Nomenclature Cicéronienne," 1757, "A Translation of Boethius de Consolationis," 1753, "Histoire de l'Esprit de Cicéron;" and "Histoire de Ca-

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matic," which two latter were translated into English, and were much esteemed.—*Mapa Hist.*

MORALES (*Asturian*) a learned Spanish poet, was born in 1510 at Cudova, and sought with reputation at the university of Alcalá. He was appointed historiographer to Philip II., king of Spain, and died at Alcalá in 1590. His principal works are: 'The General Chronicle of Spain,' begun by Flaminio Ocampo; 'The Antiquities of Spain' a curious and valuable work, 'Scholis' in Latin, on the works of Eusebius, the Genealogy of St. Dominic. He was a man of learning but of extreme credulity, scarcely rising above the gross superstitions of his age and religion. He was originally a Dominican but he was obliged to quit that order in consequence of being induced, by a mistaken party to follow the example of Origen.—*Antonius Bibl. Hisp. Sacra Oeuvr. Moris.*

MORAND (*Perre de*) a poet and dramatist, was born at Arles in 1701. An unfortunate marriage drove him to the capital where he devoted himself to a life of dissipation and the drama. In 1737 he brought forward his tragedy of *Togha*, which was successful and was followed by *Childegar*, that failed. In revenge on his mother-in law who had instituted a process against him and published a factum very injurious to his character he brought her on the stage in a comedy called 'L'Esprit de Divorce.' This was one of his best pieces, but on its being reported to the author that the character of his mother in law was considered monstrous he came forward to prove that it was drawn from life. He was however upon the whole an unsuccessful writer. In 1749 he was nominated literary correspondent to the king of Prussia, but he held the post only eight months. He died in 1757 and his works were published in 3 vols 12mo. They are not without marks of talent but are deficient in grace and elegance.—*Merton*

MORANT (*Philip*) an antiquary was born in 1700 at St. Saviour's, in the Isle of Jersey and was educated at Abergavenny school and at Pembroke college, Oxford where he took his degree of MA in 1724. He was presented successively to several benefices in Essex one of which was in Colchester of which town he published a history in 1748. His acquaintance with Norman French caused him to be appointed successor to Mr. Blayke in preparing for the press a copy of the rolls of parliament and in this he was employed until his death in 1770. Several of his works relate to English history and among them was the companion of *Rapin's history* with all Rymer's *Fœdera*, and all the ancient and modern histories, the result of which furnished most of the notes to the folio edition of 1722-24. He was also the author of a 'History of Essex,' &c. &c. false, and he composed all the fine numbered C. in the *Biographia Britannica*.—*Wright's Lit. Ann.*

MORATTA (*Ottorino Fortuna*) a learned and enthusiastic logic, was born at Fano,

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whose father was a teacher of logic, in 1565. At an early age she was destined to the court of Ferrara, and made companion to the princess Anna of Este. She soon distinguished herself by her extraordinary talents, and received the homage of many of the sons of letters of her time. Calongnes wrote two sonnets to her full of praise. She retired from court in consequence of the machinations of her enemies who had injured her in the opinion of the duchess. She embraced the Protestant faith, and soon after she married a young German physician Andrew Granther, who had graduated at Ferrara. She accompanied her husband in 1548 to Schweinfurt, but as they could be well settled the entrance of hostile troops drove them thence strip of all their property. They wandered for some time about Germany in great distress. The elector palatine at length offered Granther the professorship of physic and Olympia that of Greek in the university of Heidelberg, but it was too late her health was ruined and she did not survive above a year longer dying in the twenty ninth year of her age. Her works consisting of letters dialogues Latin orations and Greek poems, were collected by Cobo Secundo Curione, and published at Basle in 1558.—*Tirabach*

MORDAUNT (*CHARLES*) 3rd of Peterborough the son of John lord Mordaunt whom he succeeded in his title and estate in 1673. Entering into the army he was engaged in the expedition to Tangier in 1680 in which he served with distinction against the Mahomedans. He went over to Holland in the reign of James II. and entering into the scheme for his dethronement returned to England with his successor by whom he was created earl of Mountmouch and he was likewise appointed first commissioner of the Treasury. Having succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough on the death of his uncle in 1697 he was subsequently employed as commander of the English army in Spain in the war relative to the succession to the crown of that kingdom. He distinguished himself greatly by his courage activity and conduct in taking Barcelona, and obtaining many other advantages over the French in consequence of which he was appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces, and he received the thanks of the British parliament. In the reign of George I. he was made a knight of the garter and received the appointment of general of marines. His death took place during a voyage to Lisbon in 1726. Lord Peterborough was intimate with his literary contemporaries, and was himself a writer of poetry, some of which has been published. In the correspondence of the countess of Suffolk, recently edited by Mr. Croker, are several letters of this nobleman. His second wife Anne Stanhope, was, previously to her marriage, much distinguished as a public singer.—*Lord Oxford's Cat. of R. and N. Aut.*

MORÉ (*Alexander*) a French Protestant divine, was born of a Scottish family at Captres in Languedoc, in 1616. He became successively professor of Greek and divinity, at

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Quarrel; but being unapted of faculty of writing, he regard to the other sex, he retired to Middleburgh in Zealand where, by the interest of Selmanus, he obtained a professorship of divinity which three years afterwards he exchanged for another at Amsterdam. While in Holland he became engaged in a contest with Milton, by sending into the world *Du Molin's "Rogh Sangums Clamer ad Culem,"* and in consequence wrote *Alexandri Mori Fides Publica.* In 1654 he visited Italy and while at Venice, received a golden chain for writing a fine Latin poem on a naval victory over the Turks. He afterwards settled in Paris; where he died in 1670. His other works are *De Grata et Libero Arbitrio* & *De Scriptura Sacra* —*Beyls*

MORE (ANTONIO) a celebrated portrait painter was born at Utrecht in 1519 and was pupil of John Schoreel. He was recommended by cardinal Granville to the emperor Charles V who sent him into Portugal where he painted the portraits of most of the royal family. He then came to England to paint the portrait of queen Mary in which he succeeded so well that he was appointed painter to their majesties with a handsome pension. On the death of Mary he accompanied Philip to Spain and was admitted by him to great familiarity upon which he presumed too much and incurring the displeasure of the king he returned to Flanders and though Philip sent to recall him, he entered the service of the duke of Alva who after a time made him receiver of the revenues of West Flanders. Upon this he burnt his easel and gave away his tools and lived in ease and even magnificence the rest of his life. He died in 1575. Besides his portraits he painted some esteemed historical pieces. His style resembled that of Holbein but with less delicacy; and his colour according to Mr Fuseli was Titianesque — *Watson's Anecd. of Paint. Palkington's Diet.*

MORE or MOORE (See FRANCIS) an eminent lawyer was born in Berkham in 1558. He was admitted of St John's college Oxford whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He died in 1621. His works are *Cases collected and reported* London 1663 folio. His reading upon 4 Jac I, in the Middle Temple, concerning charitable uses, abridged by himself was published in 1675. He was a member of that parliament which passed the statutes for charitable uses and it is said the bill as it passed was passed by him. A MS. of his consisting of cases principally agreeing with those in print, as in the hands of Mr Brooke, compiler of the *Bibliotheca Legum Anglicae*, —*Githen, Owen, Bridgeman's Legal Dic.*

MORE (HENRY) a celebrated divine of the church of England and Platonic philosopher was born at Grantham in Lincolnshire in 1614. He was the son of a gentleman of good estate who educated him at Eton whence he was sent to Christ's college Cambridge, in 1631. While at the university he deeply studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy and finally settled into a decided prefer-

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ence for that of Plotinus, and the disquisitions of the school of Alexandria. In 1639 he graduated M.A., and in the following year published his "Psyche-Zeis; or the First Part of the Song of the Soul, containing a Platonical and Platonical Display of Life." Having been elected a fellow of his college he became a tutor to several persons of rank. One of these was sir John Finch, whose sister lady Conway an enthusiast of his own stamp brought him acquainted with the famous Van Helmont and that singular pretender Valentine Greatrakes. In 1653 he accepted a prebend in the church of Gloucester which it is supposed he accepted only to resign it to his friend Dr Fowler. He also gave up his rectory of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire the perpetual advowson of which had been purchased for him by his father and would never afterwards accept of preferment of any kind refusing deaneries, bishoprics, and even the mastership of his own college so desirous was he of unmolested study. During the civil war although he refused to take the covenant, he was left unmolested. In 1661 he became a fellow of the Royal Society and for twenty years after the Restoration, his writings are said to have sold better than any other of their day. Dr More died in September 1687, aged seventy three leaving behind him the character of a man of profound learning and great genius, alloyed by a deep tincture of enthusiasm chiefly coloured by the supposition that divine knowledge had been communicated to Pythagoras by the Hebrews and from him to Plato. He was also persuaded that supernatural communications were made to him by God's appointment, by a particular genius like that of Socrates. The writings of this singular but amiable man who was beloved by all parties have been published in two volumes folio. The most admired are his *Euthydemus Ethicum* and *Divina Dialogues* concerning the attributes and providence of God. — *Ward's Life of Dr More.*

MORE (Sir THOMAS) a celebrated champion of England was the only son of sir John More one of the judges of the court of King's Bench and was born in London in 1480. He received his education from a schoolmaster of great reputation in Threadneedle-street and at a proper age was placed in the family of cardinal Morton archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor who, struck with the quickness of his parts, prophesied his future eminence. In 1497 he went to Canterbury college, now Christchurch Oxford and in 1499 became a student in Lincoln's Inn. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a seat in Parliament and distinguished himself with so much spirit in opposition to a subsidy demanded by Henry VII that the compensated and avowedly monarch in revenge contrived a quarrel with his father whom he imprisoned until he had emitted an arbitrary fine. After being admitted to the bar he was appointed law reader of Fawcett's Inn, and by the advice of his friend, Dean Colet, having married the daughter of Mr Colt of New Hall, Essex, he

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took a house, and applied exclusively to the promotion of law. In 1500 he was made judge of the Sheriff's court, and justice of peace and enjoyed great reputation as a pleader. In 1516 he accompanied the commissioners sent to renew the alliance between Henry VIII and Charles, then archduke of Austria, and showed so much ability, that the king was desirous of engaging him in his particular service. In 1518 he published his celebrated political romance of 'Utopia,' which shows a mind which had exercised itself freely and vigorously on several important topics, and evinced a liberality of sentiment respecting religion which was strongly opposed to the author's subsequent bigotry. This production engaged him in a correspondence with Erasmus with whom he had previously contracted an intimacy while in England, as well as with several other eminent men of letters. About this time too, cardinal Wolsey pressed him to receive a pension, which with his usual disinclination, he refused as inconsistent with his official duties, but after awhile he was induced to accept the place of master of the requests. He was also shortly after knighted and taken into the privy council and the king becoming delighted with his conversation he was received in the highest degree of favoritism. In 1520 he was appointed treasurer of the Exchequer and in 1523, at the instance of Wolsey elected speaker of the house of Commons in which capacity having done much to frustrate an oppressive subsidy he much exasperated the cardinal. If he gave any personal offence to the court by this conduct it was not of long duration as in 1527 he was joined with Wolsey in a mission to France and on his return was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1531 he succeeded the disgraceful cardinal as lord high chancellor which office he filled three years with scrupulous integrity gilded only by employing all the authority of his office in assisting the popular clergy in their rigorous proceedings against the reformers. It is even asserted on good authority that he caused one Bumham a gentleman of the Temple to be whipped and tortured in his own presence. That he was conscientious in the opinions which prompted this severity and bigotry however there can be no doubt and he soon proved it in a manner which has immortalized his memory. Unable to acquiesce in the king's wishes respecting his divorce from Catherine of Aragon he obtained permission to resign the seals, which although received graciously the affront rankled in the vindictive mind of Wolsey which was still further inflamed by his refusal to attend the coronation of Anne Boleyn. An attempt was made to implicate him in the plotteries of Elizabeth Barton which altogether failed; and he also perfectly cleared himself of another singular charge which was that of inducing the king to publish the book against Luther in which the pope's authority was held forth a doctrine that was now found inconsistent with the intended attack on the Roman see. At length the famous match of

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supremacy being required by act of parliament, sir Thomas More was cited before the council to take it, and in spite of all the sophistry of Cranmer and others to induce him to compliance, he nobly persisted in a refusal to act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience and was consequently committed to the tower and indicted for treason. After an imprisonment of twelve months, during which time he resisted all attempts both public and private to induce him to retract he was brought to trial and after an eloquent defence condemned and sentenced to be hanged and quartered. He received the barbarous sentence with his usual composure which was disturbed only by the circumstance of a singularly affecting interview with his favourite daughter Mrs Roper, on his return to the Tower. The king spontaneously changed the sentence from hanging and quartering to beheading, which act of grace he received with his usual vein of humor and also acquiesced in the tyrannical mandate that he should not use many words at the scaffold. His execution took place on the 6th July 1535 when he deported himself with a degree of good humour which in another sort of man might be termed levity, but which Addison attributes to the satisfaction arising from conscious integrity and lord Byron to a species of temperament too strong even for the control of circumstance and which conceals a sense of misery without destroying it. Thus died sir Thomas More, at the age of fifty five than whom a character of more disute restlessness and integrity is scarcely to be met with in either ancient or modern history. Erasmus who passed much time with him at his residence near Chelsea gives a very interesting account of the internal state of the family of this eminent man and the admirable manner in which he united moral and religious observance with a taste for liberal science, music and the fine arts. His learning was at the same time various and extensive his wit abundant and his elocution ready and agreeable. Except on the one topic of toleration indeed the qualities of his mind were so happily blended and tempered that he wants but some allowance on this score to make a perfect character at least as to virtue and integrity. On the score of profundity of intellect he has possibly been overrated. His writings which were chiefly polemic, have with the exception of the "Utopia" long ago reached merited oblivion. His English works were published collectively by order of queen Mary, in 1557 and his Latin in 1567 at Basle. His Utopia has been translated by bishop Burton and Dr Warner. By his first wife sir Thomas More had three daughters and one son. The latter like his father was condemned for refusing the oath of supremacy, but pardoned and he soon after died.—MARGARET his eldest and favourite daughter married William Roper esq. of Eltham, in Kent, who wrote the life of his father in law published in 1716. She was a mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, and composed with elegance both in English and Latin. Her

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sorrows and affliction for her father was unbounded. After his head had been exposed fourteen days on London bridge she contrived to obtain it, and when she died it was at her dying request buried in her arms.—MARY her daughter who became one of the bed chamber women to queen Mary translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and into English a portion of the exposition of the Psalms by her grandfather.—*Biog. Brit.*
Life by Warner

MOREAU (JANIS NICOLAS) a French advocate counsellor of the subsidies of Provence historianographer of France and librarian to the queen was born at St Florentine in 1717 and died at Chamboux near St Germain-en Laye in 1799. He was employed in collecting and arranging all the charters edicts, historical documents and declarations of the French legislature which were published under the title of *Dépot des Chartes et de Législation*. He was also the author of *Observateur Hollandais*, a political journal, *Mémoire pour servir à l'Histoire des Cacoucous* a satire *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Temps Devours d'un Prince* and *Principes de Morale Politique et du Droit Public* ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France. It was the maxim of Moreau that every thing should be done for the people nothing by them, and that the best state of France would be that in which the people received their laws from the absolute will of a chief. In consequence of his boldness in expressing these sentiments he was refused a place in the French academy.—*Dictionnaire Hist.*

MOREAU (JEAN VICTOR) one of the old set and most celebrated generals of the French republic was born at Morlaix in Bretagne in 1763. His father destined him for the law but led by his decided predilection for the military profession he fled from his studies, and enlisted in a regiment before he had attained his eighteenth year. He was not, however suffered to indulge his ruling passion but was obliged to apply himself anew to the study of law at Rennes of which school he became provost. When the Revolution broke out, he had acquired considerable reputation and in 1793 a general confederacy of the Bretons being formed at Pontivy he was chosen its president, and also became commander of the first battalion of volunteers, raised in the department of Morbihan at the head of which he joined the army of the north. He subsequently favoured the party of the Gouraud the fall of which much affected him and it was with great repugnance that he accepted the constitution of 1793, when formally presented to the army. In the mean time he much distinguished himself at the head of his battalions and Pichegru under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him. The same year he was made general of brigade and in 1794 general of division, and was entrusted with a separate force, to act in Hindoo Pfandian, where he took many towns. He also had a share in the memorable winter campaign of 1794, in which he commanded

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the right wing of Pichegru's army. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and commenced that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier in the face of a superior army by which his skill as a consummate tactician was so much exalted. Meantime, the republic was torn with intestine divisions, and a conspiracy was entered into by Pichegru, which it was the fortune of Moreau to discover by a correspondence which accidentally fell into his possession. After struggling for some time with his friendship for his old commander he finally gave up these documents to the directory, but the evident reluctance with which he took this step excited suspicions at Paris and finding that he could not explain himself satisfactorily he begged leave to retire, which was granted. His talents as a general again brought him forward, and in 1798 he was sent to command the army of Italy where after some brilliant success he was obliged to give way to the Russian force under Suvar row and he managed another retreat with great skill. On quitting the command in Italy, for that on the Rhine he visited Paris where he received some propositions to strengthen the party of the declining directory to which he would not accede. On the return of Bonaparte from Egypt he at first cordially supported him but a coldness and jealousy ensued notwithstanding which the latter as First Consul entrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine. The passage of these rivers with the battles of Moestkirch Fupen Memmingen Biberach Hochstadt Niedenheim and others followed, ending with the decisive victory of Hohen Linden which induced the Austras to ask for peace. On his return to Paris he was received by the First Consul with the most flattering attention and he soon after contracted an alliance with a young lady of birth and fortune whose ambition with that of her connections is supposed to have fomented the discontent which soon after induced him to retire to his estate at Grosbois and finally to implicate himself in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges. He was brought to trial on the latter charge, with fifty four other persons and finally declared guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment and to bear the expenses of the suit. He was, however allowed to travel in lieu of imprisonment, and to seek an asylum in the United States of America, on condition that he would not return to France without permission from the government. He accordingly embarked at Cadiz in 1805 and safely reached America, where he bought a fine estate near Moquinville at the foot of the Delawar. Here he remained some years in peace, until hastened to the invitation of the allies, and more especially of Russia he embarked for Europe in the July of that year, and reaching Gothenburg proceeded to Prague. Here he found the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality and he was induced

as well in the direction of the allied troops against his own country. It was a fatal miscalculation to him, for on the 27th of August, soon after his arrival, as a recognition before Dresden, one of the first shots from the French fractured his right-hand and leg, and carried away the calf of the left, so as to render the amputation of both necessary. To crown the disaster the allied army was obliged to retreat, and here the wounded general with those, who after languishing five days, expired in the night of the 1st of September 1813. He was buried at St Petersburg and the emperor of Russia made an ample provision for his widow who also received the title of marchioness from Louis XVIII. The maxims of Moreau were simple and he was humane and generous as well as brave. He was however one of those officers who are great only professionally, and are better adapted to head armies than to shun in political intrigue. Of his great merits as a soldier all parties are agreed but much of his personal conduct as a partisan and especially that which led to the termination of his life will be judged of agreeably to the different theories of those who pronounce upon it. It certainly has not met with the suffrages of the majority.—*Bug Ulis*

MOREL. There were several eminent French printers of this name. **FREDERIC MOREL** the elder was born at Champagne. He was king's printer at Paris and also his Greek and Latin interpreter. He was heir to the celebrated printer Vascosan whose daughter he married. He was the author of several works. He died at Paris in 1563.—**FREDERICK MOREL**, the younger and the most celebrated was son of the preceding and succeeded his father in 1561 as king's printer. He translated from the Greek and published several authors from the manuscripts in the king's library among which were treatises of St Basil, Galen, Philo, Iudaeus, Synesius, Theodoret, &c., and the works of Libanius with his own annotations. He was so devoted to study that when in the midst of a sentence he was told that his wife was dying, he would not quit it, and on a second messenger bringing news of her death he looked up and replied I am very sorry for it—she was a good woman. He died in 1638.—His son **NICRULAS** was the king's interpreter for the learned languages and the author of several poems.—**CLAUDE MOREL**, brother to the foregoing was named king's printer in 1602 and gave editions of several Greek fathers, to which he wrote the preface. He died in 1626, leaving unfinished an edition of St Athanasius and Li. Ligitis, which were completed by his son and successor **CLAUDE**.—**CHARLES MOREL**, another son of Frederick, was also king's printer but resigned his office in 1639 to his brother Claude, who printed an edition of "Aristotle," "Georgic," 4 vols. folio, and the "Bibliotheca Politica," in 17 vols. folio.—*Mores.*

MOSSELS (Andreas) an eminent antiquary who was a Protestant and a native of Berne. He died at an early age at Paris, and distinguished

himself by his antiquarian knowledge. He was advised by his learned friends to form a description collectively of all the medals that had already been made public or were in his own cabinet. He complied, and in 1663 he gave a prospectus of this work in a publication entitled "Specimen universi et summariae antiquarum quod literariorum republiques propositum fratres Morelli Helveti." When M. Rainier was arranging the royal cabinet of antiquities he requested Morel to design all the ancient medals which it contained, and the king Louis XIV, observing his zeal and hearing of his intended work ordered him to model in it all the medals of the royal cabinet which he did but finding that no reward was intended he applied to Louvois, who gave him an unsatisfactory answer of which he complained so unceasingly that in July 1686 he was committed to the bastile. On the death of Rancourt in 1689 M. de Villacerci went to Morel in the bastile and offered him the vacant place on condition of his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. On his rejecting this proposal his confinement was doubly strict. Through the intercession of Villacerci he obtained his liberty in the following August, but he was again imprisoned in 1690 and liberated at the intercession of the grand council of Berne whither he returned in 1692. He then went on a visit to the court of Schwartzburg at Arnstadt with whom he remained until he was introduced to M. Danckelman prime minister to the elector of Brandenburg who promised him his master's patronage in the publication of his great work, which was published in 1736 by Sigobert Havercamp under the title of "Thesaurus Morelianis sive Famularum Romanarum summi-matae omnis" and though not so full as the author intended it, is greatly esteemed by the learned. The medals were beautifully engraved by Morel himself and are 359 in number.—*Mores. Nouv Dict Hist.*

MOREL (ROBERT) a French monk was born at La Chaise Dieu in Auvergne, in 1633. At the early age of eighteen he entered the order of Benedictines of the congregation of St Maur in the abbey of St Fare at Meaux, when he was removed to the abbey of St Germain-des-Prés, of which in 1660 he was made librarian. He became successively prior of Meulan prior of St Crispin's at Soissons and secretary to the visitor of France; but in 1697 he declined all business, and retired for the remainder of his life to St Denis, where he died in 1731. His writings became very popular, they are written in a very devotional style, abounding in scripture language and expressions, borrowed from the ascetic writings of the fathers. His popularity excited the envy of his enemies, who called him a Jansenist, and as such he is described in the "Dictionary of Jansenism." His works are "Spiritual Conversations in the Form of Prayers, on the Gospels for Sundays, and throughout the whole Year" 1730 4 vols. 12mo.—"Spiritual Conversations in the Form of Prayers, intended as a Preparation for Death," 1730

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Christian Hope and Confidence in the Mercy of God," 1710; "Effusions of the Heart on the Song of Songs," 1720; "Christian Meditations on the Gospels for the whole Year," 3 vols. 1720; "Minutes of the Heart on each Verse of the Psalms and the Hymns of the Church," 4 vols. 1720, &c.—*New Hist.*

MOREL (WILLIAM) was born in Normandy but at what year is uncertain. He was professor royal of Greek and succeeded Turcet in 1555 as director of the royal press. He died in 1564. He was the author of

A Table of the Sects of Philosophers, a

Commentary on Cicero de Finibus 1545, 6to and a Dictionary in Greek Latin and French which are mentioned with applause—*Mores.*

MORELL (THOMAS) an eminent writer on philology and criticism in the last century. He was a native of Eton and received his education in the college there as a scholar on the foundation. He removed to King's college, Cambridge of which he was chosen a fellow and in 1743 he took the degree of DD Having entered into holy orders he became rector of Beckland in Herefordshire and chaplain of the garrison at Portsmouth, and he also was curate of Kew and Twickenham. His death took place in 1784 at the age of eighty Dr Morell-republished with improvements King's edition of four of the tragedies of Euripides, 1748 2 vols. 5vo, and published an edition of the Prometheus Vinctus of Aeschylus 4to a Lexicon of Greek Prose 4to, an Abredgment of Anaworth's Latin Dictionary, and a translation of the Epistles of Seneca with notes, 2 vols. 4to, besides which he selected the words for some of Handel's oratorios and assisted in a modernized version of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. He also left notes on Locke's Essay on Human Understanding published after his death.—*Nichol's Lit. Ans.*

MORETI (LEWIS) a French ecclesiastic and biographical writer born in Provence in 1643. He was educated among the Jesuits at Aix, and entering into Holy orders he became almoner to M. Gaillard de Longueau, bishop of Apt. That prelate having formed the plan of a universal historical dictionary caused researches for materials to be made in various countries, and particularly in the Vatican library at Rome. Not choosing to let the work appear in his own name he transferred his collections to Moreti by whom they were arranged and prepared for the press. He published his "Dictionnaire Historique" at Lyons in 1674, in one volume folio, and a second edition enlarged to two volumes appeared in 1681. Moreti died in the course of the preceding year. The voluminous compilation to which his labours gave birth having been variously augmented by Le Clerc, and other writers, extended in the last edition published at Paris in 1725, to ten volumes folio.—*Aitken's G. Biog. Dict. Hist.* *Biog. Uni.*

MORES (EDWARD BROWN) a topographer was born in 1730 at Tunstall in Kent, of which

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place his father was master. He was educated at merchant-tailors school, whence he was admitted to Queen's college, Oxford, where, in connection with Mr Bonnace, he edited Collier's Hebrew Concordance, in 4 vols. folio. In 1755 he took the degree of M.A. after which he went abroad, and received the degree of LL.D. in some foreign university. Towards the latter part of his life, he fell into habits of intemperance, which brought on a mortification, of which he died in 1778. His other works are a new edition of *Dionysius Halicarnassensis De Clavis Rhetoribus*; *Nomina et Insignia gentium Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo rege Miltantium*, "History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent," and several pamphlets on the subject of the Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives, of which he was the founder.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MORGAGNI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent physician and anatomist, born at Forlì in Italy in 1682. He studied at the university of Bologna, where he is said to have taken his doctor's degree at the early age of sixteen. He afterwards delivered lectures on anatomy and at length was appointed to fill the medical chair at Bologna. In 1706, 1717 and 1719 he published various observations and discoveries under the title of "Adversaria Anatomica," which extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country. He was afterwards made professor of the theory of medicine at Padua where he published his

Nova Institutionum Medicorum Idea, and at length he obtained the first professorship of anatomy which he retained till his death in 1771. Morgagni who was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris, was the author of a very important work on medical anatomy *De Canis et Sedibus Morborum per Anatomiam Indagatis* besides many professional tracts, published together with those above mentioned in 1765 5 vols. folio.—*Hart Chapman's Biog. Med. Biog. Uni.*

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORGE) a learned philological writer born at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1639. He was educated at Stettin and Rostock where he studied jurisprudence but in 1660 he was chosen professor of poetry at the latter university. Previously to engaging in the duties of his office he travelled for two years in Holland and England. In 1665 he became professor of poetry and rhetoric at Kiel. He visited this country as well as Holland a second time in 1670 when he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and with Oldenborg, secretary to the Royal Society as well as with several of the Dutch literati. In 1673 he obtained the chair of history at Kiel and in 1680 he was appointed librarian to the university. He died in 1691 at Pymont, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "Polyhistor Literaturae, Philosophae, et Practicae," part of which he published at Lubec in 1688 and it was reprinted with additions in 1695 but the most complete edition is that of 1747, 2 vols. 8vo. Morhof was also the author of a tract

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"De poto Dictionis Latinae," and other works.—*Studii Inqvi. in Hist. Et. Ling. Usp.*

MORIN (John BARTET) physician and regius professor of mathematics at Paris in the seventeenth century. He was born in 1663, and studied philosophy at Aix in Provence, and medicine at Avignon where he commenced M.D. in 1613. He then read at Paris with the bishop of Besseigne who employed him to examine the mines of Hungary after which he published his *Mundi subtilis Anatomia*, in 1619. He afterwards became infatuated with the mysteries of judiccial astrology and obtained extraordinary credit with cardinal Richelieu and other persons of distinction for his skill in that ridiculous but then fashionable science. He died at Paris November 6 1656. He published a number of works not worth specifying but his principal production entitled *Astrologia Gallica* the fruits of thirty years labour did not appear till after his death in 1661 when it was printed at the Hague in one volume folio with two spistles dedicatory one addressed to Jesus Christ and the other to Louise Marie de Gonzaga queen of Poland a patroness of the author.—*Hutchinson's Eng. Hist.*

MORIN (John) a French ecclesiastic who was a native of Blois. His parents were Protestants and he was educated at Rochelle and Leyden. Returning to France he embraced the Roman Catholic religion and entered among the fathers of the Oratory. He distinguished himself by his proficiency in Biblical and Oriental literature and he published an edition of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and assisted in the Parisian polyglot of Le Jay. In 1653 he caused to be printed a letter against certain customs of the congregation of the Oratory which was specially suppressed and the author was forced to seek pardon of his general. This good father is said to have made a collection of all the acritical reflections he met with in ancient authors and in his controversies with his contemporaries he freely availed himself of this treasury of literary vituperation. Morin died in 1659. Besides the works above noticed he was the author of exortations on the Samaritan Pentateuch the antiquities of the Eastern church &c.—*Huet's Diet. Hist.*

MORIN (1615) a French physician and naturalist born at Mans in 1615. He was educated at Paris and having taken the degree of M.D. he engaged in medical practice and was at length nominated physician to the [late] Duke. In 1659 he was appointed associate botanist to the Royal Academy of Sciences; and he succeeded Bournefort as botanical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi when this naturalist set off on his journey to the Levant. Morin died in 1714.—*Diet. Hist.*

MORIN (STEPHEN) a learned Protestant divine, born at Caen in Normandy January 1 1624. He became pastor of a congregation in the Huguenot of Caen in 1649 and fifteen years after he removed to take charge of another in that city. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, obliging him to quit France he re-

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tined to Leyden, and afterwards became professor of the Oriental languages at Amsterdam. He died there May 5, 1700. He was the author of "Explications sacre et philologique au sujet des Vetus et Novi Testaments Loca;" "Exercitationes de Lingua primitiva;" "Discourse de Paradise terrestre" and other works relating to Biblical literature. He published a letter on the origin of the Hebrew language in French and Huet says Morin held sentiments un peu oultre relative to that subject which however he had deeply studied.—*Huet Origines de Cœur Diet. Hist.*

MORISON (JAMES) an ingenious writer who was the son of a bookseller at Perth and carried on the same business at Leith. He died at Perth in 1809. He belonged for some years to the sect of the Glasites, from which he seceded and founded a sect of his own. He was the author of *Bibliotheca Sacra* or a Dictionary of the Bible and an "Introductory Key to the Scriptures" in which he endeavours to prove that the Gospel was preached in Paradise.—*Evans's Denominations of the Christian World*

MORISON (ROBERT) an eminent English physician and botanist of the seventeenth century. He was born at Aberdeen in 1680 and after studying at the university of his native place he went to Paris, and then to Angers, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1648. His reputation as a botanist induced the duke of Orleans to appoint him superintendent of the royal gardens at Blois in 1650 when he published a catalogue of plants. He removed to England in 1660 and was made physician to the king and royal professor of botany and was afterwards chosen a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his *Præmium Botanicum* and soon after he was elected botanical professor at Oxford. In 1672 appeared a specimen of his *Historia Plantarum* a portion of which was published in 1680. The death of the author which took place in London in 1683, prevented him from finishing this work in which he adopted a new method of botanical arrangement. Another volume of the History of Plants was added by Jacob Bobart in 1690.—*Hutchinson's Eng. Hist. Peletier's Sketches of the Progress of Bot. n.*

MORLAND (GILBERT) an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life. He was born in London in 1704 and was the son of Henry Morland an artist of some merit from whom he received instruction in his profession. He acquired a great degree of skill as a faithful copyer of nature and in the early part of his career confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscape but having contracted irregular habits, and a partiality for the bottle and low company he forsook the woods and fields for the ale-houses and stage-coachmen, postillions, and drovers drinking, became the favourite subjects of his pencil. Some of his best pieces exhibit farm-yards and stables, with dogs, horses, pigs and cattle or scenes at the door of the village ale-house, designed with all the truth and feeling which communi-

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into a chase to the most eminent objects, and proclaims the genius of the artist. Morland's unfortunate habits of dissipation prevented him from reaping the fruits of his exertions, and left him at the mercy of designing malcontents, by whom he was surrounded. Many of his pictures were painted in the midst of embarrasments occasioned by his imprudence and some of them while under confinement for debts which he had contracted. He at length fell a victim to intemperance dying while in durance October 29 1804. As an artist, Morland has been compared with Adriaan Brouwer whom he resembled in a propensity to vicious indulgence but the works of the Dutch painter generally relate to subjects as disagreeable as those of our countryman are pleasing and attractive.—*Fuseli: Edit of P. M. Kingston's Dict of Paint.*

MORLAND (see SAMUEL) an ingenious mechanic and natural philosopher born in Berkham in 1625. His father was a clergyman and he received his education at Winchester school and Magdalene college Cambridge. He went to Sweden in 1653 with Balstrode Whate lock the English ambassador and on his return was employed under Iburton secretary of state to Cromwell who sent Morland to remonstrate with the duke of Savoy against the persecution of the Piedmontese Protestants. Returning to England, he published an interesting work entitled *The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valley of Piedmont* 1658 folio Having had an opportunity of rendering some services to the exiled royal family he was at the Restoration created a baronet, and made a gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles II. Though he also received some more substantial marks of court favour his taste for speculation led him into expensive schemes which proved very injurious to his fortune. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking trumpet the fire engine a capstan for heaving anchors, and the steam engine as well as a mechanical contrivance for performing arithmetical operations. But he was rather the improver than the original discoverer of some of the objects referred to though doubtless a man of considerable ingenuity and like many other projectors, a benefactor to the public to the detriment of his private concerns. He had a house at Vauxhall where he expended a great deal of money in the prosecution of his favourite speculations. His death happened about 1690.—*Challoner's Biog. Dict.*

MORNAY (PHILIP DE) sieur du Plessis Morlay a distinguished French nobleman of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1549 at Beau in Vexin, and was educated by his mother in the tenets of the reformed religion. In 1567 he entered the army and bore his part in the civil wars, which, about that period, tore France in pieces. An accident, however compelling him for a time to quit the service, he retired to Geneva, thence into Switzerland, and at length settled at Heselburg, in Germany with the view of studying jurisprudence. After making some stay at

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the latter place, he again set out on his travels, visiting Italy and a great part of the north of Europe including England, where Elizabeth, who was then upon the throne received him with distinguished marks of favour as an able supporter of the Protestant cause. When in 1576 Henry of Navarre afterwards Henry the Fourth of France had succeeded in escaping from the Catholic faction and openly placed himself at the head of the Huguenot party De Mornay once more took up arms and so far gained the favour of that sovereign that he was appointed by him one of his privy counsellors. In the service of this monarch he continued during the whole of his struggles against the leaguers but when in 1593 Henry in order to secure his seat upon the throne made his public recantation and reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation and retiring from court devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, and to advocating with his pen the cause of that religion which he had so well defended with his sword. His first work had appeared as early as 1578, under the title of *A Treatise on the Church* which he followed up the succeeding year by another *On the Truth of Christianity*. It was not, however till 1598 four years after his recession from the court of Henry that his most able as well as most celebrated work was given to the world this was a treatise on the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in which he so ably vindicated the Calvinistic doctrines as opposed to that of transubstantiation that the book made a great noise and cardinal Du Perron two years after its publication entering into a personal dispute with the author on the subject in a conference at Fontainebleau, the latter maintained his argument with so much ability as to acquire from those of his own persuasion the honorary appellation of the Protestant Pope. Seven years afterwards he printed a history of the papacy under the title of *The Mystery of Iniquity*. He was also the author of an address to the Jews on the subject of the Messiah. This estimable man whose learning constancy and unblemished morale, acquired the respect even of those most opposed to him in religious and political opinions died in 1623 at his chateau of La Forest, in Poitou whether he had retired in 1601 after having been deprived two years previously of his government of Saumur by Louis the thirteenth.—*New Dict. Hist.*

MOROSINI the name of an illustrious Venetian family many members of which attained to eminence on various accounts and in differentages DOMINICO MOROSINI was elected doge in 1448 MARINO in 1549 and MICHAEL in 1581. The latter died of the plague, which raged in that city the same year. In 1525 MARCO MOROSINI was consecrated bishop of Venice as was NICOLÒ in 1539, and GIOVANNI FRANCESCO in 1664. ANDREA, born in 1556 and his brother PAOLO, were distinguished by their literary abilities as much as by their rank. Of these the former

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was a member of the council of Ven, and at the age of forty was appointed historiographer to the state. Besides his continuation of Paolo Farina's history of the republic which did not appear till 1663, five years after his death, he was the author of a volume of letters, and miscellaneous pieces written in the Latin language, and a work on Palestine, in his native tongue. The younger brother also wrote a history of Venice from the earliest period to the year 1637. FRANCESCO MOZZONIO born 1618, was a gallant soldier who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in his capacity of governor of Candia, defended that island with thirty thousand men against a Turkish force of four times that amount. Compelled at length to surrender he obtained terms which were better observed by the Ottoman conquerors than was their wont; and although on his return to Venice he suffered a temporary disgrace yet he soon recovered his credit with the government, and was appointed to the office of procurator of St Mark's. Setting afterwards against his former antagonists, the Turks, he attacked their fleet not far from the Dardanelles and totally defeated it, with great loss both of ships and men. Returning in triumph to Venice he continued to enjoy great popularity till 1688 in which year he was elected doge and survived his elevation about six years dying at Napoli di Romania.—*Biog. Univ.*

MORTIMER (John) an English gentleman who in the early part of the last century published a treatise on the art of husbandry which was much esteemed. He died in 1736—His son THOMAS MORTIMER was secretary to sir Joseph Jekyll master of the rolls, and to his successor Mr Verney. He died at the age of thirty five in 1741.—Two mas Mortimer son of the preceding was born in London in 1739. He received a liberal education and obtained the appointment of his master's vice consul for the Austrian Netherlands but having been displaced after a few years, he adopted the profession of an anchor which he exercised with great assiduity and responsibility during the remainder of his life. His principal works are *The British Pilot*, 1769, 6 vols. 12mo., 'Dictionary of Trade and Commerce', 1766 2 vols. folio; 'The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances', 1772 4to of which a German translation by J A Englebrecht, was published at Leipzig in 1781. 'History of England', 3 vols. folio, and 'The Student's Pocket Dictionary or Compendium of History, Chronology, and Biography' 12mo. He also translated Neckar's treatise on the administration of the finances of France and edited Boswell's *Lex Memorum*. In 1809 this literary veteran published a 'General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures,' 2 vols. derived from his former dictionary; and he died in December the same year.—*Univ. Biog. Jones.*

MORTIMER (John Hamilton) an English statesman, was born in 1743, at Easthampstead, in Surrey, where his father was collector of

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customs. His father perceiving the bent of his inclination, placed him as a pupil with Haden, then the most celebrated portrait painter in London. About this time the duke of Richmond opened his gallery of medals and antiquities to students of painting, and this was Mortimer's principal school. At the exhibition of artists in Spring gardens, before the institution of the Royal Academy he greatly distinguished himself by his picture of the conversion of the Belton, now the altar piece in the church of Chipping Wycombe. He had fallen into a dissipated course of life which had injured his constitution but upon his marriage he became more regular. He died in 1777 at the house of his friend Dr Bates, at Aylesbury whether he had been induced to go for the recovery of his health. He painted many historic pieces which were much admired for their strength of conception and boldness of execution but his colouring is defective and his drawings and sketches are preferred to his finished pictures.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. L. Pilkington.

MORTON (John) archbishop of Canterbury and a member of the Roman conclave as an English prelate of considerable note during the wars of the Roses. He was a native of Bere near Dorchester born 1410. He studied divinity and jurisprudence with great success at Oxford where he was a member of Balliol college and afterwards succeeded to the headship of Pockwater man now merged in Christchurch. His knowledge of the law and general character for ability and uprightness, recommended him to the notice and favour of Henry the Sixth who made him master of the Rolls in 1473 with a seat in the privy council. The fidelity and steady adherence of Morton to this unhappy sovereign, during all his reverses and turns of fortune evinced the sincerity of his gratitude and the steadiness of his principles nor did his conduct injure him in the estimation of the Yorkists, as Edward the Fourth, after the deposition and death of his predecessor not only confirmed to Morton his seat at the council-board, but advanced him to the see of Ely to which in 1478 he added the high and responsible office of lord high-chancellor. During the reign of Richard the Third his known attachment to the house of Lancaster rendered him an object of suspicion to that usurper, who ordered his arrest, and he was in consequence committed to the custody of the duke of Buckingham in Brecknock castle. From this fortress however he managed to escape and succeeding in his endeavor to quit the kingdom, fled for protection into Brittany, where he attached himself to the earl of Richmond, then meditating a descent upon England. On the fall of Richard at Bosworth, in 1485, bishop Morton returned to his native country and the following year was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury when he distinguished himself by his magnificence, and built the principal tower of that cathedral, which is still called after his name. In 1487 the great seal was again committed to his

change, and in 1463 the pope conferred upon him a cardinal's hat. The year following, the university of Oxford elected him their chancellor. He was a prelate of great liberality, as well as learning and abilities, and was a generous promoter of many public works of great utility as well as a benefactor to all the establishments with which he was connected. His death took place about the commencement of the sixteenth century in the auctoreth year of his age.—*See Brit. Hist. of Eng.*

MORYSON knt., LL.D. (Sir RICHARD) an eminent civilian of the sixteenth century, a native of Herefordshire. From Eton college where he received the rudiments of a classical education, he removed to Cambridge and graduated there as doctor of civil law. He augmented himself much with Henry the Eighth by his reply to John Cochlear, who wrote against that monarch's divorce from Queen Anna Boleyn with great asperity doctor Moryson (or Morison as his name is sometimes spelt by succeeding authors) took up the gauntlet and in the controversy which ensued exhibited at least as much acrimony as his antagonist. He was afterwards despatched on a diplomatic mission to the emperor, and on the accession of Edward the Sixth continued to enjoy the sunshine of court favour. He received the honour of knighthood, was named on the Oxford commission and eventually sent ambassador to Brussels. When in the succeeding reign the professors of the reformed doctrines especially those who had in any way signalized themselves by assisting in their introduction into England became conscious to persecution Mr Richard retired to the continent and died at Strasburg in 1556.—*See Brit.*

MORYSON (FIVES) an English writer was born in Lancashire in 1566 and was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow and studied civil law but he was created MA at Oxford. He then set out on his travels, and remained abroad ten years. On his return he settled in Ireland where his brother was vice-president of Munster and was there made secretary to the lord-deputy Mountjoy. He died in 1614. His works are

A History of Ireland, from 1599 to 1603 with a short Narration of the State of the Kingdom from the year 1169 2 vols. 8vo 1733 An Itinerary containing Ten Years Travels through the Twelve Dominions of Germany &c. 1617 folio.—*Worl's Hist. of Ireland.*

MOSCHUS, a Greek pastoral poet, was a native of Smyrna. The time when he flourished is not accurately known some making him a pupil of Bion who is supposed to have lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, while others suppose him a contemporary of Ptolemy Philometer BC 160. The under tone with which he speaks of Bion in his pastoral elegy to that poet, by implying a mutual antipathy seems to render the latter opinion most probable. A few idyls from the whole of the remains of Moschus which exhibit great elegance of style and

deficiency of conception. They are generally printed in conjunction with those of Bion, and may be found in the "Poetae Milioni," or also in a separate volume by Melanchthon—Fabricius BM. Grec.

MOSLEY (BENJAMIN) a physician, was born at Exeter, and practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Kingston, in Jamaica, for several years. On returning to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden and obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea hospital. He was a man of eccentric character and distinguished himself by his violent opposition to the vaccine inoculation. He wrote "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies, and Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar." He died in 1819.—*Ann. Biog.*

MOSES CHORAZZIUS an historian and geographer and archbishop of Chorazz new Karosa, in Armenia, flourished about AD. 602. He translated several Greek works into the Armenian, and was also well acquainted with the Syriac and a proficient in music and poetry. His principal work, A History of Armenia from the deluge to the middle of the fifth century was first published with a Latin version by John and William Whiston sons of William Whiston in 1736 and though mixed up with a great deal of fable is a valuable history containing many narratives not elsewhere to be found. He was also the author of an Abridgment of Geography first published at Amsterdam in 1668 and several canaries which are sung in Armenian on the anniversary of Christ's presentation at the temple. Moret. Gedon. Said Orson.

MOSHELM (JOSEPH LAURENCE) a learned German writer of the last century descended from a noble family of Lubec where he was born in 1695. He devoted himself principally to the study of divinity and after distinguishing himself in several of the universities of Germany went into Denmark, in the metropolis of which country he remained some time, and read his lectures with great reputation, under the immediate patronage of the king. On his return to Germany the duke of Brunswick appointed him master of the schools at Holstein, with the divinity class and the rank of ecclesiastical counsellor. Three situations he afterwards resigned for the chancellorship of the university at Gottingen. His ecclesiastical history written in Latin under the title of *Institutiones Historiae Christianae* is a standard book almost indispensable to the study of divinity and has gone through many editions. The English translation of this work by Dr Macpherson is to be found in most theological libraries in the kingdom. His other works are "De rebus Christiano-rum ante Constantium magnum Commen-tarii" translated by Vidal; a "Life of Servetus" The Ecclesiastical History of the Tartars, "A vindication of the Discipline of the Primitive Christians," Observations Sacrae, "De Estate Apologeticis Tertulliani" and a Latin translation of Col-worth's "Intellectual System of the Universe," &c. 2 vols. His death took place in

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1755.—*Castis: Proses to Machebe & Kester.*
Hist. Novet. Diet. Hist.

MOSS (ROBERT) an English divine, was born at Gillingham in Norfolk in 1666. He was a fellow of Homers college Cambridge and after taking his degree as BD in 1696, he was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, which place he held during his life. The year after he was made preacher assistant at St. James's Westminster and soon after he was admitted chaplain in ordinary to King William III. Being created doctor in divinity he became lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry and in 1715 dean of Ely. On the accession of George I he was again appointed chaplain but the part he took in the Bangorian contest gave such displeasure at court that he was dismissed with Drs Hare and Sherlock. He died in 1729. He wrote several sermons, which after his death were collected and published by Dr Andrew Snape provost of King's college Cambridge. He was also the author of a treatise entitled "The Report vindicated from Mis reports being a Defence of my Lord the Bishop, as well as the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation" in a Letter from a Member of that House to the Prosecutor concerning their late Consultations about the Bishop of Bangor's Writings &c. 1717 8vo and of some short Latin and English poems.—*Gen. Dict. Biog. Brit. British Biog.*

MOSS (CHARLES) nephew of the preceding was educated at Caius college Cambridge where he took his doctor's degree in 1747. After passing through various promotions in 1766 he was consecrated bishop of 't Davidia', whence he was translated to Bath and Wells. He died in 1802. He published a tract entitled "The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet," in vindication of Dr. Sherlock's "Trial of the Witnesses against Chubb." He was also the author of several sermons, and of a charge.—His son Dr. CHARLES MOSS was bishop of Oxford, and died in 1811.—*Aikew's Lit. Ans.*

MOSSOM (ROBERT) an Irish prelate of whose history we have but an imperfect account. He suffered much in the civil wars but on the Restoration he was made dean of Christchurch Dublin and prebendary of Knaresborough and was finally promoted to the see of Derry. He died at Londonderry in 1679. His works are "Variae colloquendi Formulae" 1659. The Preacher's Triparatus" 1657. "Narrative of George Wild Bishop of Derry," 2 vols. Prospect in its first View 4to Sermons &c.—*Harris's Edition of Wars.*

MOSSEOP (HINWAY) an eminent tragic actor, born in Ireland in 1729. He was the son of a clergyman who held a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, and he was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took a degree. He made his first appearance on the stage at Dublin in November 1749 in the character of Zerubbabel in Dr. Young's tragedy of "Jephtha" which was extremely well received,

Having quarrelled with the manager he soon removed to London where next to Garrick and Barry he was esteemed the principal tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres, in opposition to Barry and Woodward and the rivalry proved ruinous to all parties and especially so to Mossep, whose vanity and untemperate conduct having at length excluded him from the exertion of his professional abilities on the metropolitan stage he was reduced to great distress and died in absolute penury at Chelsea, in November 1773.—*Theat. Diet.*

MOTANABBI (ABU TAYYIB AHMED AL) a celebrated Arabian poet, born at Cufa in 915. He studied at Damascus and applied himself especially to grammar and the belles lettres. At length being inflamed with a passion for poetry he gave himself up to the cultivation of that species of literature with the utmost enthusiasm and professed to believe that he was divinely inspired. He aspired to become the rival of Mahomet, and by the charms of his versification he seduced a multitude of the Arabs to become his disciples. The governor of Emesa stopped the progress of the new sect, by seizing their chief and dispersing his followers. Motanabbi, reduced to reason by confinement renounced his chimerical pretensions to inspiration and on regaining his liberty applied himself wholly to poetical composition. He was entertained at the court of the prince of Aleppo, whence he removed to Egypt and afterwards to Shiraz where he was loaded with benefits by the sultan Adadodwia. He was at length killed by robbers in crossing the desert to visit his native country in 965. Translations of some of his poetry have been published by the French and German literati, and a memoir of Motanabbi with two of his poems, may be found in *Ousey's Oriental Collections.*—*Biog. Univ.*

MOIHE LE VAYER (FRANCIS DE LA) a learned French writer was born in Paris in 1588 and bred to the profession of the law. He occupied in succession to his father the post of assistant procureur general in the parliament of Paris which office however he resigned in order to dedicate himself entirely to literature. He soon opened himself a road to the French Academy by his learned labours and he was also appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou afterwards of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV as well as historiographer of France. His known tendency to scepticism exposed him to some annoyance which he bore with great equanimity and seemed rather to value himself for imputed singularity than otherwise. He died in 1673 in the eighty fifth year of his age. He was a writer on a great variety of subjects, in which he discovered more erudition and judgment, than taste or invention. His works were collected in two volumes, folio, in 1669, from which are extracted his "Dialogues after the Manner of the Antients," in which he gave free scope to his scepticism and his "Hommeaux Romains," a work not quite free from licentiousness.—*Biog. Univers.*

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MOTTE (ANTOINE HOUART de la) an eminent and ingenious French writer was born at Paris in 1672. He was sent by his father a rich hatter to a jesuit's seminary for education, and was destined for the profession of the law, but after pursuing for some time the studies proper for the bar he deserted them in disgust, and devoted himself to polite literature. At the age of twenty-one he composed a comedy which being condemned, he flew to the monastery of La Trappe, but the celebrated abbé de Rancé doubting the reality of his vocation, induced him to return, and he took to composing operas, which tolerably well succeeded. In 1707 he published a volume of

Odes, which were deemed more philosophical than poetical, and in 1710 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. He next tried his hand at tragedy and partially succeeded especially in his *Ines de Castro*, which still keeps the stage. Resolved to leave no part of the drama untried, he then essayed comedy and wrote several pieces, which were favourably received. In 1714 he gave a poetical version of Homer's *Iliad*, although entirely ignorant of the original language, and affixed thereto a free censure of the plan of that celebrated poem. This literary豪放 set the learned world in arms, and drew a severe and pedantic attack from madame Desclier to which he replied with the most polished wit and elegance. In 1719 he published a volume of *Fables*, but, although exceedingly ingenious he could not reach the natural simplicity of La Fontaine. Some pastoral eclogues, castanets psalms, and hymns, complete the list of his remaining poetical labours, all which exhibit much ingenuity but little of the poet. As a prose writer he was greatly esteemed, and his pen was often borrowed for purposes that were foreign to the general tenor of his writings. He was much beloved for the urbanity of his temper both on literary controversy and all other occasions. Being once in a crowd he chanced to tread on the foot of a young man who immediately struck him

Sir and he you will be sorry for what you have done—I am blind—which was the case for many years before his death. He died of a decline in 1731 at the age of fifty nine. His works are printed in 11 vols 8vo, Paris 1764.—*Now Dect. Hist. Eloge par D'Almela*

MOTTEUX (PIERRE ARROUX) a gentle man of a good family in Normandy born at Rouen in that province, February 19 1660. He came to London in 1685, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and embarking his property in commerce opened an East-India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, where he carried on business to a considerable extent. His familiar acquaintance with most of the modern languages of Europe obtained him a respectable situation in the foreign department at the post-office, while his leisure hours were devoted to the cultivation of poetry and the belles lettres. He had early acquired the most perfect familiarity with the English language; and not only translated into it the best

Quotations of Cervantes and the works of Brehaut, but also composed several original dramatic pieces in it, which met, however with but indifferent success, although their author unquestionably possessed both talent and humour. He had just attained his fifty-eighth year when he was discovered on the morning of his birth-day, dead, in a house of ill fame near the church of St Clement Danes in the Strand not without strong suspicion of foul play.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOTTEVILLE (FAUSTINE BRUYAUD de) a celebrated French lady and niece of Bertrand bishop of Senlis, was born in Normandy about 1615. She was brought up at the court of Anne of Austria; but the jealousy of cardinal Richelieu caused her to be banished, and she retired into Normandy where she married Nicolas Langlois lord of Motteville first president of the chamber of accounts at Rouen and an old man. She was left a widow two years after. On the death of Richelieu she was recalled by the queen then regent, who kept her constantly about her person. She also enjoyed the friendship of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. She was the author of *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche* 1725, 5 vols. 12mo and 1730 6 vols. 12mo which are written in a candid, unaffected style though not very elegant. Madame de Motteville died in 1689.—*Moreri. Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MOTTLEY (JON) the son of an English officer who, adhering to James II during the Revolution of 1688 followed the fortunes of that monarch to the continent. His son was born in 1694 in England, and received his education at the school of St Martin's library. Many promises of a provision were made him by persons in power who had been connected with his father, but he had the mortification to see several situations under government the reversions of which he had fully calculated on bestowed upon others. At length he obtained a small place in the customs, which however he soon resigned and in 1720 became, from necessity an author by profession. In this capacity he gave to the world the lives of Peter the Great of Russia, and of the empress Catherine the former in three the latter in two octavo volumes. He also wrote five plays which met with a tolerable share of success, but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest degree of popularity is the well known collection of fictions, which goes under the title of *'Joe Miller's Jests* of which the humorous comedian, to whom it is ascribed and who lies interred in the burying-ground of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, constituted nothing but his name. Mottley died in 1750.—*Biog. Drex.*

MOUFFET or MUFFET (THOMAS) a physician and naturalist, was born in London in the sixteenth century and studied at Cambridge. He then travelled for improvement, and while abroad he took the degree of MD, after which he returned, and residing in London, he practised with much reputation. He was patronized by Peregrine Bertie lord Will-

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roughly when he accompanied on an embassy to the king of Denmark. He was also with the earl of Essex, when he encamped in Normandy. He received a pension from the Pembroke family and died at Bulbridge near Wiltshire, on Whits, towards the close of queen Elizabeth's reign. His works are *De Jure et praeceptis Chemicorum Medicamentorum*, 1584; *Nomenclatura Hippocratica*, 1588; "Epistola quinque Medicinalium," *Health's Improvement; or Rules for preparing Food &c.* As a naturalist he distinguished himself by his work *Insectorum seu minimorum Animalium Thesaurus* published by sir Theod. Mayerne in 1624.—*Halleri Beitrage, Meth. Stud. Med. Ross's Cyclop.*

MOULIN (Charles du) a very eminent French jurist was born at Paris, of an ancient and noble family in 1500. He was educated at Orleans, where he read lectures on law in 1531 and the year following was admitted an advocate in the Parliament of Paris. An impediment in his speech however induced him to quit the bar and to devote himself to the composition of the legal works which obtained him so much celebrity. He embraced the Protestant religion and in 1552 attacked the authority and practices of the court of Rome with much severity in his *Observations sur l'Edit du Roi Henri II contre les Petites Dates*. The parliament pronounced the suppression of this piece and he found it necessary for his present safety to quit Paris and repair to Germany. He spent some years in that country lecturing in various towns with great reputation. On his return to France he suffered imprisonment at the instigation of the jesuits, and could only obtain his release by a promise to print nothing without the royal permission. The parliament of Paris sensible of his high professional merit, offered him the post of counsellor which he refused. Before his death which took place in 1566 he had entirely reconciled himself to the Catholic church. Charles du Moulin was considered as oracle of jurisprudence and being of a confident, inquiring spirit he carried his researches into matters of faith as well as questions of law, a boldness which was seldom tolerated in his age. His works, forming a great mass of legal erudition were printed collectively in 1681 in five volumes folio.—*Murie. New Desc Hist.*

MOULIN (Peter du) There were two eminent theologians of this name father and son. The elder of the two better known by his Latin denomination, Mohanus, was born at Boulogne in the Vexin, in 1568. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Sedan, he came to England, and entered himself at Christ's college Cambridge, where he many years afterwards, graduated as doctor in divinity. Previously however to his obtaining this ecclesiastical honour an offer of the professorship of philosophy at Leyden induced him to return to the continent, where he ranked among the scholars the celebrated Gratian. In 1600 he went to France and obtained the benefice of Charleville, having about

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the same time appointed chaplain to Catherine sister of Henry the Great. When that monarch consecrated himself to the church of Rome, many efforts were made by the Roman Catholic party to obtain a similar reconciliation from Catherine, from which step the influence and exhortations of Du Moulin were supposed to have been one great means of diverting her in 1611 a serious controversy was carried on between him and the society of jesuits, whom he accused in no very measured terms of having originated the assassination of Henry and the height to which the dispute was carried at length induced him to accept an invitation from James I of England. He accordingly came to this country in 1615 and received from his new patron a stall in Canterbury cathedral. In England he did not continue long but was depated by the French Protestants to represent them at the synod of Dort; a dispute however arising respecting his nomination he did not ultimately accept the appointment. In 1618 the divinity professorship at Leyden was offered to his acceptance which he declined but his old antagonists the jesuits exerting their efforts once more to annoy him he finally settled at Sedan of which place he became the pastor filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are *A History of Monachism* and a treatise *On the recent Origin of Popery* with a great variety of other controversial tracts. His death took place in the spring of 1638.—
Francois, Peter, born in 1600 at Paris graduated at Leyden but coming afterwards to England obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury and was one of the chaplains to king Charles II. He published a French treatise entitled *The Peace of the Soul* of which there is an English translation by Scrope, *Clarior Regia Sangnum ad Celum* a tract which Milton answered and which was published under the name of Alex. More and a *Defence of the Protestant Church*.—
Loi is du Moulin a younger brother of the last, was born in 1603 and distinguished himself during the time of the commonwealth by his violence as an independent. He was the author of two tracts, the one entitled *Patronus Boni Fidei*, an attack on the established church, the other *Parvenses ad Adiutorias Imperii* which latter he dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He saw reason, however to change many of his opinions before his death which did not take place till 1683.—There was also a French historian named *Gaspard du Moulin* an ecclesiastic of Mansfield known as the author of a *History of Normandy* folio 1651 and another *Of the Norman Conquests in Sicily* 1658.—*dilectus G. Reg.*

MOUNIER (John Jonays) a French politician one of the most distinguished members of the states-general of 1789. He was born at Grenoble in 1728, and being prevented from entering the army he devoted himself to the legal profession, and at the age of eighteen took the degree of bachelor of law at the university of Orange. In 1779 he was admitted

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an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, and a few years after he became judge royal, one of the two magistrates to whom was confided the administration of justice in that city. On the occurrence of revolutionary commotions, he took an active part in politics, and became a member of the states-general and afterwards of the national assembly. When that body determined not to disperse till the constitution they demanded should be granted Monnier was appointed one of the committee established for the furtherance of that object. He afterwards exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy but finding his efforts vain he at length retired to Grenoble. He afterwards removed to Geneva where he published *Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres* 2 vols. 8vo 1792. He went to London in 1793, and afterwards resided in Switzerland Italy and Germany till 1801 when he returned to his native country. In 1802 he was appointed prefect of l'ile and Vilaine but was removed from office in 1804, when he was nominated a counsellor of state. He died January 26 1806 leaving behind him a high reputation for talents and virtue.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOUNTAGUE (RICHARD) whose name is also variously spelled Montague and Mount bishop of Norwich a prelate of considerable learning and great polemical ability born in 1576, at Dorney Bucks of which parish his father was the incumbent. From Eton he removed in due course on a foundation fellowship to King's college Cambridge. In 1613 he obtained the rectory of Stamford Rivers in Essex with a fellowship at Eton and three years subsequently the deanship of Hereford. His next piece of preferment was a stall at Windsor where he read the divinity lecture from 1720 the date of his appointment till 1729. In the mean time he commenced an attack on the first part of the learned Belden's

History of Tythes, which performance James I was much pleased with and encouraged him to proceed in his examination of early church history. This work appeared in 1621 and in the following year he published his *Analecta Ecclesiastiarum Excerptorum*. In 1624 finding that some of the society of Jesuits were making converts in his parish of Stamford he gave them a challenge to answer certain queries to which they replied by a short pamphlet entitled *A New Gag for the old Gospel*. To this Dr Mountague rejoined another *An Answer to the late Gagger of the Protestant*. In the management of this controversy however he gave considerable offence to the Calvinistic party who accused him before the house of Commons as a favourer of Arminianism but the encouragement which he received from the king induced him to publish a vindication of the work under the title of *Apelio Commixta*. This aggravated his offence in the eyes of his antagonists and he was brought, in 1625, before the first parliament of Charles I, in spite of whose personal countenance the book

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was voted seditious, the author repudiated by the speaker at the bar, and ordered to find security for his appearance in 1626, being committed in the mean while to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Archbishop Laud now interfered in his favour and with such success, that in the following year although on a revision of the case parliament still pronounced the work calculated to discourage the well-affected in religion from the true church, "yet the proceedings against its author were discontinued, and in 1628 Charles advanced him to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chichester. Over this diocese he presided ten years at the expiration of which period he was translated to Norwich but survived that last elevation only a short time dying in 1641. Besides the writings already enumerated he assisted in bringing out an H. Savile's edition of St Chrysostom's works which appeared in 1613 and was the author of a *Commentary on the Epistles of Photius* folio, Gr et Lat. *Originum Ecclesiasticarum* folio. *The Acts and Monuments of the church before Christ* folio and *Thesanthropicon seu de Vita Jesu Christi*. Bishop Mountague was a prelate of great acuteness as well as learning and even his opponent Seiden among the number do justice to his scholarship and Biblical learning.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOUNTFORT (WILLIAM) a dramatic poet and actor of considerable merit both in tragedy and comedy a native of Staffordshire born in 1653 Colley Cibber speaks highly of his abilities in his apology for his own life and the talent of mimicry especially he appears to have possessed in great perfection. Mountfort was the author of five plays and was in the zenith of his reputation when he fell a victim to the jealousy and treachery of a rival Being in the flower of his age and one of the handsomest men upon the boards the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him, in one of which he had captivated the affections of Mrs Bracegirdle an actress much admired for her personal charms. Returning one night home to his lodgings in Norfolk-street, Strand, in the winter of 1692 he was waylaid by a captain Hill (whose addresser Mrs Bracegirdle had rejected) in company with lord Morden the parties were seen in conversation when Mountfort fell being run through the body with a small sword before he could draw his own Hill who was supposed to have given the blow fled to the continent while lord Morden was tried by his peers for the murder but was acquitted upon some informality. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde park.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOURAD BEY a famous mamruk chief born in Circassia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was purchased as a slave by Mahomet Abu Dshabib, and became one of the twenty four boys of Egypt, he partook of the enmity of his patron against Ali Bey and assisted in the destruction of that chief in 1773. He afterwards obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with

Moskow Bey; but they were driven from that place by a combination, at the head of which was Mourad Bey. After various contests with their rivals and with the Turkish government, they recovered their power, and re-established themselves at Cairo. Some oppositions, to which the French ministers and consuls were subjected, served as a pretext for the invasion of Egypt. By September, Mourad opposed the French with great vigour, but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with general Kleber and accepted the title of prince of Asouan and Siryeh, under the protection of France. After the death of Kleber he offered assistance and advice to his successor Menou who rejected the overtures of Mourad Bey. The latter was about to join with his troops general Belliard at Cairo, when, being attacked by the plague, he died at Benimous/ April 22 1801 aged about fifty.—*Bog Univ.*

MOURADGEA D OHSSON (IGAVATU) an Armenian by descent, born at Constantinople in 1740. His father was Swedish consul at Smyrna, and he was educated with a view to a similar situation. At the age of twenty four he understood most of the Oriental languages, and had made himself acquainted with the history of various nations. After having been secretary and first interpreter to the Swedish embassy he received the title of chargé d'affaires of Sweden, in 1782, and was decorated with the order of Vasa. He had formed the design to compose a work which should afford to Christian Europe correct and extensive information relative to the Turkish empire and going to Paris in 1784 with the assistance of Mallet du Pan, he arranged his materials for the press. The result of his labours was his *Tableau général de l'Empire Ottoman*, prem. part. Paris, 1787—1790 2 vols folio. He left France on account of the revolutionary troubles and in 1795 he was appointed minister of Sweden at Constantinople. He returned to Paris in 1799 to complete his work and in 1804 appeared an introduction to the former publication, entitled

Tableau Historique de l'Orient 2 vole. 8vo. On war breaking out between France and Sweden, he retired to the castle of Favre, where he died in 1807. His son, the chevalier D Ohsson, published in 1821 a third volume of the *View of the Ottoman Empire*. Of the former part of that work there is an English translation.—*Bog Univ.*

MOURGUES (MICHAEL) a French jesuit and philosopher was born in the province of Auvergne, about 1643. He taught the mathematics and rhetoric in several houses of his order and finally became professor royal of those sciences in the academy of Lyons, where he died in 1713. He was a man of profound erudition, to which he united polished and amiable manners. His most esteemed works are *A Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers*, 1708. "An Explanation of the Theology of the Pythagoreans, and of the other heretical sects in Greece" 2 vole. 8vo,

1710. "New Elements of Geometry," "A Treatise on French Poetry;" and a choice "Collection of Rer-mots," a French work, &c.—*Meyer. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOYLE (WALTER) an ingenious writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672. He studied at Oxford, and next in the Temple, but having an independent fortune, he devoted himself to the pursuit of polite literature, and he cultivated the acquaintance of most of the wits of his day. In 1695, when a translation of the works of Lucan was proposed he undertook to give a version of four of that author's pieces, which he executed with spirit and correctness. In 1695 he sat in Parliament for the borough of Saltash, but being disengaged to public business, he made no attempts to renew his seat. At the instance of Dr Charles Davenant, he translated Xenophon's Discourse upon improving the Revenues of Athens, which was prefixed to that writer's work upon *The Trade and Revenue of England*. In conjunction with Mr Treschard he published *An Argument against a Standing Army*. His other works are *An Essay on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion*; *An Essay on the Lacedemonian Government*; another on the Roman constitution; *A Dissertation upon the Age of the Philopatris Remarks on Prudenz's Connection Letters*, &c. which were published after his death, with a biographical memoir in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Bog Brt.*

MOZART (JOHANN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG THEOPHILUS) one of the most eminent musical composers that Germany or any other country ever gave birth to. He was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub-chapel master of Salzburg and himself a respectable musician by Anna Maria Pertl a woman of great personal beauty who bore her husband seven children. Of these the subject of this article born at Salzburg January 27 1756 and a sister named Mary Ann four years older than himself were even in infancy remarked as musical prodigies and the extraordinary talents which they exhibited, at length induced their father to give up his other avocations altogether in order to devote himself entirely to their instruction. At the age of three years the son began to display astonishing abilities for music and in the two following years composed some trifling pieces, which he performed to his father who carefully preserved them. He evinced in his childhood the greatest sensibility and affection, and as soon as he had the slightest notion of music his love for the gambols of his age entirely vanished and for many amusement to please him it became necessary in some way to introduce music with it. When he had attained the age of six years all Mozart a family consisting of his father mother sister and himself, removed to Munich, where the elector heard the two children perform, who received unbounded applause. The famous Wagenseil happening to be in Munich, young Mozart, who preferred the approbation of a good master to that of any other begged the emperor to allow Wa-

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greatest to be present at his performance "Good for him," said the child, "he understands the thing." Francis I desired Wagenseil might be called who resigned to him his place at the harpsichord. "Sir said the young virtuoso, then six years old, I am going to play one of your concertos you must turn over the leaves for me." In July 1763 when Mozart was just seven years old, his whole family left Germany and in the month of November arrived in Paris, where he was introduced to play the organ in the king's chapel at Versailles in the presence of the whole court. In 1764 he left Paris for England and was there received with equal approbation both at court and in the city. Some of the most difficult pieces of Bach, Handel &c were presented to him which he performed at first sight with the greatest accuracy and in the strictest time. At another time Christian Bach music master to the queen took him on his knees and played a few bars, Mozart then continued the air and they thus performed an entire sonata with such precision that those who were present imagined it was played by the same person. Having returned to Salzburg towards the close of the year 1766 he ardently applied himself to the study of composition Emanuel Bach, Hesse and Handel being his guides and models. In 1768 he composed by command of the emperor Joseph II an opera buffa entitled "La Finta Semplice" which was approved both by Hesse and Metastasio but was never performed. In December 1769 he went with his father into Italy staying some months previously to his departure been nominated concert-master to the archbishop of Salzburg. In that country he met with the most flattering reception. At Bologna the Padre Martin and other musicians were delighted at hearing him execute the most difficult fugues on the harpsichord without hesitation and with the greatest precision. Mozart arrived at Rome in the Passion week and on the Wednesday evening went with his father to the Sistine chapel to hear the celebrated Misere, a composition of which it had been prohibited to give or take a copy on pain of excommunication. Aware of this prohibition he listened so attentively that on his return home he noted down the whole piece. On Good Friday the Misere was repeated, when Mozart was again present and during the performance held his manuscript in his hat, by which means he was enabled to make the necessary corrections. From Rome the family continued their journey to Naples, whence, after a short stay they returned when the pope who had much wished to see Mozart, created him knight of the golden spur. In passing through Bologna he was named by universal consent a member of the Philharmonic academy on which occasion as anthem for four voices was given him to compose and as was customary on such occasions, he was shut into a room alone where he completed his task in half an hour. A previous engagement now called him to Milan. On

the 26th of December, 1770, the month after his arrival, being at that time not quite fifteen years old, he produced his second opera, called "Mithridate" which had a run of twenty nights the manager immediately made a written engagement with him for the composition of the first opera for the year 1773, which opera was called "Lucio Silla," and was equally successful with the former. He had also composed for Milan, in 1771 "Ascanio in Alba" and for Salzburg in 1772 "Il Sogno di Scipione" to celebrate the election of the new archbishop. Being subsequently invited to Vienna, Munich and Salzburg he among other works composed

"La Finta Giardiniera," an opera buffa, two grand masses for the chapel of the elector of Bavaria and one for the archduke Ferdinand at Salzburg and on the occasion of the arch duke Maximilian remaining for a few days at Salzburg the cantata "Il re Pastore." Mozart was at this time nineteen years of age and his fame was so extensive that he could now make choice of any capital in Europe in which to establish himself. His father thinking that Paris would be most suitable for him in 1777 he commenced his second journey thither accompanied by his mother. Having the misfortune to lose her during his stay and also taking some disgust at the style of vocal music adopted in that city, he returned to his father at the commencement of the year 1779 having only produced a symphony at the spiritual concerts and a few other instrumental pieces. Mozart subsequently indulged himself in ridiculing the musical taste of the French, in a set of burlesque instrumental quartets, by bringing together all the striking peculiarities of their style with the most irreverently comic effect. He next composed the opera of "Idomeneo" under the most favourable auspices having been called to Vienna by the command of his sovereign the arch bishop of Salzburg. That work was under taken at the request of the elector of Bavaria for Munich and it was here that Mozart's genius, now fully matured displayed its great strength and boundless resources. He was at this time five and twenty and in love with a young lady to whom he was afterwards united. The stimulus given to his mind by this passion did not desert him through life from this period his melodies grew more refined his harmonies bolder the design of his productions became exquisitely symmetrical, his ideas subtle and纁cise. Mozart left Munich for Vienna, where he entered the service of the emperor to whom, though but indifferentlly treated, he ever remained attached. Some vexatious occurrences at court excited him at length, however to demand his dismissal of Joseph but one word from that prince who really loved his composer and more particularly his music made him change his mind. Mozart received, in capacity of chamber composer the small annual sum of eight hundred florins for which no service was required, and it was never augmented. At one time he was legally asked, in consequence of

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ses of those general orders of government so frequent at Vienna, what present he received from the court. He wrote back word, in a sealed note, Too much for what I have done too little for what I might have done

L'Enlèvement du Serail was performed in 1782, Joseph II remarked to Mozart. It is too grand for our ears, there are a prodigious quantity of notes. There are just as many as there ought to be replied the musician. During the composition of this opera he married Miles Weber an amateur of great talent by whom he had two children. The Marriage of Figaro was a piece then much in vogue at the theatres, and Mozart was desired by the emperor to set it to music. He obeyed, and thus opera was performed at Prague the whole of the winter of 1787. Mozart went himself to Prague that winter and there composed for the Bohemians his opera of Don Giovanni which met with still more brilliant success than even the Marriage of Figaro. The music of Don Giovanni was the triumph of dramatic composition and the author who wrote it merely to please himself and his friends anticipated that the amateurs of Vienna would not be able to appreciate its merits. His expectations were realised for the opera was not understood on its first performance in that city. Mozart lived, however to see justice done to his great work although his health had now begun to decline and his death followed on the 5th of December 1791 when he had not attained his thirty sixth year. During the last months of his life, though weak in body he was full of the god and his application though indefatigable could not keep pace with his invention.

Il Flauto Magico. *La Clemenza di Tito* and a requiem which he had scarcely time to finish, were among his last efforts. Mozart was particularly partial to his opera of *Il Flauto Magico* though not of the parts of it which had been most admired by the public. The debility under which he laboured, prevented him from conducting the orchestra for more than the first nine or ten representations. The composition of the requiem in the decline of his bodily powers, and under great mental excitement hastened his dissolution. He was seized with repeated fainting fits brought on by his extreme assiduity in writing, in one of which he expired. Mozart was in person rather short of a pale complexion with an abundance of fair hair and of a temperament eminently luxurious and voluptuous. The melancholy which characterises his compositions is rather the feeling of one who has indulged passion to excess and who seeks relief from the intensity of his happiness than that which is produced by misfortune or disappointment. It is here that the great distinction exists between Mozart and other composers, who have possessed, in common with him, an eye for symmetrical proportion and a great nicely and exactness in the finishing of their scores. But whatever style he adopts, the daring ambition of a great master whose thoughts will neither bear addition nor diminution, is evi-

dent. If he has not originated as much in the first principles of the art as some other composers, much owes to Mozart a stride from mediocrity to perfection. No musician has ever possessed so comprehensive a genius, in the church style he may be said to vie with Handel in fugue writing with Sebastian Bach; he surpasses Haydn in the symphony and quartett and Gluck in the operatic. The true fame of Mozart is, however founded on his four great operas *Idomeneo* *Le Nozze di Figaro* *La Clemenza di Tito* and *Il Don Giovanni*, the music of which is dramatic but not theatrical. His love of refinement led him to correct his compositions with minuteness, yet he was no dealer in petty detail. As he drew near his end the grandeur of his ideas became still more obvious the music of the requiem is truly funeral a mixture of sublimity and heartfelt entreaty, and it was the excitement produced by the crowd of images which came unsought before his mind which hastened his death. A few hours before that event took place he is reported to have said "Now I begin to see what might be done in music." —Original Com. unison.

MUDGE (ZACHARY) an eminent divine of the church of England in the last century. He was a native of Exeter and his friends being nonconformists he was educated for the ministry at one of their seminaries. But he obtained episcopal ordination and in 1716 he became master of a free grammar school at Bideford in his native county whence he removed in 1736 to Plymouth on being presented to the rectory of St Andrews at that place besides which he was a prebend of Exeter. In 1739 he published a volume of Sermons on different Subjects which have been warmly praised by Dr Johnson. He died in 1769.—John Mudge MD youngest son of the preceding was educated for the medical profession and settled in practice as a surgeon at Plymouth. He afterwards procured the diploma of MD and was distinguished not only for his skill as a physician but also for his mechanical genius and his scientific acquirements. He was the author of a tract on the inoculated small pox 1776 8vo which was translated into German and a Care for a recent Catarhoic Cough 1778 8vo besides medical surgical and obstetrical cases and essays published in the Philosophical Transactions and other periodical works. Dr Mudge was a fellow of the Royal Society in whose Transactions also appeared his Directions for making the best Composition for the Mirrors of reflecting Telescopes together with a Description of the process of grinding, polishing and giving the great Speculum the true parabolic Curve which essay was rewarded with the Copernicus prize medal. This ingenious philosopher died in 1793.—His son, William Mudge entered into the army in which he arrived at the rank of major-general. He inherited from his father a taste for science, and particularly distinguished himself by the skill and accuracy which he displayed in the trigonometrical survey of Great Bri-

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win, a considerable part of which was executed under his direction. In the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow are several of his communications relative to this undertaking. His death took place in 1820.—THOMAS MUDOX elder brother of Dr J Mudox was apprenticed to Graham, the philosophical instrument maker whom he emulated in mechanical ingenuity and scientific knowledge. He devoted much labour and talent to the improvement of time keepers and he was one of the persons employed by the Board of Longitude to examine the inventions of Harrison. He also obtained a reward from Parliament for a chronometer of his own construction. He died in 1794 at the age of seventy-eight.—*Ann Reg Choi
mer's Biog Dict Biog Univ.*

MULCASTER (RICHARD) a celebrated schoolmaster was born at Carlisle and was educated at Eton whence he was removed first to King's college Cambridge and next to Christchurch Oxford where in 1555 he was elected student. In 1561 for his extraordinary accomplishments in philology he was appointed first master of Merchant Taylors school. In 1594 he was collated to the prebendal stall of Glastonbury in the cathedral of Sarum and in 1596 he resigned the mastership of Merchant Taylors and the same year was chosen master of St Paul's school where he remained twelve years and then returned to the rich rectory of Stamford Rivers in Essex to which he had been instituted at the presentation of the queen. He died in 1611. As a scholar he ranks high his Latin works were celebrated in their day and he enjoyed a high reputation as a Greek and Orientalist. His works are *Postures* wherein those primitive Circumstances be examined which are necessary for the training up of Children either for skill in these Books or Health in them. *Bodleian Bodleian* Lond 1581 1587 of which a second part was published in the

First Part of the Elementa which on treateth chiefly of the right writing of the English Tongue. He also wrote several commendatory and other Latin poems, which were much esteemed.—*Ost Mag Fuller's Worthies. Gen. Biog Dict.*

MULLER (ANDREW) a learned Pomeranian born in 1630. He came to England where his celebrity as one of the first Oriental scholars and Biblical critics of the age in which he lived procured him an engagement among the other learned men who composed Walton's Polyglot. His other works are an edition of Abdallah Bedawi's History of China, in the original Persian with a Latin version; a work on the Antiquities of the Chinese empire with notes, entitled *Monumentum Sini cum "A Chinese dictionary and another treatise on the state of that empire called "Hebreorum Observationum de Rebus Sacra, Symbols Syntexis cum dubius Diuersitatis omnibus;* and some other miscellaneous treatises on subjects connected with Eastern literature. Morel adduces a curious instance of his abstractness and entire devotion to his stu-

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does, to the exclusion of all external objects, has refused to walk to the window to see Charles the Second's triumphal entry into London on his Restoration. Muller eventually returned to the continent, and died at Mentz in 1694.—*Morel.*

MULLER (GEORG FABRIKUS) a celebrated German traveller was born in 1705 at Herforden in Westphalia, and was educated at Banteln and Leipzig at which latter place he so distinguished himself that professor Alenck obtained for him the place of adjunct in the historical class of the academy founded by Peter the Great at Petersburg in which city he also taught Latin geography and history. In 1728 he was made under-keeper of the imperial library and in 1730 he was chosen professor of history. In the following year he visited England and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and on his return to Russia he accompanied Grauhn and de l' Isle in a tour through Siberia which occupied them ten years. In 1744 at the desire of prince Jussi of Muller wrote *A Dissertation on the Trade of Siberia* which was published in 1750. In 1747 he was created historiographer of Russia in 1754 secretary of the academy of Sciences and 1766 keeper of the archives. He died in 1783. His principal work is *A Collection of Russian Histories* in 9 vols. 8vo which is a storehouse of information with regard to the antiquities history geography and commerce of Russia.—*Cate's Travels in Russia. Russ. Cate's Media.*

MULLER or MULLERUS (JONAS) surname Regiomontanus from Koningsberg (Mona Regius) in Franconia the place of his nativity. He exhibited great precocity of talent at a very early age and having received an excellent classical education at Leipzig placed himself under Parbachius, the celebrated professor of mathematics at Vienna. Under so able an instructor he soon acquired the greatest proficiency and became one of the first astronomers as well as mechanics of that age. Of his skill in the latter capacity many curious specimens are recorded such as automata of different descriptions, and other ingenious trifles of art. Muller afterwards together with Parbachius accompanied cardinal Beissorn to Rome where Theodore Beza gave him further instructions in the abstruser parts of Greek literature which enabled him to complete a new abridgment in Latin, of the Almagestum of Ptolemy, and to correct many serious errors in the former translation made by George of Trebizond. In 1471 he built an observatory at Nuremberg to assist him in his astronomical pursuits and established a press but after a stay of little more than three years, returned once more to Rome, on the invitation of Sixtus IV who employed him in the reformation of the calendar and rewarded his services by raising him to the archbishopric of Ratibor. He did not long survive his elevation dying in 1476. The manner of his decease is variously related, some authors ascribing it to the plague while others assert that it was occasioned by poison administered

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to him by the son of George of Truhinow out of revenge for his having superseded the regulation of his father.—*Life by Gassendi.*

MULLER (John von) a very eminent Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen January 2d, 1755. He studied at the university of Gottingen and was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, but his own inclination led him to devote his attention to history. In 1772 he published at Zurich the history of the Cambric war; and he undertook to write the annals of his native country. Returning to Schaffhausen he was appointed professor of Greek, but he still pursued his favourite studies. In 1780 he published the first part of his "History of the Swiss Confederation;" and shortly after he went to Berlin where he printed

"Historical Essays." He then became professor of history at Cassel but in 1783 he returned to Switzerland. The elector of Mayence made him his secretary of state and privy councillor and he continued at Mayence till that place was taken by the French when he removed to Vienna. In 1804 he settled at Berlin where he became attached to the Royal academy and undertook to write the life of Frederic the Great. The war between Prussia and France occasioned his removal to Paris and he was appointed secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia and afterwards director-general of public instruction. He died May 39th 1809. Besides the "History of the Helvetic Confederation" translated into French by Labatut 12 vols. 8vo and a "Course of Universal History" of which there are French and English translations he was the author of several other works, published collectively at Coblenz in 27 vols. 8vo.—*Bibl. Univ. Bibl. Nouve des Contemp.*

MULLER (John Sebastian) a German diplomatist and antiquary of eminence in the beginning of the last century. He was secretary and keeper of the public records to the duke of Saxe Weimar by whom he was often employed in a variety of negotiations, which he conducted with great ability and success. He devoted the latter part of his life to the composition of a work on the history of the family of the prince in whose service he was engaged, which was published at Weimar 1761 also under the title of "Genealogische und Chronologische Tabellen von Chur und Fürstl. Hauses zu Sachsen." He died at Weimar in 1798 aged seventy seven.—*Stell's Intro'd. to Hist. Lit.*

MULLER (Louis) a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served under the great Frederic in the seven years' war and in 1760 he was appointed captain and director of the studies of the cadets, in the corps of engineers at Berlin. In 1777 he was promoted to the rank of major and he died in 1804, at the age of seventy. He was the author of a view of the wars of Frederic the Great, and other works relating to the military art, published together at Berlin 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Bibl. Univ.*

MULLER (Otto Farkasius) an eminent Danish tragedian, born at Copenhagen in 1730

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He became tutor to the young count de Schleswig, with whom he travelled into the south of Europe. Returning to Copenhagen in 1767, he published, in two volumes octavo, an entomological work, entitled "Fauna Inspectiores Friedrichsdalensis," to which was appended, "Flora Friedrichsdalensis." He was then employed by the Danish government to continue the Flora of Denmark, commenced by G. Chr. Oeder in 1761. Muller was appointed a counsellor of chancery in 1769 and in 1771 archivist of the chancery of Norway. He died in 1784. He published the introductory part of an extensive work on the Zoology of Denmark which was continued by Abildgaard.—*Bog Univ.*

MUNCER (Thomas) or as he is sometimes called Münster a fanatic who in the early part of the sixteenth century rendered himself for awhile extremely formidable in Germany by his enthusiasm and the atrocities to which it led. The place of his birth has been variously stated to be Zwickau in Saxony and Stolberg in the Harz; it is certain however that the latter was the scene of his first appearance in public life after he had quitted the university of Wittenberg. From being a convert to Lutheranism, he suddenly turned round, declaiming with great violence against the reformed church and in conjunction with one Nicholas Stork a half-crazy anarchist not only preached up the necessity of being rebaptised naked and the practice of the greatest ansturies but the community of goods and the abolition of all distinctions and temporarities as contrary to the word of God and the law of nature. His disciples increasing to the number of nearly 40 000 he put himself at their head, and prepared to reduce his principles to practice by summoning all the princes of Germany to abdicate their thrones, and plundering all the buildings, ecclesiastical and civil which lay in his line of march. The landgrave of Hesse at length proceeded against him with a strong force and putting him to the route with the loss of seven thousand of his deluded followers (to whom he had prophesied a complete victory) chased him to Franchhausen where he took him prisoner and executed him shortly after at Mülhausen in 1526.—*Münster's Church Hist.*

MUNCKLEY MD (NICHOLAS) an eminent English physician who died in 1771. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and published in the Philosophical Transactions a "Case of the Efficacy of Bark in the Delirium of Fever" "An Account of the Comet of May 1759" and "Observations on the Comet of January 1760" and he was also the author of a curious "History and Cure of a dangerous Affection of the Esophagus" and of "A Case of the Hydrocephalus" which appeared in the Medical Transactions.—*Roux Ed.*

MUNDAY (ARMSTRONG) a dramatic writer of the sixteenth century, whose plays and pageants are said to have been popular in their day though none of them have come down to posterity. Born of a Protestant family, he re-

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confined himself to the Spanish church, which he afterwards again abjured; and rendered himself notorious by his treachery to the queen, Edward Capons, executed for high treason, under Elizabeth. Little more is known of him except that he was afterwards in the service of lord Oxford, and a messenger of the queen's bedchamber. The only work by which he is now known is an enlarged edition which he published in 1618 of Bowe's Survey His death took place in 1633.—*Biog. Dram.*

MUNDINUS or MONDINO A physician was born at Miles and flourished in the fourteenth century. In 1316 he held the professorship of medicine at Bologna. He was the first among the moderns who dissected human bodies upon which subject he wrote a work reprinted at least fourteen times and entitled "Anatomia corporis humani Corpora Internorum Mammaturum," Parva, 1478 folio with all its errors which are numerous it was of real use to the infant science and the statutes of Padua and some other medical schools of Italy prohibited the use of every other work as a text book for the students of anatomy Mundinus died at Bologna in 1318.—*Elog. Dot. Hist. French Hist. of Physic*

MUNICH (BUREND CHRISTOPHER COUNT von) A German officer distinguished in the annals of Russia. He was a native of the duchy of Oldenburgh and having adopted the military profession he served with credit in the wars of Germany. Afterwards going to Russia he acquired great power under the empress Anne, and in the regency of the grand duchess, and obtained the rank of field marshal but on the assumption of imperial authority by Elizabeth the daughter of Peter the Great in 1741 marshal von Munich was condemned to lose his life which sentence was changed to that of perpetual exile to Siberia. He was, however, recalled from banishment on the accession of Peter III when he made his appearance at court in the sheep-skin habit which he had been accustomed to wear during his exile. His death took place in 1767 at the age of eighty four. He was the author of treatises on fortification and other subjects.—*B. Wm.*

MUNOZ (JUAN BARTIER) A Spanish historian was born in 1745 at Munero a village near Valencia, and studied in the university of Madrid. At the age of twenty two he wrote prefaces to the rhetorics of Louis of Grenade, and the logic of Verner, both which displayed great erudition. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, in which situation by order of the king, he began a history of America of which he lived to publish only one volume under the title of "Historia del Nuevo Mundo," Madrid, 1795, in folio. His other works, by which he acquired great reputation are "De Scenorum gentilium Lectiones et Professarum Disciplinarum Studia ad Christianae metane Normam angustam" Valencia, 1768. "De recte Philosophiae recente in Theologia ac Dialectico," ibid. 1767; "Institutiones Philosophicae," ibid. 1768; "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Aristotle," &c. 1768.—*Dart. Hist. British Critic*, vol. iii.

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MURAT (Jeanne) One of the illegitimate of Bonaparte born March 26, 1773, at la Bastide near Cahors, in the department of Lot, where his father kept a tavern. Being patronized by an ancient family of Perigord, he obtained a scholarship in the college of Cahors, and finished his studies at Toulouse with a view to the priesthood. But his disposition induced him to relinquish his prospects, and enlist in the army. Dismissed from his regiment for malediction he returned home, and remained there till the formation of the national guard, into which he entered and was sent to Paris. He left this service and became sub-lieutenant in a regiment of chasseurs. Displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the terrorists checked his progress, but he soon recovered his station and was by the executive directory made a chief of brigade. In 1796 he accompanied Bonaparte to Italy as his aid-de-camp. He was employed by that chief as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa and in 1798 he commanded the army sent to effect the subordination of the Valetines to the new Cisalpine republic. He followed his leader to Egypt and distinguished himself at the battle of Mount Tabor during the Syrian expedition. On his return to France, he afforded Bonaparte maternal assistance in his progress to the attainment of the sovereignty. He was then made commander of the consular guard, and soon after married to the sister of the first consul, whose favours he profusely experienced. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Marengo; and in 1802 he governed the Cisalpine republic with the title of general. In January 1804 he was appointed governor of Paris with the title of general in chief and he directed the military force when Bonaparte was proclaimed emperor. Soon after he was made a marshal of the empire and in the campaign of 1806 he repeatedly distinguished himself. Having been invested with the grand-duchy of Berg he assumed the state of a sovereign prince and figured as such in two campaigns, particularly at the battle of Jena. He commanded the cavalry at Eylau and at Friedland and showed himself on every occasion the devoted instrument of his brother-in-law. In 1806 he was sent with an army to Spain when he effected the temporary submission of that country. On the 1st of August the same year he was proclaimed king of the two Sicilies, and he had reigned peacefully at Naples four years when he was called upon to join Bonaparte in his Russian expedition. He commanded the cavalry of the French army, and after the defeat of Smolensko he imitated the example of his leader and left the army for Naples. In the campaign of 1813 he joined the French, but after the loss of the battle of Leipzig he endeavoured to make terms with the enemies of the emperor. He entered into separate negotiations with England and with Austria, and his vacillating conduct at length proved his ruin, and he was

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precipitated from his throne. He then remained for some time at Florence, near Tuscany, till after the battle of Waterloo, when he took refuge in Corfu. Thence with a few followers he sailed to Italy, in the hope of recovering his crown; but he was made prisoner soon after his landing and conducted to the castle of Pisa, where he was shot October 13, 1815.—*Bug Uva. Bug Noue des Conserves.*

MURAIGRI (Lewis Anthony) a distinguished Italian antiquary and historian. He was born at Viggiù, in the Modenese territories, in 1672. Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession and received the order of priesthood he obtained some preferment in the church but he is said to have appropriated to charitable purposes the greater part of his income arising from this source. He was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan and subsequently librarian and archivist to the duke of Modena. His literary productions are extremely voluminous and in general highly valuable but his fame principally depends on his labours as an editor of the works of others. He published a treatise *Della Cantic Christiana* 1723, 4to., *Della perfecta Poema Italica* 1706 2 vols. 4to., *Antiquitates Italicae mediae aevi* 1738 5 vols. folio

Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum, 1739 4 vols. folio *Anecdota Latina*, 4 vols. 4to *Anecdota Graeca*, 4to besides his great historical collection entitled *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab anno A.D. Christianae 500 ad 1500* 27 vols. folio, of which the two supplementary volumes appeared after his death. He was also the author of *Annales d'Italia* 1744-1749 12 vols. 4to repeatedly republished in 18 vols. 8vo.; *Dissertationes sopra Antiquitatem Italiam* 1751 3 vols. 4to and several other works. This very erudite and industrious scholar died in 1750.—*Bug Uva*

MURET or MURETUS (Marc Anthony) a learned French grammarian so called from a village of the same name in the neighbourhood of Limoges, where he was born in April 1526. He became a pupil of Caesar Scaliger at Agen having previously distinguished himself at Auch and afterwards taught languages at Villemain Poitiers, Bourdeaux and Paris. In the latter university he was contemporary with Turnebus and George Buchanan till an accusation of an infamous and disgusting nature caused him to be thrown into prison. At Toulouse where he had settled after obtaining his liberation he taught jurisprudence for some time when a second charge of a similar nature was brought against him, and in 1554 he and one Meunier Fremont, a native of Dijon were condemned to be burnt in effigy. From the indignation of the public he on this occasion escaped not without difficulty to Padua, where as well as at Venice he continued to give public lectures till 1560, when he accepted an invitation given him by cardinal Ippolito d'Este to Rome. Muret afterward accompanied his patron to Paris, when the latter went thither in 1562 as the papal legate. After an interval of fourteen years, he took the *oath*, became a member of the college of je-

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nats, and obtained a valuable benefice. His works, consisting of orations, letters, poems sacred hymns, &c. four dispositions on the Pandects, "On the Origin of Laws," "De Constitutione Principis" "De Legibus et Senatus-consilio," *Canticum Juvenale*, &c all written with much purity and elegance, were collected in 1787 and published in three octavo volumes at Verona. Another edition appeared at Leyden in 4 vols. in 1789.—*Meveri.*

MURILLO (BARTOLOME ESTAVAN) one of the most pleasing of the Spanish school of painters was born at Pilas near Seville in 1617 being descended from an ancient family in the province of Andalusia. He studied under his maternal uncle Juan del Castillo a painter of some eminence. The first objects in which he exercised his pencil were rustics and beggar boys in which he discovers a faithful and accurate attention to nature and an attractive simplicity of character which is almost peculiar to himself. Encouraged to visit Madrid he acquired the countenance and patronage of the celebrated painter Velasquez then in the height of his reputation who in dependently of his own instructions obtained him a free access to the royal collections. After a few years of study under these favourable circumstances, he returned to Seville and resumed the practice of his art with the most flattering success. Most of the principal churches in Seville as also in Grenada, Cadiz and Cordova, are enriched by the labours of his pencil. His last work was the picture of St Catherine in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz. While painting this admired picture he fell from the scaffold and thereby brought on a complaint which terminated his existence in 1680 in his seventy second year. Few painters have a juster claim to originality of style than Murillo. He is at the same time more distinguished by a close and lively imitation of nature than by much infusion of the ideal and his pictures of virgins, lambs and even savours are stamped with the features and characteristic expressions of his country. His colouring which is clear and harmonious, partakes of the manner both of Titian and Vandyke and his general manner may be deemed a pleasing medium between the unpolished nature of the Flemish school and the elevated and graceful style of Italy. The character of this eminent painter was very amiable being equally susceptible to ambition and avarice and such was his benevolence he died in confined circumstances, although his own conduct was strictly regular and his remuneration usually ample.—*Bryan's Diet. of Paint. and Eng.*

MURPHY (Aloysius) an ingenious dramatic and miscellaneous writer was born at Clooneenagh in the county of Roscommon Ireland December 27 1727. His father who was a merchant, perished in 1729 on his passage to Philadelphia, in one of his own vessels, so that his education devolved upon his mother who, at the age of ten, sent him for education to the college of St Omers. Here he remained six years and as his talents were

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employed in the counting house of his uncle who intended to make him superintendent of a large estate, which he possessed in Jamaica but his inclination being averse to this destination he repaired to his mother then resident in London. In the first instance he accepted a situation in a banking house but was soon altogether engrossed by a turn for literature and the drama. In October 1752 he published the first number of the *Gray's Inn Journal* a literary periodical which made him known to the public as a writer and a critic. He first essayed his dramatic powers in the farce of *The Apprentice* which was soon followed by *The Upholsterer* founded on a humorous delineation by Addison in the *Tatler*. He soon after made an attempt as an actor in the character of Othello and held an engagement with Foote for a single season and then retired not without incurring a share of ridicule from Churchill. On quitting the stage he determined to study the law and was admitted a barrister by the society of Lincoln's Inn in 1757. He seems never however to have acquired much practice although he occasionally attended the circuits. In 1759 he produced *The Orphan of China*, which he adapted from a tragedy under the same title by Voltaire and a variety of other pieces consisting of tragedy comedy and farce successively proceeded from his pen for the groundwork of which he was generally in debt to some foreign original. Of these

The Greek Daughter *The Way to Keep Him All in the Wrong* and *Know your own Mind* still keep the stage. He also published several occasional poems and gave Latin versions of some popular English poems by which he obtained considerable credit as an elegant scholar. At one time too he engaged in political warfare as a ministerial pamphleteer for which he was by no means qualified and in consequence endured much exposure from the ridicule of Wilkes and Churchill whose politics he endeavoured to repel. In 1763 he retired altogether from the bar and occupied himself entirely for the press. In 1772 appeared his *Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr Johnson* and in 1793 he published his translation of Tacitus, with historical supplements of all the imperfect parts which respectable if not masterly performance he addressed to Mr Burke. In 1796 appeared his tragedy of *Armistice*, and by his warmth in favour of the then pending war he entitised himself to the countenance of persons in power one of whom, lord Loughborough made him a commissioner of bankrupts, and he also received a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died in June 1805 in his eighty fifth year. One of his latest works was a *Life of Garrick* and a translation of Sallust; from his pen has appeared since his death. His works, so early as 1786, were printed in seven volumes octavo. His later writings are only to be met with separately.—*Bog Univ*.

MURPHY (JAMES CAVANAGH) an eminent English architect, antiquary, and travel-

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ier. He was a native of Ireland, and in 1790 he made a voyage to Portugal, where he collected the materials for the following work: *Travels in Portugal in 1793 and 1795*, Lond. 1795 4to. *Plans, Elevations, Sections and Views of the Church of Betalha, in the Province of Estremadura in Portugal*, 1795 folio. He afterwards published, "Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain" 1916 folio. His death took place in 1816 during the progressive publication of the last mentioned work.—*Bog Univ*.

MURR (CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS von) an eminent writer on bibliography and literary history and antiquities. He was born at Nuremberg in 1735, and died in 1811. He studied in the university of Altdorf and afterwards visited the public libraries in most of the principal cities in Europe. Returning home he became director of the customs in his native city in 1770 and having experienced a matrimonial disappointment, led a life of celibacy and devoting his leisure to literary pursuits, produced a vast number of learned works specified in the annexed authorities.—*Bog Univ Bog Noves des Contemp*

MURRAY (ADOLPHUS) professor of anatomy and physician to the king of Sweden was born at Stockholm in 1750 and died at Upsal May 5 1803. His father was the minister of the German church at Stockholm and he was educated at Upsal and afterwards travelled to Italy. In 1774 he returned to Sweden to occupy the anatomical chair at Upsal where he long taught with great reputation. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm whose memoirs he enriched with many scientific dissertations and he published a *Description of the Arteries of the Human Body* of which an English translation appeared at Edinburgh 1801 8vo.—

MURRAY (JOHN PHILIP) elder brother of the foregoing was born at Shewick in 1726 and died in 1776 at Göttingen where he was professor of history. He translated into German Voltaire's history of Charles XII and published in the transactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen many curious dissertations on the geography and history of the north of Europe.—MURRAY (JOHN ANDREW) another brother of the same family born in 1750, became professor of medicine and keeper of the botanical garden at Göttingen. Besides many other publications enumerated by Menzel he was the author of *Eusemato Librum praeceptorum Medicci argumentum*, 1773, 8vo. A *Library of Practical Medicine* 3 vols. 8vo, and, *Apparatus Medicandi sum*, 1776—1792 6 vol. 8vo of which a new edition was published at Göttingen in 1793 8 vol. 8vo. Professor Murray died in 1791.—*Bog Univ*.

MURRAY (ALEXANDER) an extraordinary self taught scholar was born at Kitterni, in the highlands of Scotland, October 22 1775. His father was a shepherd who taught him to read and write at home after which he was sent to school for two years, at the expense of an uncle, but at the age of ten was ob-

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ployed to assist the rest of the family as a shepherd boy. By his own application, he enabled himself to communicate the elements of instruction to others, which assisted him to acquire more education himself and by extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin Greek Hebrew and French languages. He also wrote some poems, and the fruits of his acquirements at length gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh in 1796. He devoted much attention to Eastern literature and having acquired a knowledge of the Abyssinian language was employed to superintend a new edition of the travels of Bruce. In 1806 he became assistant minister at Ur, and in 1808 was called to fill the chair of Oriental languages at Edinburgh and created DD. He did not enjoy this honourable office long dying of a consumption on the 15th of April 1813. He left a 'History of the European Languages' which was printed with his life prefaced 2 vols. 8vo 1823.—*Lyc. as above*

MURRAY (CHARLES) an eminent theatrical performer born at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire in 1754. He was the son of Mr John Murray of Broughton who acted as secretary to the Pretender in 1745 and was arraigned for high-treason on account of his share in the rebellion but received the royal pardon. The subject of this article was partly educated in France and on his return home was apprenticed to a surgeon in London. He then became a surgeon's mate in the naval service which he quitted to go on the stage. He made his first appearance at York in April 1775 under the assumed name of Raynor. He afterwards performed at various other places in the country and for some time belonged to the theatre of Norwich where he resumed his family appellation. During the time he remained there he produced two dramatic pieces 'The New Maid of the Oaks' 1778 and 'The Experiment,' 1779 both of which were published. From Norwich he went to Bath where he became a great favorite and obtained an engagement for five years. His first appearance in London was at Covent-garden in 1786 in the character of Shylock. At length he became manager of the theatre at Edinburgh and passed the latter part of his life in that city. He died November 6, 1821.—*Thesp. Diet. New Month. Mag.* vol. v.

MURRAY (John) an eminent physician was a native of Scotland the date of whose birth is not recorded. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to great eminence as a lecturer in natural philosophy chemistry the materia medica, and pharmacy. He was the author of 'Elements of Chemistry' 2 vols. 8vo; 'Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,' 3 vols. 8vo; 'A System of Chemistry,' 4 vols. 8vo; and 'A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy' 2 vols. 8vo. Dr Murray died in the prime of life and reputation July 22, 1810.—*Gent. Mag.*

MURRAY (LANDIS) an ingenious grammarian and dialectic writer, born in 1745 at

Sectaria near Lancaster in Pennsylvania. His father a member of the society of Friends, was originally the proprietor of a flour mill there, but in 1753 became a merchant at New York. It had been his earnest wish to bring up his son to the same profession; but after receiving a good education from a private tutor he was allowed, at his own desire, to study the law and was admitted a member of the American bar and soon after married. His practice as a lawyer was at first, not very extensive and received a temporary interruption from a visit which he paid to England but on his return to New York in 1771 he resumed it with more success. On the commencement of the disputes with the mother country Mr Murray whose religious principles prevented his taking an active part in the struggle retired to Islip in Long Island where he employed the leisure which he possessed in an abortive attempt to manufacture salt. The bar holding out at this period but little prospect he became like his father a general merchant, and was so fortunate in his ventures that about the period of the establishment of American independence he found himself enabled to retire from business with a handsome competency. But while his pecuniary resources were thus prosperous, his health had received a severe shock and after vainly trying the most celebrated medicinal springs of America he was at length induced to take a second voyage to England the bracing air of Yorkshire being especially recommended for his complaint. At Holdgate a village within three miles of the capital of that county he was fortunate enough to find a small estate which exactly suited his wishes. This he soon purchased and continued to reside upon till his death. For many of the latter years of his life all exercise with the exception of occasional airing in his carriage was too severe for the debilitated state of his frame. His mind however continued in full vigour and the tedious of a protracted confinement was much alleviated by the composition of several instructive works of considerable value and utility. The first of these was a tract entitled 'The Power of Religion on the Mind' of which he printed five hundred copies and distributed them gratis among his friends, till the popularity into which it rose induced him to make a present of the copyright to a London bookseller under whose auspices it has run through no fewer than seventeen editions. His next work and that by which he is principally known was his 'English Grammer' first published in 1785, which was succeeded by his 'English Exercise,' and 'Key' calculated to correspond with and illustrate the Grammer an abridgement of which treatise was, in 1797 published in conjunction and met with a most extensive sale which it still maintains. His other writings are 'The English Reader with an introduction and sequel, both subsequently composed two compilations, on the same plan in the French language, "Le Lecteur Français," and 'Introduction au Lecture

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Frances;" "The English Spelling Book," a small volume, compiled with great judgment and ingenuity; a new edition of his Grammar, Exercises, and Key in two 8vo volumes, which has obtained a highly favorable character; a Selection from Horne's Commentary on the Psalms and The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures. Mr Murray was seized with a paralytic affection on the 10th of January 1836 which although he experienced a temporary relief from fits terminated his mortal career on the 16th of the February following.—*Anns. Biog.*

MURRAY (WILLIAM) earl of Mansfield the fourth son of David lord Stormont, was born at Perth in Scotland March 2 1705. He received his education at Westminster school and Christchurch Oxford where he proceeded BA in 1727 and MA in 1730 soon after which he appears to have left the university. He then made the grand tour and on his return became a student at Lincolns Inn and after the usual term of probation was called to the bar. He gradually made his way to eminence in his profession and in 1742 he was appointed solicitor-general about which time he also obtained a seat in parliament. After distinguishing himself as an advocate at Edinburgh in 1743 and as one of the managers of the impeachment of lord Lovat in 1747 he succeeded sir Dudley Ryder as attorney general in 1754 and as chief justice of the king's bench in 1756 soon after which he was created baron Murray of Mansfield. For a few months, in 1757 he held the office of chancellor of the Exchequer. During that interval he effected a coalition of parties which led to the administration of Pitt afterwards lord Chatham productive of events which extended the power and influence of Great Britain in various quarters of the world. The same year he declined the offer of the great seal as he did twice afterwards. A change of parties in the cabinet, in 1765, which introduced into office the majority of Rockingham and his friends, for a while threw lord Mansfield into the ranks of the opposition. The year 1770 was memorable for attacks on his character in a judicial capacity in both houses of parliament which however led to no serious result. His conduct on the trial of Woodfall for publishing Junius's Letters, and on other occasions when he showed himself the zealous supporter of government, had previously subjected him to the animadversions of the partisans of the popular cause. In October 1776 he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of Great Britain. During the riots in London June 1780 the town house of this nobleman was attacked by the anti-catholic mob and his valuable collection of books and manuscripts fell a sacrifice to the indescribable fury of the ignorant and minded multitude by whom the mansion was burnt to the ground. He continued for some years longer to exercise his judicial functions with considerable reputation. At length, in 1786, he resigned his office of chief justice and the remainder of his life

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was spent in retirement principally at his seat at Cirencester, near Gloucester. He died March 20, 1793. As a politician lord Mansfield may be deemed a favourite of high and low in government in general; and in the law of libel he supported the opinion, since practically given up that the jury is the judge of the fact only and not of the law. He was, however generally an enemy to violent exertion of power as well as a friend to religious toleration. On various occasions he set himself against vexatious prosecutions under intolerant laws and as already related, suffered for his vote in favour of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. Indeed in many instances his ideas of legislation were large and liberal although on the whole, his conduct as a politician is not generally regarded as that part of his public life which does him the most honour. As an orator he displayed more of the persuasive elegance of Cicero than of the bold and declamatory force of Demosthenes but he might fairly have contested the palm of eloquence with any of his contemporaries except lord Chatham. In reference to his subtle powers of argumentation, lord Ashburton used to say that when he was wrong the faults of his reasoning were not easily detected, and when he was right, he was irresistible. His fame will rest chiefly on his conduct as a judge, and it is no mean proof of his sagacity and integrity that his decisions have rarely been reversed. It has been mentioned as an instance of disinterestedness, that he would not accept of the legal compensation to which he was entitled for the destruction of his property in 1780—*Lif. of Lord M. by Holliday.*

MUSÆUS a poet and magician of Athens said by some to have been the son by others only the pupil of Orpheus. The Andromedan marbles fix the era in which he flourished about fourteen centuries before the Christian epoch. He was at the head of the Eleusinian mysteries instituted at Naples in honour of the goddess Cerer.—There is another Musæus called the Grammarius author of a Greek poem on The Loves of Hero and Leander which has been frequently reprinted. He is supposed to have lived in the fourth century—*Vases de Peint. Grec.*

MUSÆUS (JOHN CHARLES AVOTURUS) a German writer of eminence who was professor at the gymnasium of Weimar. His "Popular Tales" — *Die Deutschen Volksschichten* — republished by Wieland at Gotha, 1804 1805 in 5 vols 8vo, and his "Physiognomical Travels," contribute to vindicate his right to be reckoned among the classic authors of Germany. He died in 1787.—*Zeyf. Biog. Unt.*

MUSCHENBROECK (Peter de) an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher born in 1696 at Utrecht, or as some say at Leyden, in both which places he eventually held the professorships of his favorite sciences. Muschenbroeck came to England, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and afterwards obtained a similar

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honor from the Parisian academy of Sciences. The works by which he is principally known, are his "Elementa Physicae" and his "Compendium Physicae Experimentalis," 1700, an excellent English translation of which has been given by Colson, printed together in two octavo volumes. His other writings are "Institutiones Physicae" 4to, "Tentamina Experimentalia," and some other useful scientific tracta. His death took place at Leyden in 1761.—*Newz. Diet. Hist.*

MUSCULUS (WOLFGANG) a celebrated German divine and reformer was the son of a cooper and was born at Dieuse upon Lorraine, in 1497. His parents could give him no education, so that he begged from door to door by singing until his talents attracting the notice of a convent of Benedictines, they offered to receive him into their order which he accordingly entered and applying himself to study he became a good preacher. About the year 1512 he embraced Lutheranism which he supported with great zeal and thus as may be supposed, creating him a great many enemies, he made an open profession of his religion, and fled to Strasburg in 1527 where he soon after publicly married but having no provision whatever he was obliged to send his wife to service in a clergyman's family and had himself apprenticed to a weaver who soon dismissed him on account of his religious principles. In 1531 he removed to Augsburg where on the expulsion of all the priests and monks in 1537 he was made minister of the church consecrated to the Holy Virgin which he held until 1548 when Charles V having entered the city and re-established property he found it necessary to return to Switzerland where, in 1549 he was invited by the magistrates of Berne to the professorship of divinity. He died at Berne in 1563. Musculus was a man of great learning and application and considerable master of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He translated the "Comment of St Chrysostom upon St Paul's Epistles" the second volume of the "Works of St Basil" the "Scholia of the same Father upon the Psalms" and "The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodore, Evagrius and the History of Polybus." He also published

"Commentaries upon some Parts of both the Old and New Testaments" and was the author of some original works, both in Latin and German, particularly his "Loci Communes, or Common Places" which, with other of his tracta were published in England during the reign of Elizabeth in conjunction with the writings of the principal foreign reformers—*Maltebor. Adam. Gen. Diet. Bate. Lewis. &c.*

MUSGRAVE (Sir RICHARD) an Irish baronet, who was born about 1736. Having married a lady of the family of Cavendish, he obtained, through her connections the place of collector of the excise for Dublin and a seat in the Irish parliament, as well as a baronetcy. He died in 1813. Sir R. Musgrave published "Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland" 1801 4to, in which he exhibited such a picture of the atrocities of the Catholic insurgents as

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1798, as provoked the animadversions of anti-Catholics of the Catholic party who questioned the authenticity of his statements.—*Ann. Eng.*

MUSGRAVE (WILLIAM) an eminent English astrologer and physician, born in Somersetshire in 1657. He was educated at Winchester school whence he removed to New college Oxford in 1674 and took the degree of LL.B in 1681. He afterwards engaged in the study of medicine and having graduated as M.D in 1689 he was afterwards admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society to which he became secretary in 1684. He settled as a medical practitioner at Exeter in 1691 and long exercised his profession with great reputation and success. He died December 23d 1721. Dr Musgrave was the author of some Latin tracts on the gout and various publications relating to the Roman antiquities of Britain the most important of which are "Geta Britannicus" 1715 8vo and "Belgum Britannicum" 1719 8vo.—*Hutchinson's Eng. Med.*—**MUSGRAVE** MD FRS (SAMUEL) a physician and classical editor was the grandson of the preceding. He was engaged in medical practice at Exeter and attracted some notice as a politician by a vague accusation against the English ministry of having accepted bribes to conclude a peace advantageous to France in 1763 but he is more advantageously known on account of his attention to Greek literature. He published

"Exercitationes in Euripidem" L. Bat 1762 8vo and a complete edition of the tragedies of Euripides with notes Oxon 1778 4 vols 4to reprinted at Glasgow 1797 10 vols 8vo besides dissertations on the Grecian mythology and the Olympiads. He died July 4 1780.—*Nichols's Lit. Diet.*

MUSSATO (ALBERTINO) an Italian poet and historian was born at Padua in 1261. From a state of great poverty he became notary and pleader of causes and was made a knight, and admitted to the public council. Towards the close of his life he was involved in a charge of sedition brought against his brother and son and was banished to Chioggia, where he died in 1330. He wrote several Latin poems and tragedies inserted in the "Thesaurus Hist. Ital. and Historia Augusta Henrici VII." He also began the "Life of Lewis the Bavarian" but did not live to finish it. They are written with eloquence and are esteemed the best Latin compositions from the decline of letters to that time.—*Trabatelli.*

MUSONIUS (MARCUS) a learned Greek was born in the island of Crete about 1481 and came over to Italy where he studied under John Lascaris. He became professor of Greek at Padua, and when that university was dissolved he went to Venice where he taught publicly for many years. He also assumed Aldius Manutius in his editions of the Greek authors, prefacing Greek epigrams or parades of his own. In 1516 he was invited to Rome by Leo X who made him archbishop of Milvium; but he did not long enjoy this dignity;

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dying the next year at the early age of thirty six. Several of his epigrams were published, with his concurrence of Plato.—*Histoire Grecque Illustrée. Tivoli.*

MUTIANO (GIOACCHINO) an eminent painter was born at Aquafredda, in the territory of Brescia, in 1562. He visited Venice and Rome, where he was employed by Gregory XIII, in the Capella Gregoriana, and by cardinal Farnese, to decorate his villa at Tivoli. He died at Rome in 1590. His colouring is true and harmonious, and his landscapes are executed in a masterly style which acquired him the surname of Il Giovanna de' Pazzi. His works exhibit much grandeur of design; his heads are dignified and expressive and he appears to have excelled Buonarroti, whose friend he was in his display of muscular anatomy.—*Bryan's Diet of Paint and Eng.*

MUYS (WILLIAM) an eminent Dutch physician and physiologist, born at Steenwyck, in the province of Overijssel in 1682 and died at Franeker in 1744. He was the author of

The Elements of Physicks 4to Opuscula and a treatise De virtute Seminali qua Plantæ et Animalia generi suo propagando sufficient of which a French translation was published under the title of Dissertation sur la Perfection du Monde Corporal et Intellectuel. But he principally distinguished himself by his investigation of the structure of the muscles, of which he gave an account in

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his "Muscularum Articulatione Notation," 8vo. Edit. 1724, &c. He likewise published a tract, "De Satio Ammoniaci in Palustres Internuntiatis mensa," 4to.—*Zappi.*

MYLENE (ROBERT) an architect of considerable eminence memorable as the builder of Blackfriars bridge across the Thames. He was the son of an architect who was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh where he was born in 1734. After receiving an education adapted to his profession he was sent to Rome and while in that capital he had the honour to gain the first prize in the architectural class at the academy of St. Luke. He was also chosen a member of that institution and of the academies of Florence and of Bologna. Returning home he established himself in the metropolis and among other undertakings in which he engaged was the erection of Blackfriars bridge which was commenced in 1760 and completed in 1770 in a manner highly creditable to the reputation of the artist. It was the first work of the kind executed in this country in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipse were substituted for semicircles by means of which the roadway is brought much nearer to a level surface than in bridges constructed on the old plan. Mr Mylene obtained the appointment of surveyor of St. Paul's cathedral and was employed in the erection of many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. His death took place in 1811.—*Architect's Lit. Assoc. Edit.*

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NAHIR SCHAH or THAMAS KOULI Khan king of Persia a famous conqueror and usurper was born at Calot in the province of Khorassan in 1686. His father was governor of a fortress on the borders of Tartary to which office he succeeded in his minority under the guardianship of an uncle who engrossed all the authority. He was subsequently kidnapped by the Usbecks, but escaped after a detention of four years and in 1714 entered into the service of the begler beg of Muschinda in Khorassan where he so much distinguished himself by his bravery that he was entrusted with the command of a thousand cavalry and was soon after placed at the head of an army with which he gained a great victory over the Usbeck Tartars. This achievement excited so much jealousy in the begler beg, that he gave the command to another person and when Nadir remonstrated ordered him to be bastinadoed. Irritated by this disgrace he joined a band of robbers and with this troop ravaged all the country and surprising Calot, put his uncle to death although he had been previously negotiating with him to enter the service of schah Thamas, king of Persia, then exceedingly pressed by the Turks and Afghans. Such was the bad-temper of his affiancée, the schah felt him-

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self impelled to overlook this villainy and take Nadir into his service who greatly repaid both his enemies and was honoured with the title of Thomas Khan. The schah during his absence having in person sustained a defeat from the Turks was induced to make peace with that power and Nadir was directed to disband his army of 70 000 men instead of obeying he immediately led them to Isphahan where he seized the schah confined and deposed him and proclaiming his son Abbas then an infant as his stead and himself assumed the title of regent. He forthwith renewed the war with the Turks and recovered all the lost provinces and the young king dying in 1736, he was raised to the sovereignty. This elevation only extended his views and after making an honorable peace with the Turks, being invited by some conspirators about the person of the great mogul to undertake the conquest of India he began his march at the head of 120,000 men and with little resistance reached Delhi March 7 1734. The riches which he found in this capital were immense; but being exasperated by some insults on the part of the inhabitants, he caused a general massacre in which upwards of 100,000 persons perished. After this barbarity the sanguinary victor crossed

a peace with the mogul, whose daughter he married, receiving with her as a dowry some of the finest provinces of the empire that were contiguous to Persia. In this expedition, it is supposed, that he carried away and distributed among his officers, valuable to the amount of nearly one hundred millions sterling. On his return, he levied war against the Uzbecks and others, but, like many other Eastern tyrants, had nearly lost his life by an assassin instigated by his own son. In 1745 he once more defeated the Turks at Erivan, but his career was now drawing to a close. A conspiracy having been formed against him by the commander of his body guard and his own nephew, he was assassinated in his tent on the 8th of June 1747, the same nephew Ali Kouh who had caused his death succeeding to the throne. This extraordinary usurper was of a tall stature and robust form with handsome and expressive features. His conduct sufficiently marks his cruelty, ambition, and rapacity. His most favourable feature appears to have been a disposition to religious toleration. On his accession to the throne he required certain causes pronounced annually on the caliphs preceding Ah and other incentives to religious strife to be dispensed with which being objected to by the head of the clergy he had him bow strung. Nadir was cut off in the sixty first year of his age and eleventh of his reign.—*Life by Sir W Jones.*

NÆVIUS (CNEULS) an ancient Roman poet and historian, was born in Campania. He served in the first Punic war of which he wrote a history in Satyrman verses. Cicero says that it was written perspicuously and that Ennius who speaks contemptuously of it borrowed from it. Nevius was the second Roman who brought dramatic compositions on the stage his first comedy gave offence to some of the great men of Rome and Metellus, who thought the satire directed particularly to him, procured his punishment from Rome. He died at Utica BC 503. A few fragments of his works only have reached posterity—*Aulus Gellius. Voss. Hist et Post. Lat.*

NAIRONI (ANTHONY FAUSTUS) a learned Maronite was born at Mount Lebanon, about 1631 and was the disciple of Abraham Eccellenensis. He became professor of the Chaldee and Syriac languages in the college of St. Peter at Rome where he died in 1711. He wrote two works, entitled *Euphrosy Fidel Catholicæ Romane historicæ dogmaticæ ex vestimentis Syroœ seu Chaldaeorum Monachorum crux adversus evi nostri novitates 1694, 5vo; and Dissertatio de Origine, nomine ac Religione Maronitarum, 1679* in which he endeavours to prove that the Maronites have preserved the genuine Christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that they derived their name from St. Maron, a celebrated anchorite, who lived in the fourteenth century. His arguments are, however, overruled by Catholic critics, who remark that the dates of his authorities are not sufficiently ancient to be admitted as satisfactory evidence of the facts.—*Moret. Hist. Diet.*

NALDI (SCARZIENO) a celebrated Italian buffo singer who came to London in the early part of the present century and distinguished himself above all who had gone before him in that particular branch of singing which was considered his forte especially by his personation of the principal character in the *Fancio per la Musica*. Naldi met his death in Paris in 1819 by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam.—*Eng. Diet. of Mus.*

NALSON There were two English divines of this name, John born in 1638, having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge took the degree of LLD and entering the church obtained a stall in the cathedral at Ely with the living of Doddington in the same diocese. He translated Mazarin's *History of the Crusades* into English, but is most advantageously known by his historical memoirs respecting certain transactions which took place during the civil war. His principal narrative appeared in two folio volumes and is entitled

An impartial collection of the Affairs of State from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First. He also wrote an account of the trial of that monarch, and died in 1696.—VALENTINE NALSON born at Matton in Yorkshire, in 1641 was a member of St John's college Cambridge. He became a prebendary of York minster and incumbent of a benefice adjoining and he is known as the author of a volume of sermons on miscellaneous subjects. His death took place in 1724.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

NANCEL (NICHOLAS de) a physician and philologist, was born at Nancel in 1539. He studied at the college of Preyla, at Paris where he made such proficiency that at the age of eighteen years, Ramus appointed him teacher of Latin and Greek in the college. He then turned his attention to the study of physic but on the civil wars in France he retired to Flanders and in 1561 he became professor of the learned languages at Douay. He returned to Paris, and in 1587 he was appointed physician to the princess Eleanor of Bourbon abbesse of Fontevrault where he died in 1610. He wrote *Sachologia Graeca Latinaque informanda Reformanda* an attempt to reduce French verse to the rules of Greek and Latin poetry which incurred the usual ridicule attending all such attempts “*Discours de la Peste De Immortalitate Animæ veitante adversus Galenem*” “*Analogia Microcosmi ad Macrocosmum*, *Petrus Ramii Vita.* — Moret.

NANGIS (GUILLAUME de) a French historian of the fourteenth century is supposed to have taken his name from the place of his nativity in the Isle of France and was a Benedictine of the abbey of St Denis. He wrote the lives of St Louis and of Philip le Hard, and also two chronicles the first from the creation to the year 1300 the second a chronicle of the kings of France. The former which is clearly written in good Latin, has had two continuations, who have brought it down to

1296. The first were first printed in Pithou's collection in 1795 and afterwards in that of Du Chêne. The chronicle from the year 1115 was published in the "Speculum" of Dom Luc d'Achery.—*Meveri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NANI (Giovanni Battista) the name of a noble Venetian distinguished both as an historian and a diplomatist. He was born in August 1616 and having been admitted at the age of five and twenty into the senatorial college rose rapidly by his abilities to some of the first offices in the state. During the war in Candia, he was sent ambassador from the republic to the French court, where he so ingratiated himself with cardinal Mazarin as to obtain considerable supplies both of men and money. His success in regard to this mission occasioned him to be accredited afterwards to the court of Vienna, and on his return he obtained from the gratitude of his countrymen, the honourable dignities of procurator of St Mark and captain general of the marine. He published an account of his French embassy and wrote at the request of the senate a History of the Venetian Republic, the publication of the first part of which he superintended in person the second however did not appear till 1679 the year preceding that in which he died. The whole is contained in two quarto volumes.—*Tribouch.*

NANNI (Peter) or NANNIUS a critic and philologist was born at Alkmaer in Holland about 1500. He applied himself for some time to painting but not finding that congenial to his taste he taught philosophy and was chosen professor of the learned languages at Louvain. He also obtained a canonry at Arns. He died in 1557. He is regarded as a good critic an estimable poet, but an indifferent orator. His works consist of translations of the Psalms in Latin verse "Miscellaneorum Ductus" containing annotations upon several ancient authors, "Dialogum Heronarum Annotations in Institutiones Iuris Civilis Scholis in Canecta Canticorum" with various Greek translations.—*Baudot. Meveri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NANTEUIL (Roussat) an eminent engraver was born at Ribaix in 1630. He early manifested his talents for the art and coming to Paris he made his works known and soon gained great employment. He applied himself chiefly to painting portraits in crayons which he afterwards engraved; and his success in taking that of Louis XIV procured him the place of the king's designer and cabinet engraver with a pension. Carlo Dato, in his life of Zuccari, quotes the portraits of Nanteuil as the most finished examples of modern engraving. Nanteuil also composed pleasant verses, and recited agreeably. His death took place at Paris in 1678.—*Meveri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NANTIGNY (Louis Charot de) a celebrated genealogist, was born in 1698 at Soult-le-dec in Burgundy. He studied at Dijon and Paris, and at the latter place he became tutor to some young noblemen. He employed his leisure in drawing up genealogical tables,

which he published in a work entitled "Anecdotes Historiques des Rois, des Empereurs, et de toutes les Maisons Souveraines," 6 vols 4to. This is considered a valuable work, and he left materials for its continuance. His other works were, "Tablettes Historiques Genealogiques et Chronologiques," and "Tablettes des Thèmes." Nantigny became totally blind before his death which happened in 1755.—*Meveri.*

NAOGEORGII or KIRCHMAER (Iac. Mai) a celebrated Protestant divine, was born in 1511 at Straubing in Bavaria. He acquired considerable celebrity by his Latin satires against the customs of the Catholic church entitled "Regnum papaceum." His other works are "Hierosolima Tragedia" 1551 8vo, "Mercator Tragedia" 1560 12mo and "Pyrgopolitae Tragedia," 1558 8vo

"Agricultura sacra" 1551 "Pamachius Tragedia" 1558 There are two editions of the French translation of the "Converted Merchant" 1558, 8vo, and 1561 12mo and a third 1591 12mo in which is Beza's "Comedie du Pape malade." These works are very scarce and are much prized by collectors.—*Meveri. Dict. Hist. Sacri Doctr.*

NAPIER or NPFRI (John) baron of Marston a Scottish nobleman, distinguished as a mathematician. He was born in 1550 and was educated at the university of St Andrews, after which he travelled abroad, and on his return to Scotland devoted himself to the cultivation of science and literature. His fame depends on the discovery of logarithms. Being much attached to astronomy and spherical trigonometry he wished to find out a method of calculating such triangles, since tangents &c. shorter than the usual one. In the exertions arising out of this desire is to be attributed his admirable invention of logarithms, and the actual construction of a large table of numbers in arithmetical progression in correspondence with another set in geometrical progression the property of which is, that the addition of the former answer to the multiplication of the latter. The result of these important labours he published in 1614 under the title of "Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio." He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry and was regarded by the celebrated Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. The last publication which appeared in 1616, was his "Rabdologiae seu Numerationis per Virgulas" which work contains an explanation of the use of his celebrated Bones or Rods, with several other ingenious modes of calculation. He died at Manchester April 3 1617 in the sixty eighth year of his age. Lord Napier was also author of a "Plain Discovery of the Revelation of St John," 1593; and of a letter to Anthony Bacon entitled, "Secret Inventions."—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Life by Lord Buchan.*

NARDI (Jacopo) an eminent Italian historian was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence in 1476. In 1507 he was sent ambassador to the republic of Venice; and upon his return to Florence he distinguished himself by his opposition to the Medici, &

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consequence of which he was imprisoned and exiled and he retired to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life in the cultivation of literature. Nardi wrote the history of Florence from 1494 to 1531, it was a party work and was not printed until 1589. He wrote a *Life of Malaspini*, and acquired great reputation by his translation of Levy which is considered one of the best versions in the Italian language. He moreover composed *Canti Carnascialeschi* and a comedy in verse, entitled *L'Almagna*. He is thought to have died about 1555.—*Timbowski*

NARES, MUS. DOCT (JAMES) an eminent English composer of the last century brother to Mr Justice Nares of the Common Pleas. He succeeded Travers in 1758 as organist and composer to the king. Dying in 1783 his remains were interred in the church of St Margaret, Westminster. His compositions of sacred music, though not numerous are marked by great genius and a thorough knowledge of the science. Two of his best are themes, Behold how Good &c and O Lord my God are to be found in the second volume of Stevens's collection and several others, together with a beautiful service in the key of C are in frequent use among all the choirs of the metropolis.—*Bug. Dict. of Mus.*

NASH or NASHI (THOMAS) a dramatist and satirical writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born at Lowestoft in Suffolk about 1564 and was educated at St John's college Cambridge but left the university after taking his first degree. He then settled in London, and became a writer for the stage and engaged in literary controversies with his contemporaries in which he displayed some wit and no small portion of scurrility and abuse. Some of his publications were levelled against the puritan Penry the author of *Martin Marprelate*, but the chief object of his satire was Gabriel Harvey in the article relating to whom one of his tracts has been noticed. He was also the author of *Pierce Penniless his Supposition to the Devil* 4to, *Plaine Perceval, the Peace Maker of England* 4to, and other pieces; besides three plays. He died in London in 1601.—*Bug. Dram. Censor Literar.*

NASH (THOMAS RUSSELL) an English antiquary and provincial historian who was a clergyman of the established church. He studied at Worcester college Oxford where he took the degree of DD in 1758 and he obtained the rectory of St Peters at Droitwich in Worcestershire. Becoming possessed of a considerable estate at Bewdley near Worcester he employed his time and fortune in the investigation of the antiquities of the county and in 1783 he published "Collectiona for the History of Worcestershire" 3 vols folio, comprising materials collected by the Habing tone in the seventeenth century and augmented by Dr Thomas and Bishop Lyttelton. Dr Nash was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he published, in the Archaeologia, "Observations on the Time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katherine Parr." He also edited Butler's *Hindbriar*, in 3 vols.

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4to. His death took place in 1811, at the age of eighty-seven.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

NASSMITH DD (JAMES) a learned antiquary a native of Norwich, born 1740. He completed a classical education at Cambridge where he became fellow of Corpus Christi (or Bens t) college, and in 1773 obtained from the society of which he was a member the rectory of St Mary Abchurch in the city of London and subsequently that of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire on which occasion he resigned his former benefice. He was the author of a small tract on the statutes respecting the issue of bread and published new editions of the *Notitia Monastica*, by Tanner and of the *Itineraries* of Simon and William of Worcester. He also compiled a catalogue of books contained in the library of the college to which he belonged which has since been printed. Dr Nasmyth died in 1808 at Levington in the Isle of Ely a living of which he had some time previously become the incumbent. His publications evince much industry and the accompanying notes display considerable research.—*Gent. Mag.*

NATHAN (ISAAC or as some say MOSES) the name of a learned Jewish rabbi who about the middle of the fifteenth century published the first Concordance of the Old Testament in the original tongue. This work on which he is said to have bestowed ten years of labour was first printed in 1523 at Venice Michael Calasio reprinted it at Rome in 1621 in 4 folio volumes with such additions and improvements as to render it a complete dictionary of the Hebrew language. Eleven years after another edition appeared at Basel revised and corrected by Buxtorf. The rev W Ro mane with the assistance of Mr Edward Kows Mores and a Portuguese rabbi published in 1747 a new edition from that of Calasio at London in the same number of volumes but several liberties having been taken with the text in order to adapt it to the peculiar opinions of a sect its value as a work is proportionably diminished. Of the personal history of the original author little or nothing is known.—*Nov. Diet. Hist.*

NAUDE. There were two of this name GABRIEL the elder generally known by his Latin designation Naudeus was a French physician equally eminent in his profession and as a man of letters. He was born about the commencement of the seventeenth century at Paris, studied medicine at Padua, where he graduated and afterwards repairing to Rome became in succession librarian to the cardinals Bagni and Barberini. A desire of returning to his native country induced him to quit the service of the latter prelate for that of cardinal Richelieu at Paris, with whom he remained till the decease of his patron transferred him to his successor Mazarin. Through the interest of the new minister Naude was appointed physician to the court, and received some lucrative appointments, but at length the disgrace and banishment of the cardinal, his master induced him again to quit France and to attach himself in quality of physician to

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Christina of Sweden. His stay at Stockholm however proved but short and on his return a fever occasioned by the fumigations he had undergone in travelling carried him off at Abbeville, July 29 1653. His writings consist of

An Apology for the great Men who have been accused of Mayne; A Supplement to the Life of Louis XI. The Life of Cardinals. A Treatise against Labels. On the study of Military Tactics. On Liberal Studies. Advices towards forming a Library. Observances on the attacks made upon Cardinal Mazarin. Bibliographia Politica and some miscellaneous tracts.—PHILIP NAUDE born in 1654 at Metz was a good mathematical scholar but being driven from his home in communion with others who professed the reformed religion by the revocation of the edict of Nantes he found an asylum in the Prussian capital. Here he rose to considerable eminence as a professor of his favorite science and was appointed mathematical tutor to the court of Berlin and a member of the academy there. He had a son who succeeded him in his professorship at his death which took place in 1722. A work of his on geometry written in the German language in one volume quarto is considered a clever book. The younger Naude died in 1745 being like his father a member of the Berlin Academy and also a fellow of the Royal Society of London.—*Mores.*

NAUNTON (Sir ROBERT) an English statesman and court historian in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was descended from an ancient family in Suffolk and was educated at Trinity College Cambridge after which he became fellow of Trinity Hall. After having been employed in embassies to Scotland and France he returned to the university where he filled the office of public orator in which capacity he attracted the notice of King James I. He became master of requests and surveyor of the court of wards and in 1617 he was appointed secretary of state. He died in 1630 leaving some curious memoirs of his contemporaries which appeared posthumously under the title of "Fragmata Regalia," of which there is a modern republication.—*Father's Worthes. Lloyd's Mem. of Statesmen.*

NAVAGERO (ANDREA) an Italian poet and orator was born of a patrician family at Venice in 1483. He was a great assistant of Aldus Manutius in his editions of the ancient writers and his reputation for eloquence was such that he was chosen by the republic to recite the funeral orations of Alfonso the doge Loredano and Catherine Cornara queen of Cyprus. He was then appointed historiographer to the state and on the successes of Charles V he was sent on an embassy to him. On his return, he was sent ambassador into France, and on his way home he was seized with a fever at Biasca, which terminated fatally May 1528. He was an elegant Latin poet and such an admirer of simplicity in poetry that every year he was accustomed to burn a copy of Martial's epigrams which he regarded

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as the corruptors of that species of composition as it existed in the Grecian models. He composed part of the Venetian history which he also committed to the flames. His works were published by the brothers Vobis in 1718, 1 vol 4to.—*Theatrica. Rerum s. Leo X*

NAVARETE (JUAN FERNANDEZ) a Spanish painter surnamed El Mudro from his being deaf and dumb, was born at Logrono in 1562. He travelled into Italy for improvement and on his return to Madrid in 1588 he was appointed painter to the king. His most distinguished pieces are preserved in the Escorial and a Holy Family which is considered his masterpiece is no less noticed for its beauty than for the strange accessories it contains in the figures of a dog a cat and a partridge indeed, so adulated was Navarrete to the representation of these animals that in a contract made with Philip II he was obliged to bind himself not to introduce them into sacred subjects. His mode of colouring was so fine as to acquire him the name of the Spanish Titian. He died in 1579.—*I like to Fusti.*

NAVARFTA (FERNANDEZ) a missionary of the order of St Dominic was born at Leon in Old Castile. He quitted Spain in 1646 on a mission to China where he did not arrive until 1650 and he was at the head of the mission in the province of Chekiang when the persecution took place and he was expelled with the rest of the missionaries. In 1672 he returned to Madrid and soon after went to Rome to give an account of his mission. In 1678 he was consecrated archbishop of St Domingo where he died in 1689. He wrote a work entitled "Tratados Históricos y Políticos Ethicos y Religiosos de la Monarquia de China" which is esteemed one of the most faithful and curious accounts of that country. The second volume was suppressed by the inquisition but as it has been frequently quoted by the Jesuits it is supposed that they obtained a copy before its destruction.—*Mores.*

NAYLER (JAMES) an English Quaker of the seventeenth century remarkable for his enthusiasm and sufferings was the son of an industrious small farmer in the parish of Ardsley near Wakefield Yorkshire where he was born in 1616. He had a good natural capacity and was taught to read and write. At the age of twenty two he married, and removed to Wakefield where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war in 1641. He then entered the parliamentary army in which he served eight years when he returned home where he remained until 1651 when the preaching of George Fox made him a convert to Quakerism. In the beginning of the following year he imagined that he heard a voice calling upon him to renounce his father's house and become an itinerant preacher. He attended to this fancied inspiration, and soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments both in London and other places, until in 1666 he was committed to Newgate jail for propagating his opinions. At that time

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his own enthusiasm, and the extravagant admiration of some female followers, seem to have engendered an incipient derangement, which induced Fox, and the more formal body of Quakers, to disown him. On his release from imprisonment, he repaired to Bristol, where his equally crazy followers formed a procession and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. For this absurdity, Nayler and several of his partisans were committed to prison and afterwards sent to London where a parliamentary committee was appointed to examine witnesses on a charge of blasphemy. Nayler asserted that the honour paid were not shown to himself but to Christ, an explanation which did not prevent him from being declared guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to a double whipping at different times branding boring of the tongue with a hot iron and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This sentence which was equally repugnant to wisdom, humanity and equity resembles that pronounced by the star chamber on Dr Leighton, and was equally illegal the house of Commons being no court of judicature, nor legally possessed of any power beyond that of imprisoning during the session. It was however fully inflicted upon this unhappy man who separated from the incitement which had affected his reason ingenuously acknowledged the extravagance of his conduct and having afforded satisfactory evidence of his unfeigned contrition upon his enlargement he was again received into the communion of the Friends. He did not long survive this event which took place on the death of the protector but died in Huntingdonshire on his way to his native place in the month of December 1660 in the forty fourth year of his age. Nayler uttered on his death bed some very affecting sentiments of calm resignation, which exhibit an intensity of feeling and a beauty of expression, which allow him to have possessed no common mind, and add to the courtesy of his character among the victims to the reveries of imagination. His writings were collected together and published in a single volume which although scarce may sometimes be met with.—Sewell's *Hist. of the Quakers.* Nayl's *Hist. of the Purit.*

NEAL (DANIEL) an eminent dissenting divine and historian of the puritans, was born in London, December 14 1678 Having lost his parents when young, his education devolved on an uncle who had him educated at Merchant Taylors' school. Declining the offer of an exhibition to St. John's college Oxford in 1697 he entered as a student in a seminary conducted by Mr Roe a learned dissenting minister, after which he proceeded to the university of Utrecht, where he studied under Bezaeus and Grawius. On his return to London, in 1703 he began to officiate as a preacher, and in 1706 succeeded Dr Singletor as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate-street, in which connexion he continued for six-and-thirty years. Although indefatigable and zealous as a minister, he found leisure

for literary labours, and in 1720 published his *History of New England*, 2 vols. 8vo, which met with a very favourable reception, especially in America. In 1722 he published, 'A Letter to Dr Francis Hare, Dean of Worcester occasioned by some observations on the dissenters, delivered by that divine in a visitation sermon. He subsequently wrote "A Narrative of the Method and Success of inoculating for the Small-Pox in New England which led to an interview with the prince and princess of Wales, afterwards George II and queen Caroline. In 1731 he sent into the world the first volume of his *History of the Puritans* 8vo the second, third and fourth appearing in 1733, 1736 and 1738. This work which has obtained considerable authority is very honourable to the talents of the author and possibly exhibits as much impartiality as can be expected from a writer who inherited the religious principles of the body whose history he composed. It called forth a *Vindication of the Doctrine Discipline and Worship of the Church of England* as established in the Reig of Queen Elizabeth from the impious *Reflections of Mr Neal's First Volume* 8vo from Dr Madox bishop of St Asaph to which he published a reply which he calls *A Review of the principal Facts objected to &c.* His remaining volumes were reviewed in a similar spirit by Dr Zachary Grey to which Mr Neal himself never replied but an answer appears in a new edition of Neal 1797 5 vols. 8vo by Dr Toni sun and these various productions are valuable as showing the most forcible arguments on each side the question. In 1738 the health of Mr Neal began to give way under the severe literary application to which he devoted himself and after repeated paralytic attacks he died at Bath in April 1743 in the sixty fifth year of his age leaving a high character behind him both as a writer and a divine. He married a sister of the celebrated Dr Lardner by whom he had a son named NATHANIEL, an attorney and secretary to the Miltons bank who wrote *A Free and Serious Remonstrance to Dissenting Ministers on Occasion of the Decay of Religion*, and some Letters in Dr Doddridge's collection.—Wilson's *Hist. of Dissenting Churches. Memoirs by Townson.*

NEANDER (MICHAEL) a German writer on ethics and phisiology in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Sorau, in Silesia, and studied under Melanchthon at Wittemberg. He became rector of the school of Northhausen, and subsequently rector and administrator of the school and convent of Islefield, where he remained till his death, in 1595. He was indefatigable in his attention to his duty as an instructor of youth for whose use he published several works, among which may be noticed his "Erotomata Linguae Graecae," "Opus Arsenii et Scholastici," and "Graecologia Graeco-Latina," in which he has collected several sentences from the writings of the ancient poets, philosophers, historians, &c., as also in another treatise entitled "Ethica veterum

et apud veterum Latinorum testimonia, Israh. 1361 8vo.—Sedis Invenit, in Hist. Eccl.

NEARCHUS, one of the captains of Alex under the Great, who was employed by that conqueror in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian gulf. This expedition proved so tedious and fatiguing, that the leader on his return was not recognised by his friends until he had made himself known. His service was so much esteemed that he was crowned with a garland by Alexander at Susa. The relation of his voyage is extant, and is a curious and valuable record. It may be found among the geographic memoirs by Herodotus. Nearchus is reckoned among the historians of Alexander and is referred to as such by Strabo, Sudas and Arrian.—*Journ. His. Grec.*

NECKER (JAMES) a celebrated financier twice minister of state in France. He was born in 1738 at Geneva, where his father was professor of civil law and regent of the college. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Paris to be placed in a banking house for instruction, after which he carried on the business of a banker in partnership with Mr Thellusson and after his death with his brother and others. He first distinguished himself by his Eloge de Colbert, which was crowned by the French Academy, and by a treatise Sur la Legislation et le Commerce des Grains which passed through more than twenty editions. Having acquired great reputation as a financier by these productions and some memoirs on the resources of France which he transmitted to the count de Maurepas he was in 1776 appointed director of the finances and soon after invested with the important office of comptroller general. In 1781 he published an account of his administration under the title of

Compte Rendu au Roi and soon after he made an attempt to obtain admission into the council and being refused on the score of his religion as he was a Calvinist, he threatened to resign his official situation. He was in consequence removed and exiled to his country seat. During his retirement he wrote his work De l'Administration des Finances de la France 1784, 3 vols. 8vo and another "De l'Importance des Opérations Bréggiennes" 8vo. In 1788 he was restored to his place of comptroller general when he recommended the important measure of the convocation of the states general. The momentous events which followed are matter of well known history and cannot come within the scope of this notice. In July 1789 Necker who was regarded by the court party as a spy on their conduct was suddenly dismissed from the king's service but being then in the height of his popularity the strong voice of the public procured his immediate recall. His talents, however were not adapted to the scenes of commotion which then existed, and ere long he became the object of the hatred of that people by whom he had been almost adored. He took his departure from France and was only protected from the fury of the mob during his journey by the sanction of a decree of the

National Assembly. He retired to Copet in Switzerland, where he chiefly devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published a treatise, "Du Pouvoir exécutif des grands Etats," 1793 2 vols. 12mo., Cour de Morale religieuse, Geneva, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo, and Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finances offertes à la Nation Française 1802 8vo.

His death took place at Copet in 1804 and his posthumous works were published by his daughter madame de Staél under the title of Manuscrits de M. Necker"—*Bieg Univ.*

Mad. de Staél. *Bieg Univ.*—NICOLLA (SV. ANNA CURCHOD) wife of the foregoing was the daughter of a Swiss clergyman and was born in the Pays de Vaud. She distinguished herself by her literary talents having published "Réflexions sur le Divorce et Des Ié habitation précipita." She died in 1795, after which appeared "Mélanges extraits des Manuscrits de Mad. Necker" 3 vols. 8vo and "Nouveaux Mélanges" 2 vols. 8vo edited by her husband. Mad. Necker was in her youth the object of the early attachment of the celebrated historian Gibbon.—*Letters of Gibbon Bieg Univ.*

NECKER (NOEL JOSSEPH) a native of the Netherlands, who became botanist and histiographer to the elector palatine. He was the author of Elementa Botanica cum 63 Tab. aere incisa," 1791 4 vols. 8vo published at Nieuwveld, Physiologie Philosophique 1790 8vo and other works relating to botanical science. He died at Mainz in 1793.—*Bieg Univ.*

NEELDHAM (JOHN TUBERVILLA) a philosopher and antiquary of the last century born in London in 1713. His parents who were of the Romish church placed him at the Scotch college in Douai where he made a considerable proficiency in the sciences as well as in classical literature. Having completed his education he returned to England and kept a school in Hampshire for some time till a vacancy occurring in the English college at Lisbon he went thither as professor of natural philosophy. The situation however not answering his expectations he visited great part of the European continent, in the capacity of tutor to some young men of rank belonging to his own country and persuasion. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London of the Antiquarian Society of the French Academy of Sciences, and assisted M. de Buffon in the composition of some parts of his Natural History. His other writings are,

Enquiries on Microscopical Discoveries and the Generation of Organized Bodies, 3 vols.;

New Microscopical Discoveries; "Observations on Spallmann's Discoveries; " Enquires concerning Nature and Religion, and an "Essay on the Origin of the Chinese Empire" which he affirmed to have been colonised from ancient Egypt. His death took place in 1781 at Brussels where he had lived for some time as rector of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Though a learned man he was singularly credulous and given to superstition.—*L'Art de bien Mener.*

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NEEDHAM (MERCATOR) an active partisan and political writer during the civil war, a native of Needham near Oxford where he was born in 1610. Having received a classical education in the chapel of All Soul's a college and at St Mary's Hall, Oxford, he became for a short time an assistant at Merchant Taylors' school, in the city of London, till the commotions of 1640 when he threw up his situation and embracing the popular side of the question, edited a periodical paper against the royal cause, under the title of *Mercurus Britannicus*. This work, together with some employment which he obtained as an attorney in Gray's Inn procured him a substance till after the battle of Naseby when he espoused the cause which he had before written against, and retraced his steps in a paper entitled

Mercurus Pragmaticus in which he setted the presbyterians, and became a warm advocate for the king. The parliament party becoming again predominant, threw Needham into prison for his turgidism, but the same versatility which brought him into danger earned him out of it. He changed sides again and in his *Mercurus Politicus* from 1649 to April 1660 when it was prohibited by the council unred all that he had said and before now arguing strongly in favour of the independents. During this period he was much in vogue with his party as a physician as well as an author and had obtained considerable practice when the death of Cromwell and the restoration of Charles II once more threw him into difficulties. A man whose political opinions are of so pliable a nature however, is rarely at a loss and although Dr Needham for so he was now called thought it advisable at first to leave the country he soon obtained his pardon and returned to London where he died in 1678. Wood speaks of him as combining some ability with considerable humour and convivial qualities.—*Biog. Brit.*

NECKHAM, or NEQUAM (ALEXANDER) a monk of the order St Augustine founded in the twelfth century. Notwithstanding his attachment to the monastic life he travelled frequently into Italy. He became abbot of Cirencester where he died in 1217. He left numerous treatises on divinity philosophy and morality. He also wrote a tract on the ancient mythology *Æsopian fables* and a system of grammar and rhetoric. Of his poems that *De Laude Sapientiae Divinae* is the most esteemed.—*Watson's Hist. of Poetry*. *Tanner*.

NEELF or NEEFS (PIERRE) the elder an eminent artist was born at Antwerp in 1570. He painted the interiors of churches and tapestries with surprising neatness and delicacy. To avoid the monotony attendant upon such a style he introduced a variety of objects and by a good management of the chiaro scuro, he gave a lively and animated effect to what otherwise would have been tame and uninteresting. As he was but an indifferent designer of figures some of his pictures are decorated with those of Velvèt Brueghel the elder Tanners, &c. He died in 1601. His

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son, Peter the younger painted similar subjects, but they are deficient both in neatness and correctness.—*D'Argenville*. *Pittington*.

NEER (ARNOLD VANDE) an eminent artist, was born at Amsterdam in 1618. He excelled in painting views in Holland, cottages or fishermen's huts, and in his beautiful delineation of the effect of moonlight. He was a perfect master of the chiaro scuro. His sunsets are excellent, nor was he less successful in painting water pieces, in which he is only surpassed by Cuyp. He died in 1683.—His son Euston HENDRICK VANDE Neer was born in 1645, and was an historical and portrait painter. His pictures of conversations and gallant subjects are most admired; they are well coloured, and highly finished. He was employed for some time by the elector palatine at Dusseldorf where he died in 1703.—*D'Argenville*. *Pittington* by Fuseli.

NELSON (HORATIO) a celebrated naval officer who was born September 29 1758, at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, of which parish his father was rector. At the age of twelve when a war with Spain was apprehended, on account of the dispute about the Falkland islands he entered as a midshipman on board the *Raisonnable* commanded by his uncle captain Suckling. He afterwards went to the West Indies in a merchant vessel, and in 1773 he accompanied commodore Phipps in the expedition towards the north pole. In 1777 he was made a lieutenant and in 1779 raised to the rank of post-captain and appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrook*, when our West Indian settlements were threatened by the French under D Estang. He distinguished himself in an attack on fort Juan in the gulf of Mexico and on other occasions and he remained on the American station till the conclusion of peace. He afterwards commanded the *Boreas* frigate and was employed to protect the trade of the Leeward islands, and while on that service he married Mrs Nesbit the widow of a physician. On the commencement of the war with the French republic he was made commander of the *Agamemnon* of sixty four guns, with which he joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, and assisted at the taking of Toulon and at the siege of Bastia, when he superintended the landing of the troops. He was subsequently attacked by five French ships of war and afterwards was at the siege of Calvi, in which service he lost an eye. He next removed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Captain* and not long after having hoisted a commodore's pendant, he was employed at the blockade of Leghorn and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. Sealing to Gibraltar on board the *Minerva* frigate he fell in with two Spanish frigates one of which he captured, and then proceeding to join sir John Jervis, he fell in with the Spanish fleet, by which he was pursued and escaping, he conveyed to the admiral that intelligence which led to the victory off cape St Vincent February 13 1797. On that occasion he commanded the *Captain* on board which he attacked the *Santissima Trinidad* of 136 guns and passing

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to the San Nicholas of 80 guns, and the San Joseph of 112, he obliged both those ships to strike their flags. For his gallantry he was made a knight of the Bath rear-admiral of the blue and appointed to the command of the maine squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. His next service was an attack on the town of Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife in which he was unsuccessful and being severely wounded, his life was saved by his son-in-law captain Neabit, who at great personal hazard conveyed him to a boat. He was obliged to suffer the amputation of his right arm in consequence of which he obtained a pension of one thousand pounds and in the memorial which he presented to his Majesty on the occasion he stated that he had been present in more than one hundred engagements. In April 1796 he hoisted his flag on board the Vanguard and rejoined lord St Vincent (admiral Jervis,) who sent him to the Mediterranean to watch the progress of the armament at Toulon. Notwithstanding his vigilance the French fleet escaped which conveyed Buona parte to Egypt. Thither Nelson followed and after various disappointments he discovered the enemy's vessels moored in the bay of Aboukir. Notwithstanding the disadvantages which their situation presented he boldly attacked them and by a well executed manœuvre obliged them to come to action and obtained a most complete victory all the French ships but two being taken or destroyed. This achievement was rewarded with the title of baron Nelson of the Nile and a pension of two thousand pounds besides the honours conferred on him by the Grand Seignor. His next service was the restoration of the king of Naples, which was accompanied with circumstances of cruelty by no means creditable to his character and which may be attributed to the pernicious influence of lady Hamilton the wife of the English ambassador who most improperly entered into the feelings of the restored family. His attachment for that lady with whom he lived publicly after the death of her husband occasioned his separation from lady Nelson on his return to England. In 1801 he was employed on an expedition to Copenhagen under sir Hyde Parker in which he displayed his accustomed gallantry and effected the destruction of the Danish ships and batteries. On his return home he was created a viscount, and his honours were made hereditary in his family even in the female line. When hostilities recommenced after the peace of Amiens lord Nelson was appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean and for nearly two years he was engaged in the blockade of Toulon. In spite of his vigilance the French fleet got out of port March 30 1805 and being joined by a Spanish squadron from Cadiz, sailed to the West Indies. The English admiral hastily pursued them and they returned to Europe and took shelter at Cadiz while lord Nelson came home. After a few weeks he again set sail for the coasts of Spain. On the 19th of October the French commanded by Villeneuve and the Spaniards

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by Gravina ventured again from Cadiz, and on the 21st they came up with the English squadron off cape Trafalgar. An engagement took place in which a most glorious victory was obtained, at the expense of the life of the English commander who was wounded in the back by a musket ball and shortly after expired. His remains were brought to England and after lying in state at Greenwich he was magnificently interred in St Paul's cathedral where a monument has been erected to his memory. Having left no issue by his wife an earldom was bestowed on his brother and a sum of money voted by parliament for the purchase of an estate which is to descend with the title to his collateral relatives. The life of this distinguished naval commander has been written by Mr M Arthur Dr J Stanier Clarke and Dr Southey.—*Navy Chronicle*

NELSON (Robert) an English gentleman of good private fortune which he employed in works of benevolence and charity and from this circumstance as well as from the devotional works of which he was the author is now generally distinguished from others of the same name by the epithet of The Pious. He was the son of a London merchant engaged in the Levant trade and was born in the English metropolis June 29 1656. His friends placed him for education on the foundation of St Paul's school and he subsequently became a fellow-commoner of Trinity college Cambridge. Having gone through the customary course of study he then proceeded to make a continental tour in company with his friend Edmund Halley. While in Italy he was introduced to lady Thosopha Lucy daughter to the earl of Berkley and widow of sir Kingesill Lucy bart. With this lady he formed a friendship which on his return to England in 1682 terminated in marriage. It was not till some time subsequent to the formation of this connexion that Mr Nelson discovered the religious principles of his wife not to be in accordance with his own she having been for some time a convert to the Romish church. Strongly attached however as he himself was to the principles of the reformed faith that difference of opinion did not form, as is too frequently the case any bar to their conjugal happiness although the lady actually wrote against the doctrine to which her husband was so sincerely attached. Protestant as he was the notions of hereditary right had so strong an influence upon his mind, that on the accession of William he remained a non-juror associating and communicating principally with the recusant clergy. These opinions did not, however interrupt his intimacy with archbishop Tillotson whom he assisted in every work which had the good of mankind for its object till the death of the worthy prelate who expired in his arms in 1694, dissolved their friendship. In 1709 the arguments of some of his clerical friends had produced such a degree of conviction upon his mind that he became a member of the Established church and continued in that communion till his death which took place at Ken-

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September 16th 1745. There are few writers on devotional subjects whose works have been so popular as his Nelson's. His treatise entitled "A Companion to the Festival and Fast" especially has gone through a great number of editions. Among his other works, are, "The Whole duty of a Christian,"

The Duty of frequenting the Christmas Sacrifice
See "An Address on the Means of doing Good" "A Letter on the Trinity"

The Practice of True Devotion 1590
Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture" 4to
A Letter on Church Government a life of his old tutor Bishop Bell &c.—*Bigl. Brit.*

NEMESIUS a learned heathen of Phenicia, converted to Christianity about the close of the fourth century. He became afterwards bishop of Isessa in his native country. A work of his On the Nature of Man in which he advocates the opinion of the existence of the soul in a state previous to its junction with the body is yet extant in an edition printed in 8vo in 1671, at the Clarendon press.—*Am. Diet Hist.*

ENNUS an ancient British historian abbot of Bangor is generally said to have flourished about the year 620 and to have taken refuge at Chester at the time of the massacre of the monks of that monastery. Bishop Nicolson however contends, that from his own book it is evident that he did not exist before the ninth century. He composed several works, of which catalogues are given by Bale and Pita, but the only one remaining is his Historia Britonum or Elogium Britannum which is published in Gale's Hist. Brit. Script. Oxon 1691.—*Am. Diet Hist. Lit.*

NEPPOS (CORNELIUS) an historian who flourished under the two first Caesars and was especially favoured by Augustus. He is said to have been born at or near Verona in Cisalpine Gaul and wrote the lives of several of the most illustrious heroes of Greece and Rome. This work formerly published under the name of Cornelius I robust is a standard book and from the simplicity as well as the elegance and purity of its language is commonly used as an introductory one in most of our principal seminaries. Nepos is said to have enjoyed the personal friendship of Cleopatra and Pompey Atticus, the life of the latter of whom is among his writings. The time of his death is uncertain. There are several editions of his works, the best of which is that printed at the Clarendon press in 1803.—*Bigl. Class.*

NERI (ANTONIO) one of the earliest chemists who wrote on the art of glass-making. He was born at Florence towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Though he adopted the ecclesiastical profession he constantly refused to accept of any benefice that he might be at leisure to study what have been termed the occult sciences. He visited several parts of Europe and resided for a long time at Antwerp but the period of his death is not exactly known. His treatise entitled Arte Vetraria distinta in libri sette which has been often

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printed and translated into various languages, is still deserving of perusal notwithstanding the great improvements in the art which have taken place in modern times.—*Bigl. Univ.*

NERI (St PHILIP de) founder of the congregation of the priests of the Oratory in Italy was born July 23, 1515 of a noble family in Florence. He was distinguished very early by his great devotion and was ordained priest at the age of twenty six from which time until his death not a day passed without his celebrating mass or communing. In 1550 he founded a fraternity for the relief of strangers pilgrims and destitute sick persons which led the way to the celebrated institution of the Oratory which was formally organized by him in 1568, and approved by pope Gregory XIII in 1574. The members of this society which differs from the congregation of the Oratory founded by cardinal Berulle in France, take no vows their general is changed every three years and their officer is to deliver such instructions every day in their church as are suited to all capacities. Each institution has produced some celebrated men one of the first of whom was cardinal Borromeus. Neri died at Rome in 1593 and was canonized by pope Gregory XV in 1622.—*Moreschi Novar. Diet Hist.*

NERI (POMERIO) a native of Florence and professor of law at Pisa in the eighteenth century. He was the author of Observations on the Tuscan Nobility a treatise on commerce and another on the imposts of Milan. He founded a botanical institution at Florence where he died in 1776.—*Moreschi Novar. Diet Hist.*

NERLI (PAULIN de) an Italian historian born in 1485 was a senator of Florence. He is supposed to have been the same who was governor of Modena for the church in 1526 and who was excluded from Florence when attempting to return thither with Guicciardini. He died in 1556. He was the author of a work entitled I Commentari de Fatti ci vili occorsi nelle città di Firenze dal 1215 fino al 1437 which was published at Florence in 1728. Giannotti in a letter to Varchi complains of Nerli's misrepresentations and partly a natural consequence of the part which, as a person in authority he took in the transactions of his day.—*Am. Diet Hist. Tintoretto*

NESBIT (ALEXANDER) a Scottish lawyer and antiquary son of the lord president of that name. He was born in 1672 at Edinburgh but though educated by his father for the bar practised very little in his profession dedicating his time almost exclusively to the study of the antiquities of his native country. Of these he wrote an able "Vindication" still preserved in the advocate's library at Edinburgh though never printed. His other works are

An Essay on the Use of Armories a valuable treatise On Heraldry in two folio volumes and an Heraldical Essay on a collection of Figures of Coat-Of-Arms "His death took place in 1725 at Darthon the family seat.—*Am. Diet Hist. Bigl. Reg.*

NESTOR or NFTOI IS NESTOROVA a

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Rusman historian, was born at Biepler in 1066. He was a monk of Petcherki at Kief and is supposed to have died about 1115. He is chiefly known by a chronicle in which he gives a geographical description of Russia, and an account of the Slavean nations, and lastly a chronological series of the Russian annals from 859 to 1113. This work remained in obscurity until Peter the Great ordered a transcript to be made of a copy of it, found in the library of Kongsberg. It is esteemed as the earliest monument of Russian history and has been continued to 1803.—*Coke's Travels in Russia.* *Aust. Diet. Hist.*

NESTORIUS a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born at Germanica, a city of Syria in the fifth century. He was educated at Antioch, and on receiving the order of priesthood he acquired so much celebrity by his sanctity and eloquence that the emperor Theodosius appointed him to the see of Constantinople. He immediately began to distinguish himself by his zeal for the extirpation of heretics, and not above five days after his consecration he attempted to demolish the church of the Arians who thereby rendered desperate set fire to themselves and the conflagration reaching other buildings in the vicinity much confusion was created and Nestorius was ever afterwards stigmatised as an incendiary. He next assailed the Novatians, but was interrupted by the emperor on which he proceeded to persecute the various congregations within his reach who persisted in celebrating the feast of Easter on the fourteenth day of the moon and for this unimportant deviation several persons were murdered by his agents at Miletum and Sardis. At length the time arrived when he was to suffer from an intolerance equal to his own for holding the opinion that the Virgin Mary cannot with propriety be denominated the mother of God. The extraordinary devotion of the people for the virgin the latent causes of which are curiously set forward by Bayle greatly inflamed them against their bishop which dissatisfaction was much increased by the haughty and turbulent Cyril who was jealous of the influence of a prelate of a disposition so resembling his own. Each party assembled councils and declared the other side heretical, until at length the third general council in the annals of the church assembled at Ephesus in 431 and under the influence of Cyril deprived Nestorius of his see and banished him to Tarsus without even allowing him to explain his doctrines which simply intended to assert that the virgin was not the mother of the divine nature of Christ. In the first instance the deposed prelate was allowed to return to a monastery but the inveteracy of religious hate procured his further banishment to Osma, in the deserts between Egypt and Lybia and he was subsequently dragged and driven from place to place until his death, the exact time of which event is unknown. Little compassion is due to Nestorius who, if victorious, would probably have treated Cyril and his adherents with equal rigour. His sect

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by no means died with him, in the twelfth century the Nestorians abounded in China, and extended their opinions beyond mount Emei into Tartary and to the north of China. On this account, the court of Rome exercised all its policy to court them over to her dominion and succeeded so far as to produce a schism, but the mass body whose pontiff resides at Mosul, have resisted every overture of the kind, and remain separate to this day.—*Cave Moskva.*

NETSCHER (GASPAR) an eminent painter was born at Prague in 1639. Being left destitute by his father who was a sculptor he was taken under the protection of a physician at Arnhem who perceiving his native taste for the arts placed him under Gerard Terburg, and in a few years his pieces were deemed nearly equal to those of his instructor. The pictures of Netscher usually represent domestic subjects and conversations which he treated with a lustre and delicacy that we wish the productions of Francis Miers. He also excelled in portraits of a small size in the production of which he was much employed. It is said in Walpole's *Anecdotes* that he visited England upon the invitation of sir William Temple where he painted the portraits of several persons of distinction. He died at the Hague in 1684.—He had two sons, *Tzadoc* and *Constantine*, each of whom excelled in portrait painting.—*Bryan's Diet. of Paint and Eng.*

NETTELBLADT (CHRISTIAN baron de) a learned lawyer born at Stockholm in 1696. He studied in the German universities and obtained the professorship of law in the academy of Gripavald. In 1743 he was nominated assessor in the imperial court of Wetzlar which office he filled with great reputation till his death in 1776. He published a Swedish library 1723—36 five parts, 4to designed to make known to foreigners the state of science and literature in Sweden, *Memoria Virorum in Suecia eruditissimorum redi- viva*, 1728 31 4 parts, 8vo, *Thesaurus Ro- mano Scicci* 1729 4to, besides other works.—*Bieg. Univ.*

NETTELBLADT (DANIEL) a juridical writer born at Rostock in 1719. He studied in the university there, and afterwards at Marburg and Halle under Christian Wolff. Having taken his degrees in 1746 he was made professor of the law of nature at Halle whither his lectures attracted pupils from all parts of Germany. He was nominated a member of the privy council in 1765 and ten years after director of the university. He died September 4, 1791 leaving the character of having been one of the most profound jurists which Germany ever produced. Among his numerous and valuable works may be specified

Systema elementare universae Jurisperudentiae naturae, 8vo, and *Instia Historia literariae iurisdictio universalis*, 8vo.—*HENRY NETTELBLADT* his brother who was a counsellor published some historical treatises relating to the duchy of Mecklenburg, &c. He died in 1761.—*Idem.*

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NEWMONTON (Trotter) a physician and philosophical writer, was born at Derrybrough in Scotland, in 1682. Having taken his degree of M.D. at Utrecht, he settled at Halle, in his native country, where he practised for many years with great success. Dr Nottesteed instructed the celebrated Snellius in the principles of mathematics; and in 1709 published a pamphlet, entitled "Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness, in a Letter to a Clergyman" 8vo, reprinted in 1736 and 1751. The design of this production is to show, that happiness is the end of all our actions, and virtue the only means of attaining it. He died January 9, 1742. His other works are "Disputatio de Inflammatione" and "An Account of the Method of Inoculating for the Small Pox." —Watson's Hist. of Edinburgh.

NEUMANN (CASPAR) an eminent German chemist of the eighteenth century. He was at first an apothecary at Berlin where his skill in pharmacy and chemistry attracted the notice of Frederick III elector of Brandenburg and king of Prussia, who supplied him with the means of pursuing his studies at the university of Halle. He afterwards travelled for improvement in England France and Italy, and on his return to Berlin he was nominated professor of chemistry at the Royal college. He took the degree of M.D. at Halle in 1727, and was honoured by the king with the title of subc counsellor. He died in 1757. Neumann contributed to the progress of science by his writings which comprise some important facts and observations and are still valuable though more recent discoveries have overturned the theories which prevailed in his time. His chemical works were translated into English and published in 1759 4to and in 1773 3 vols 8vo.—Ross's Cyclop.

NEVE (TIMOTHEUS) an English divine was born at Stanton Lacy in Shropshire in 1694 and was educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He was scholmaster of Spalding and minor canon of Peterborough and he afterwards became prebendary of Lincoln archdeacon of Huntington and rector of Alwalton in Huntingtonshire where he died in 1757. He was the author of "An Essay on the Invention of Printing" which he communicated to the Gentleman's society at Spalding of which he was a joint founder.—His son, Dr. NEVE was born at Spalding, in 1734, and studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford of which he was elected fellow. He took his degree of DD. in 1751 and was elected Master of Divinity and was installed prebendary of Worcester. He died at Oxford in 1793. His works consist chiefly of sermons, but he also published "Annotations on Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole." —Nichols's Lit. Ann.

NEVILLE (ALEXANDER) an English poet and writer was son of Richard Neville esq. of the county of Nottingham. He was born in Kent in 1694, and educated at Cambridge where he took his degree of M.A. and became Secretary to the archbishops Parker and Grafton.

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He wrote a narrative in Latin of Kett's rebellion, under the title of "Ketum, sive de Pinibus Nottinghamensium Ketum dux;" to which he added an account of Norwich. He also published the Cambridge version on the death of sir Philip Sidney and paraphrased the "Edges" of Seneca, in the collection translated by Stanley New, Heywood etc. which volume is highly spoken of by Warton. He died in 1614.—His brother THOMAS NEVILLE, was dean of Canterbury and an eminent benefactor to Trinity college Cambridge. He died in 1615.—Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

NEVILLE (HAWRY) a republican writer the second son of sir Henry Neville of Billingbear, in Berkshire was born in 1630 and educated at Merton college Oxford. At the commencement of the civil war he travelled to the continent, but returned in 1645 and became an active advocate of republican principles. In 1651 he was elected one of the council of state but retired when he fully understood the ambitious views of Cromwell, and associated himself with Harrington, and other votaries of a commonwealth. On the Restoration he was taken into custody but soon released and from that time he lived privately until his death at Warfield in Berkshire in 1694. His principal publication was, "Plato Redivivus or a Dialogue concerning Government" 1681 which was reprinted by Mr Hollis in 1763. His other works are "The Parliament of Love," "The Isle of Pines" and poems, to be found in various collections. He also edited the works of Machiavelli.—Nichols's Poets. Biggs Brit. Athene Oxon.

NEWBURGH (WILLIAM of) or Gulielmus Newbigensis a monk of the abbey of Newburgh was born at Bridlington in York shire in 1136. He is called by many Parvus or Little but whether this be a surname or nickname is doubtful. He wrote a chronicle, published at Paris with Picard's notes, 1610 8vo then by Gale and lastly by Hearne 3 vols. 8vo 1719. It is written in a good style but with the crudity of his time and profusion. He attacks Geoffrey of Monmouth with great asperity but this is attributed to his disappointment at not succeeding him in the bishopric of St Asaph.—Tanner's Notitia.

NEWCOMB, MA (THOMAS) a clergyman of Hertfordshire was born in 1675 and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was chaplain to the second duke of Richmond and rector of Stephan in Sussex. He died about 1766. He published several poems congratulatory odes satires, &c. which were published in one vol 8vo 1756. He was also the author of poetical versions of "The Death of Abel," "Hervey's Meditations," and other pieces and of "Novus Epigrammatum dictorum, or States Epigrams and Mimic Odes."—Vizetelly's Poets.

NEWCOME (WILLIAM) archbishop of Armagh, a prelate of great learning and exemplary manners. He was a native of Burton le-Clay Bedfordshire where he was born in

1733. His father being the incumbent of the parsonage of Abingdon, placed his son at the grammar-school in that town, and afterwards procured him a scholarship at Pembroke college in the university of Oxford. From the society he removed on a fellowship to Hertford college, of which he became tutor, and reckoned among his pupils the late hon. Charles James Fox. In 1763 having graduated as doctor of divinity, he went to Ireland, in the capacity of chaplain to the lord-lieutenant, the earl of Hertford, and under the patronage of that nobleman became successively bishop of Dromore Omagh and Waterford, over which latter diocese he presided upwards of sixteen years. In 1793 earl Fitzwilliam, the then viceroy translated him to the primacy Archbishop Newcomen was the author of a great variety of theological works, the principal of which are "A Revision of the English Translation of the New Testament," 8vo 2 vols.; "An Attempt towards an improved Version of the Book of Ezekiel" a similar attempt with respect to the twelve minor prophets; "On the Harmony of the Gospels" An Historical View of the English Translations of the Bible 8vo, "On our Lord's Conduct as a divine Teacher" A Review of the chief Difficulties in the Gospel Account of the Resurrection of our Lord and "On the Duration of our Lord's Ministry" in a letter to Dr Priestley printed in 8vo. His death took place in the capital of that country in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

NEWCOMEN (—) a practical philosopher distinguished for his successful efforts towards the improvement of the steam engine. He was a locksmith at Dartmouth in Devonshire towards the close of the seventeenth century and notwithstanding his humble situation he engaged in scientific researches, and carried on a correspondence with his celebrated countryman Dr Robert Hooke, to whom he communicated his projects and inventions. Newcomen having had his attention excited by the schemes and observations of the Marquis of Worcester the French philosopher Papin and by captain Savery's proposal to employ the power of steam in drawing the mines of Cornwall conceived the idea of producing a vacuum below the piston of a steam-engine after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour which he effected by the injection of cold water to condense the vapour. This an important step towards the construction of the very powerful instrument in question appears to have been owing to the ingenuity of Newcomen who, in conjunction with captain Savery and Switzer took out a patent for the invention. To Watt, of Glasgow and afterwards of Birsingham, the world is indebted for the extraordinary advances towards perfection subsequently made in the construction of the steam-engine.—*Biog. Univ.*

NEWCOMEN (MATTHEW) a nonconformist divine of eminence in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was educated at St John's college Cambridge where he took the degree of MA On the triumph of the pres-

byterian, after the subversion of the authority of Charles I, Mr Newcomen became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and assisted in drawing up the extractives published by that association. But he is chiefly noted as having been one of the authors of the attack on episcopacy entitled "Sinecynna," a word formed in the taste of the age from the initials of the names of the contributors who were Stephen Marshal Edmund Caenbury Thomas Young M Newcomen and William Spurstow. Our author held for some time the living of Dedham in Essex, from which he was ejected in 1662, when he returned to Leyden in Holland, where he died in 1666.—*Calamy Leprius's Univ. Biog.*

NEWCOURT (RICHARD) a civilian of the seventeenth century who practised in the court of arches, and was over the registry-office of the diocese of Canterbury. He is principally known as the author of an ecclesiastical survey entitled "Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense" in two folio volumes, 1708. He survived till 1716, when he died in extreme old age.—*Cough's Tops.*

NEWDIGATE bart. (Sir ROGER) a magnificent patron of learning born at Arbury in Warwickshire the family seat in 1719. His father Sir Richard Newdigate placed him at Westminster school whence he removed to Oxford as a gentleman commoner of University college. The death of his elder brother in 1735 vested in him the family title and estates which induced him, seven years afterwards to offer himself as a candidate to represent the county of Middlesex in the house of Commons. In this attempt he succeeded and sat for it till the end of that parliament. In 1751 the university of Oxford chose him as their representative and as with some few exceptions has been usually the case continued to return him as one of their members during every succeeding parliament till 1780 in which year he retired from public life. The university owes to his munificence an annual prize for the best copy of English verses on subjects connected with the fine arts, in length neither exceeding nor falling short of fifty lines, the composition of an under graduate; for this purpose he bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* There is a treatise on the harmony of the four Gospels from his pen. His death took place in 1780.—*Gent. Mag.*

NEWTON (Sir ISAAC) a celebrated philosopher admitted by the general consent of the learned to have been the greatest master of the exact sciences that ever existed. He was descended of an ancient and honourable family in Lincolnshire and was born at the manor house of Woolsthorpe or Woolsthorpe in the parish of Colsterworth in that county on Christmas-day O S. 1642. His father died previously to his birth, and his mother was married to a clergyman named Smith by whom she had a second family. He was sent for education to a grammar school at Grantham at the age of twelve when the natural bent of his disposition displayed itself in the construction of machinery and in a taste for calcu-

tion, and the art of drawing. On the death of his father-in-law he returned home for the professed purpose of assisting his mother in the management of a farm, in which she had been previously engaged. But the young philosopher who actually went to market with corn and other produce of husbandry left the sale of his goods to his servant, while he shut himself up at an inn to ruminate over the problems of Euclid, the laws of Kepler, or to meditate discoveries of his own which should eclipse the glory of his predecessors. His mother had wisdom enough to release him from the superintendence of business for which he was unqualified, and afford him facilities for the improvement of his talents, by sending him to Trinity college Cambridge where he entered as a student in 1660. Mathematics immediately engaged his attention and he studied with avidity not only the works of Euclid and Kepler but also those of Descartes, Oughtred, Van Schooten and others. But he soon displayed his genius by his original discoveries, one of the earliest of which was that of the various refrangibility of the rays of light, which led to his new theory of light and colour, and to vast improvements of the construction of telescopes. In 1664 he took the degree of BA and the following year he was obliged to remove for a time from Cambridge on account of the plague. This temporary interruption of his studies is singularly connected with one of his most important discoveries for in his country retirement, sitting one day alone in his garden the accidental observation of some apples falling from a tree excited in his mind a train of observations on the cause of so simple a phenomenon which he pursued till he had finally elaborated his grand theory of the laws of gravitation. Referring to the university he was chosen a fellow of his college in 1667 and the next year he was admitted to the degree of MA. In 1669 he was chosen professor of mathematics, on the resignation of Dr Barrow and he then also began to read a course of lectures on optics. In 1672 he became a fellow of the Royal Society to which learned body he communicated an account of his theory of light and colours, afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactiois. In 1675 he explained his invention of infinite series, noticing the improvements he had made in it by his method of fluxions. This was done at the request of Leibnitz, who was engaged in similar speculations, and who appears to have independently arrived at the same conclusions with the English philosopher to whom however the priority of discovery may fairly be assigned. He was engaged in 1680 in making astronomical observations on the comet which then appeared, whence he proceeded to inquire concerning the laws of motion of the planetary planets; and in 1685 he communicated to the Royal Society some propositions on that subject, which afterwards were printed under the title of "Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica," consisting in the third book what has been termed his communication

or rather his system of the world. A second and improved edition of this work was published at Cambridge, under the superintendence of Cotes, the professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. Fontenelle says, that that treatise, in which the author had built a new system of natural philosophy upon the most certain geometry was written with such profound judgment, and yet so concisely that it required some time and skill to understand it properly on which account it did not at first meet with the attention it deserved, but at length when its worth came to be sufficiently known, nothing was heard from all quarters but a general shout of admiration. In 1687 Newton signified himself as the defender of the privileges of the university of Cambridge, when they were attacked by James II, and in 1688 he became a member of the house of commons in the convention parliament. His extraordinary merit was now well known and generally acknowledged, and when under the ministry of Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax the recovery of our money was undertaken, Newton was appointed warden of the mint, in which office he performed very essential services to the nation. About three years after in 1699 he was promoted to be master of the mint, a post which he held to the time of his death. Upon this promotion he constituted William Whiston his deputy in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge and resigned the chair to him in 1703, on becoming president of the Royal Society. In 1704 he published a treatise on the refractions, inflections and colours of light which passed through many editions and was translated into a variety of languages. In the following year queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood and in 1707 appeared his Arithmetica Universalis. Soon after the accession of George I he was applied to by parliament to decide on the merit of a scheme for the discovery of the longitude at sea, proposed by Dutton and Whiston with a view to the reward offered by government, when he delivered an opinion favourable to the projectors. In 1715 Leibnitz, who seems to have been jealous of the fame of Newton proposed to him for solution the famous problem of the Trajectories, as the most difficult task which he could devise, but such was the transcendent genius of our countryman, that this puzzling question served as the mere amusement of his leisure and he solved it the same evening he received it, though he had been fatigued that day with business at the mint. Newton became a great favorite with the princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort of George II, at whose request he drew up an abstract of a treatise on ancient chronology a copy of which in manuscript being taken to France by the abbe Conti, it was there translated, and published with annotations, in opposition to the views of the author who at length however had the work before the public in a legitimate form. His habitual temperance, and the constitutional equanimity with which he was endowed, con-

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tributed to the preservation of his health, and the enjoyment of his faculties to extreme old age; but he was at last attacked by a calculus disease, from which he suffered great pain and which occasioned his death March 30, 1726 in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster, and on the 28th of March his interment took place in Westminster abbey where the pall was supported by the lord chancellor the duke of Montrose and Roxburgh and the earls of Pembroke Suffolk and Macclesfield. A monument, with a Latin commemorative inscription, was erected in the abbey, and his statue by Roubiliac has been placed in the college of which he was a member at Cambridge. He left an estate of £2,000, which as he made no will became the property of his legal heirs the descendants of his sister Mrs. Conduit, having himself led a life of celibacy. The character of this great man has been thus drawn by Home.—In Newton this island may boast of having produced the greatest and rarest genius that ever arose for the ornament and instruction of the species in philosophical astronomical and mathematical knowledge cautious in admitting no principles but such as were founded on experiment; but resolute to adopt every such principle however new or unusual from modesty ignorant of his superiority above the rest of mankind and thence less careful to accommodate his reasonings to common apprehensions more anxious to merit than to acquire fame. He was from these causes long unknown to the world but his reputation at last broke out with a lustre which scarce any writer before his time ever attained. While Newton seemed to draw off the veil from the mysteries of nature he showed at the same time the imperfections of the mechanical philosophy and thereby restored her ultimate secrets from that obscurity in which they had before lain, and in which without his assistance they would probably ever have remained. Sir Isaac Newton left a vast mass of unpublished manuscripts, which after his death were examined by a committee of the Royal Society but none were thought worth printing except his "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse" which appeared in 1733, &c. "It is astonishing," says Dr. Charles Hutton, "what care and industry Newton employed about the papers relating to chronology church history &c., so on examining them it appears that many are copies over and over again often with little or no variation, the whole number being upwards of four thousand sheets in folio, or eight reams of foolscap paper besides the bound books, of which the number of sheets is not mentioned. The best edition of Newton's "Principia," is that of Father Le Sueur and Jacques 4 vols. 8vo, 1739, his "Optical Mathematics, Philosophical or Philalethes," were published by Castilian, Liss. 1744, 3 vols. 8vo; and his "Arithmetica Universalis," with a commentary by the same editor, Amsterdam, 1761, 2 vols. 8vo. All his

works were published by Dr. S. Hartung, Amst. 1779, 5 vols. 8vo, and an English translation of the Principia, is extant by Martin—Martin's *Bug Phizel*. *Hutton's Math. Diet.*

NEWTON (John) an English mathematician, of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Owbridge in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Oxford where he commenced a commoner of Edmund Hall in 1637. He took the degree of B.A. in 1641 and that of M.A. the following year. Having adopted the Socinianistic profession, he was created DD. immediately after the Restoration, when he was also made one of the royal chaplains, and promoted to the rectory of Rose in Herefordshire. He died December 25th 1678, aged fifty-six. Among his principal works, are "Astrologia Britannica" &c., Tables of Declination Ascension &c. for Calculations, "Trigonometria Britannica" folio, "Chilades centum Logarithmorum" Geometrical Trigonometry, Mathematical Elements

A perpetual Diary A Treatise on Gauging An Introduction to Astronomy and An Introduction to Geography These publications manifest industrious application to study and no common degree of skill in the science of mathematics.—Martin's *Bug Phizel*.

NEWTON (John) an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, born in London in 1725. He did not enjoy the advantages of a regular education having in the early part of his life been taken to sea by his father who was master of a merchant ship. Becoming commander of a vessel employed in the slave trade he made several voyages to the coast of Africa for the purpose of carrying on that disgusting traffic and in the mean time contracted habits of dissipation and vice which the brutalizing scenes he witnessed tended to originate and confirm. At length he grew serious and fond of study and having relinquished the occupation of a mariner he in 1755 obtained the office of tide surveyor of the port of Liverpool. There he remained several years, and during the latter part of that period he became a preacher and made some abortive attempts to gain a settlement as pastor to a dissenting congregation. In 1764 he was ordained a clergyman of the church of England, by the bishop of Lincoln and immediately after, through the intervention of Lord Dartmouth, he was appointed curate of Olney in Buckinghamshire. During a residence of fifteen years at that place he formed an intimate friendship with the poet Cowper whom he originated a volume of hymns for public worship their joint composition. In 1779 Mr. Newton removed to London on being promoted to the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, which he held till his death in December 1807. He was the author of a "Review of Ecclesiastical History" 1770 8vo; "Messiah, or a Series of Discourses on the Scriptural Passages which form the Occasional of Hosanna" 1786, 2 vols. 8vo; and other works which have been printed together in 6 vols. 8vo and 18 vols. 12mo.—*Young's Mag.*

NEWTON (Thomas) an eminent English

divine and theological writer, born at Llandaff, December 31, 1708. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he obtained the rectory of St. Mary-in-Bow, London, and in 1745 he took the degree of DD. He published an edition of the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, with notes, and a memoir of the author, in 1749; and he afterwards edited, in a similar manner the *Paradise Regained*. But his literary fame depends chiefly on his " Dissertations on the Prophecies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the World," 1750 3 vols. Two several times reprinted. In 1757 Dr. Newton was made a prebendary of Westminster and subsequently precentor of York and in 1761 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Bristol becoming at the same time a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, he resigned his former preferments. He often wrote obtained the deanship of St. Paul's which he held till his death, which happened February 16th 1786. His works were published with an autobiographical memoir, in two volumes, quarto.—*Acta: G. Bug*

NEY (MICHAEL) a French marshal under the government of Buonaparte. He was born at Sarre Louis in 1769 and having entered as a private into a regiment of hussars, he had attained the rank of a subaltern at the beginning of the Revolution. He was soon after made a captain, when he served with distinction at Marstrand, Valenciennes and on other occasions. His address and bravery as a partisan officer attracted the notice of Kleber under whom he served as adjutant-general. He was next made general of a division, in which quality he commanded the French cavalry in 1798 during the inglorious invasion of Switzerland, when, however Ney is said to have behaved with humanity to the unfortunate objects of republican tyranny. The following year he distinguished himself under Massena, and in 1800 he shared in the victories gained by Moreau at Moersch and Hohenlinden. In 1804 he was honoured with the title of marshal, and the following year he gained the victory to which he owed the title of duke of Elchingen. He was next employed against the Prussians and the Russians, when he greatly contributed to the success of the French at Friedland. His talents were then put into requisition in Spain, where he showed skill and courage in his retreat from Portugal before the date of Wellington. In 1812 he accompanied Buonaparte to Russia, and his services at the terrible battle of Borodino, where he commanded the centre of the French army, procured him the title of prince of Moskva. His conduct on this and other occasions has gained him the epithet of "the bravest of the brave." Having afterwards lost the battle of Dresden, in the campaign of Germany, the disqualification of Napoleon induced him to retire to Paris, in a kind of disgrace. He was, however, soon employed in 1814; still he afterwards contributed to receive the emperor to resign his authority and

he was one of the first of the imperial generals who offered submission to the Bourbons. He preserved, therefore, all his titles and possessions, and was created a peer of France. In February 1815 when Buonaparte escaped from the Isle of Elba, Ney was at his estate in the country, and he received orders from the minister of war to repair to his government of Bourgogne. He went to Paris, where he made strong protestations of his loyalty to the king and, it is said, promised to bring him, the disturber of Europe captured as on his way. He then proceeded with some regiments towards Lyons, but instead of attacking the invader he joined his standard, and became one of his most active partisans. He seems to have served his old master with fidelity notwithstanding his conduct has been censured relative to the affairs which preceded the overthrow of Buonaparte at Waterloo. After that event Ney went to Paris and then took refuge in Auvergne where he was arrested on the 6th of July being denounced as one of the authors of the revolution of the preceding 20th of March. Being conveyed to Paris he was tried and convicted of treason before a council of war by whom he was condemned to death December 6 1815. He was consequently shot on the following day near the Luxembourg palace displaying in his last moments the same firmness he had ever exhibited in the field of battle.—*Bug Uau! Bug Neuf des Contretemps.*

NICAISE (CLAUDE) a French abbé eminent as one of the most learned antiquaries of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1623 at Dijon of a good family and taking holy orders obtained a canonry in the holy chapel of his native city. The duties of his office however interfering with the study of ancient monuments to which he was more especially devoted, he resigned it, and went to Rome where he grew into favour with pope Clement XI and continued to maintain a communication with most of the literati of Europe for several years. Among his printed works are a treatise *De Nummo Paethio*; an other *On the Forms of the Sirens*; and a third *On the Schools of Athens and Parnassus*, two pictures by Raphael. He also left behind him, in manuscript, a small dissertation *De veterum Musici*. His death took place in 1702 at Villy in France while he was engaged in deciphering an ancient inscription "Minerva Arpalis," then lately discovered in the vicinity of that village.

NICANDER, an ancient Greek physician, grammarian and poet, flourished in the time of Attalus Galatensis, king of Pergamus; and was a native of Colophon. He is also said to have been a priest of the Chilian Apollo. His works were numerous, but only two have reached our time, the one entitled "Therion," a poetical description of the wounds made by venomous animals, with their cures, the other "Aesculapius," a treatise of poisons and antidotes. He also wrote "An Account of the Affairs of the Aborigines, (whence he has been called the Aborigine,) the Beothuci; and

the *Geological Geognosie*, *Metamorphose*, and several treatises in medicine. The best editions of his works are those of Aldus 1567; *Bonfoli*, 1744; and *Schmid* 1792.—*Vetus de Post. Graec.*

NICCOLE, or **NICCOLLS** (RICHARD) an English poet of some note in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was the editor of the most complete edition of the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, Lond. 1610 4to, towards which he contributed "A Winter Nigh's Vision, together with "England's Ease, &c." He seems to have availed himself of the attraction arising from the adoption of popular topics for the exercise of his poetical talents, as he published in 1616 a poem, entitled *Sir Thomas Overbury's Vision with the Ghosants of Weston Mrs. Turner the late Lieutenant of the Tower and Franklin* 4to, ornamented with curious wood cuts. That very rare poem is omitted by Wood in his enumeration of the works of Niccols who was the author of several other poems—*Wood's Athene Oxon.*

NICEPHORUS CALLISTUS XANTHO PULUS, an ecclesiastical historian, was born at Constantinople in the fourteenth century. He wrote a History of the Church which he addressed to the emperor Andronicus Palaeologus the elder and divided into twenty three books from the birth of Christ to the death of the emperor Leo the philosopher in 911. Nicephorus has been called the Ecclesiastical Thucydides and the "Theological Pliny" both for the elegance and the credibility of his work. Besides this he was the author of

A Catalogue of the Constantinopolitan Emperors, and A Catalogue of the Constantinopole Patriarchs and an Abridgement of the Scenaria, all in Greek names—*Modern Hist. Eccl. Fabrioli Bibl. Graec. Corv's Hist. Lit. Dapn.*

NICEPHORUS GREGORIAS one of the Byzantine historians, flourished in the fourteenth century, and was a favourite of Andronicus Palaeologus the elder, who made him librarian of the Constantinopolitan church and sent him on an embassy to the prince of Serica. In the disputes with Berlaeus and Palaeologus he defended the part of the former with so much vigour that he was cast into prison, whence he was liberated by John Palaeologus. He wrote eleven books of the Byzantine history, from 1204 to 1341 but in a barbarous style, and very inaccurately. Gregory also wrote the life of his uncle John metropolitan of Hieraclea, and composed scholia on *Syntaxis*, *De Isonomia*, besides other pieces still in manuscript.—*Vest. Hist. Grec. Mover.*

NICERON (JOHN FRAUEN) a French ecclesiastic of the order of Friars Minims, distinguished for his writings on optics. He was a native of Paris, and an intimate acquaintance of the celebrated Descartes. His works are, "L'Interprétation des Clésines, ou Régies pour l'examen et empêcher faussement toutes sortes des Clésines simples, &c.;" "Tractat. de la Conic. sine arithmeticis, &c."

trise, comprenant, et dioptrice;" and "Le Perspective Curieux." Niceron died in 1666, aged thirty-three.—*Biog. Univ.*

NICÉMON (JOHN PARAN) a Benedictine prior eminent as a literary historian. He was born at Paris in 1600, and having entered into the clerical order of the Benedictines, he became a teacher of rhetoric and classical literature at the college of Loches in Touraine. He afterwards removed to Montargis, and at length became professor of the belles lettres at Paris where he died in 1736. Father Nicémon published *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Hommes illustres dans la République des Lettres, avec un Catalogue raisonné de leurs Ouvrages*, 40 vols. 12mo, the last two of which were printed after his death. Much valuable information is contained in this work, which however is defective in point of arrangement and the taste and judgment of the author are not always to be commended in his selection of subjects.—*Id.*

NICETAS or **NICETIUS** (St.) a bishop of Heraclea in the eleventh century canonised by the Romish church after his death. He wrote the life of Gregory Nazianzen, and some annotations on the Scriptures, and is said by Fornel to be the real author of the hymn *To Deus Laudamus* erroneously attributed to St Ambrose.—There were also two hieromonks of that name **DAVID** a Paphlagonian by birth who wrote the life of St Ignatius in Greek translated into Latin by Rudier in 1604. He flourished in the ninth century. The other who lived in the thirteenth was surnamed **ACHONIATES** and was a native of Colossa a town in Phrygia. When the Franks in 1204 stormed Constantinople where he held a situation in the service of the Greek emperor he fled to Nesa in Bithynia. His annals which embrace a period of time from the early part of the twelfth to the commencement of the thirteenth century appeared at Paris 1647. His death took place in 1206.—*Moreri.*

NICHOLS, MD, FRS. (FRANK) body physician to king George I. He was a native of London born in 1699 and educated at the foundation of Westminster grammar-school whence he went off in due course to Christ-church Oxford, and there graduated in medicine in 1729 having previously filled the stations of anatomical reader to the university. Returning to the metropolis, he commenced there the practice of physic and rose to considerable eminence in his profession. He was elected by the college of physicians Gulstonian reader, and appointed to deliver the surgical lectures in that society in 1736, in which discourse he was accused of favouring too much the doctrine of materialism. Dr Nichols married the daughter of Dr Maud in 1743, and succeeded sir Hans Sloane ten years afterwards as physician to the king, of whose last illness and death he published an account, to be found in the transactions of the Royal Society. His works are, "De Antro Medicis;" "De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis, &c.;" and a tract against midwives. His death

took place in 1772, at Spain.—*Lif* by Dr. Lawrence.

NICHOLLS (Josy) fellow of the Antislavery society of London, Edinburgh and Perth, and for nearly half a century editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. He was born at Idington, February 5, 1744, and having received a liberal education, he became at an early age an apprentice to Bowyer, the learned printer. He was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in the metropolis, and long conducted it with high reputation. In 1778 he became conductor with Mr David Henry in the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine and on the decease of that gentleman, the duties of editor devolved on Mr Nichols, who, besides his regular contribution as conductor of that useful miscellany, inserted in almost every number some of the productions of his pen, relating chiefly to British topography and antiquities. He was admitted into the common council of the city of London in 1784 to which he belonged till 1801, and in 1806 was chosen master of the Stationers' company. In 1808 his printing-office was destroyed by fire when a great number of valuable works perished in the flames. Among his numerous literary publications may be mentioned, *Anecdotes, Literary and Biographical of William Bowyer* 1778, 8vo which formed the basis of his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* 9 vols. 8vo, "Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century" 3 vols. 8vo, supplementary to the preceding work, and *The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*, folio. Mr Nichols died Nov 26. 1820.—*Autobiog. Mem.* in *Lit. Ann.*

NICHOLS, DD (WILLIAM) born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1644, was a divine of great learning and piety, and distinguished as an able polemic. From Magdalen hall Oxford, of which he had become a member after going through St Paul's school, he removed to Wadham college. This society he also quitted on obtaining a fellowship at Merton college in 1664. Nine years afterwards he graduated as doctor in divinity, and was presented to the living of Seaford Sussex, in the neighbourhood of Chichester. His principal works consist of a "Defense of the Church of England," written originally in Latin but afterwards printed in English also. Of this tract there are two editions, one in 1680, 1707 the other published subsequently in 8vo. "On the English Liturgy" in folio and 8vo. "The Religion of a Prince;" "A Conference with a Turk," 8vo, 2 vols. "On the Thirty-nine Articles;" "A Paraphrase on the Book of Common Prayer" and an essay, "On the Contingencies of the World." His death took place Jan 1711.—*Chichester's Big Dict.*

NICHOLSON (William) an indistinct and confused writer on mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. He was born in London in 1785, and went to India when young in the mercantile service. In 1776 he

became an agent on the continent for Mr Wedgwood, the manufacturer of Staffordshire-ware, and he afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. An academical establishment which he had formed proved unsuccessful, and he became a bankrupt. He took out patents for various inventions, and published a "Journal of Natural Philosophy Chemistry and the Arts," which was continued for several years but soon failed to attract all his speculations, which proved of little enrichment to the projector. He was at one time employed as engineer to the Portsea Water-works company which situation he lost, and died in poverty in 1815. His works are principally compilations but being executed with judgment, they are mostly of them extremely useful. The most important are *An Introduction to Natural Philosophy* 1782 2 vols. 8vo *The First Principles of Chemistry* 8vo and a *Dictionary of Chemistry* 2 vols. 8vo. With the *Encyclopaedia* published under his name he is understood to have had but little concern [See *Josce JERASIMIAN*]—*Genl Mag*

NICOLAI (CHRISTOPHER FREDRICK) a learned and ingenious German writer. He was born in 1733, at Berlin where his father was an eminent bookseller, and after having been educated in the schools of Berlin and Halle he was sent to Frankfort on the Oder to acquire a knowledge of the details of business. In 1752 he returned home and assisted his father in his trade but at the same time he devoted much of his attention to literature. He became acquainted with Lessing and Mendelssohn with whom he engaged in conducting a periodical journal called the *Library of the Belles Lettres* continued from 1757 to 1760 and forming 24 vols. 8vo. With Abbt and others, he afterwards published *Letters on Modern Literature* 24 vols. 8vo and this was succeeded by the *General German Library*, which he edited from 1765 to 1792 in 107 vols. After an interruption of some years, this undertaking was resumed under the title of the *New General German Library* 1800—1805. Nicolai died January 8 1811. Besides his poetical productions, he published *The Life and Opinions of Sabadius Nathan her* a novel which has been translated into English, *An Account of a Tour in Germany and Switzerland* in 1781, "Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederick II," and several other works.—*Big Univ. Big Novels. Contemp.*

NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS, a philosopher and historian, was a native of Damascus, and flourished in the time of Augustus. Herod the Great chose him for his preceptor in philosophy and took him with him to Rome, where he introduced him to Augustus, who also honoured him with his friendship. At the request of Herod, Nicolaus wrote a "Universal History," which is often quoted by Suidas, Josephus and others, but of which only a few fragments are preserved. He also wrote "A Dissertation on the Monarchs of various Nations," "Monarchs of Augustus,"

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and his own life, of which some fragments are preserved by Voltaire; and a complete edition was published in 1686, by Grotius, under the title of "Moralium Documentorum Historiarum ex-
cerptae et fragmenta quae superantur. —Fasci-
llat. Grati. Moxvi.

NICOLE (Pierre) a celebrated French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1682. He was instructed in mathematics by Montmort, and early secured the respect of the scientific world, by detecting the fallacy of a pretended quadrature of the circle which a M. Maths had so confidently believed he had discovered, that he deposited three thousand livres in the hands of a public notary at Lyons to be paid over to any person who, in the judgment of the Academy of Sciences, should demonstrate his solution to be erroneous. This deposit was paid over to M. Nicole who gave it to the hospital at Lyons. In 1707 the academy nominated him assistant mechanician, and in 1724, permanenter. He died in 1758. The numerous able papers of this expert mathematician, are inserted in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*.—*Newn. Diet. Hist. Hu-
mane & Math. Diet.*

NICOLE (Pierre) a celebrated French divine in the seventeenth century was born at Chartres in 1635. He received his early education from his father under whom he attained a high proficiency in the learned languages, after which he was sent to the university of Paris, and having graduated M.A. entered upon a course of divinity at the Sorbonne. He also devoted a portion of his time to the instruction of youth placed under the care of Mme de Maintenon, of the Port Royal which led to his becoming an associate of the celebrated Arnauld in his defense of Jansenism. He was selected to take orders, but remained only a tonsured priest, in consequence of the refusal of the bishop of Chartres who disliked his Jansenism, to ordain him. He continued undisturbed at Paris until 1677 when a letter which he wrote to pope Innocent IX in favour of the bishops of St. Omer and Arras, excited a storm which obliged him to quit the kingdom and seek refuge in the Netherlands. He was, however, soon allowed to return and to live privately at Chartres, under another name. At length, in 1683, he was permitted to return to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his life in the composition of numerous new works. During the latter years of his life he entered into two celebrated disputes, concerning meta-
nistic studies and questions, in which he much distinguished himself. He died in 1695, aged seventy-five. The principal works of this able controversialist, are "Moral Essays," 14 vols. 12mo., "Lettres Imaginees et Visionnaires," 3 vols. 12mo., "The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Roman Catholic Church concerning the Eucharist," 3 vols. 12mo. "Les Prejuges Le-
gitimes contre les Calvinistes," "Traité de Plaidy de l'Eglise," "Epicurean Doc-
trines," 1696, 12mo., and a Latin translation of "The Provincial Letters," with notes.—*Newn. Diet. Hist. Moxvi.*

SUDOLSON (William) architect of
Bridgwater.—*Vol. II.*

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CASHEL in Ireland, a proofs of extensive knowledge and deep erudition. He was the son of the rev. Joseph Nicolson, vicar of Headlam, in Cumberland, or Cumbrae, in which county, the subject of this article was born in 1655. In his twenty fourth year he was elected a fellowships of Queen's college, Oxford, when he had taken his bachelor's degree in arts, and entering the church became domestic chaplain to Rambow bishop of Cashel, who in 1681 gave him a stall in his cathedral and in 1688 made him his archdeacon. His literary reputation both as a divine and an antiquary from this period, continued to increase till 1702 when he was further promoted to the bishopric of the same diocese, over which he presided sixteen years, and was then translated to the see of Londonderry. In January 1727 he was made archbishop of Cashel, a dignity which includes that of primate of Munster but never lived to take possession, dying on the 13th of the month following. Besides his correspondence which has lately appeared he was the author of an "English Historical Library" 1696-9. A similar work connected with Scotland and another on Ireland. These tracts were collected in 1776 into one quarto volume. An *Essay on the Border Laws* and "A Description of the Kingdoms of Poland and Denmark." He also wrote the prefaces to Chamberlayne's Polyglot of the Lord's Prayer, and to Wilkins's "Laws of the Anglo-Saxons," and in 1717 especially distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Beogorian controversy. Browne Willis speaks in terms of the greatest respect of his research and character as an antiquary.—*Chalmers's Eng. Diet.*

NICOT (Jean) a native of Niort in France who obtained the office of master of requests at Paris. In 1559, being sent on an embassy to Portugal, he brought home on his return the plant tobacco which thence obtained the appellation of Nicotiana, adopted as a generic name by Linnaeus and other botanists. Nicot died in 1600. He was the author of a French and Latin Dictionary, "Traité de la Meris," &c.—*Diet Bla.*

NIELD (James) celebrated for his benevolence and philanthropy was born at Kesterton in Cheshire May 24 1744. He was in the first instance designed for agriculturist but in his sixteenth year he became apprentice to a goldsmith in London, and when out of his time commenced business in St James's street, where he realized a handsome fortune. Having been much impressed by a visit which he paid, early in life, to the king's Bench prison, and possibly assisted by the example of the benevolent Howard, he explored all the prisons of the country with a view to the mitigation of human wretchedness and the alleviation of the misery of his fellow-creatures under confinement. It was his constant practice in these excursions to visit upon the magistrates in the cities and boroughs, and remonstrant to them what he saw might in their power, or what his experience might suggest for

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their instruments. Mr. Nield was the author of "A New System of Arithmetic, and of the Elements of Algebra," and of "An Elementary Arithmetic, or a Gentleman's Magazine, showing Moral Instruction in Science." This worthy person was also the prime founder of the Society for the relief and discharge of persons reduced from all debts, formed in 1775, to which he was unanimously appointed treasurer. Mr. Nield died universally lamented, February 16 1814. Besides his communications to the Gentleman's Magazine he was author of the interesting reports of the society to which his benevolence gave existence.—*From a Manuscript by Himself.*

NIEULAND (PETER) a Dutch author, was the son of a carpenter and was born at Dlim mermeer near Amsterdam, in 1764. At the age of ten years he wrote tolerable poetry and solved several mathematical problems without having had any instructor. The Batavian government appointed him one of the commissioners of longitude and he became successively professor of mathematics at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He died in 1794. His principal works are treatises "On the Means of enlightening a People," "Of the System of Leveevoer," and "On Navigation," Poems in the Dutch Language; with other treatises on scientific subjects.—*Rees's Cyclop. Diet. Hist.*

NIEUWPOORT (WILLIAM HENRY) a learned writer on classical archaeology born in Holland about 1670. He applied himself especially to the study of ancient history of which he became professor in the university of Utrecht. His death took place about 1730. Nieupoort was the author of a treatise entitled "Rituum cui clavis apud Romanos obseruantur seu omnes explicatio," 8vo, which has been often printed, and "Historia Republicae et Imperii Romanorum, contexta ex monumentis veteribus," 1733, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Bog Univ.*

NIEUWVENTY (BRUNAUS) an ingenious Dutch philosopher and mathematician born in 1654. He was intended for the clerical profession, which was that of his father, but having a stronger taste for mathematics than theology, he applied himself chiefly to mathematical and physical studies, to which he added that of jurisprudence. He became counselor and burgomaster of the town of Purmerend in North Holland, and a member of the states of the province. He died in 1712. His works are, *Considerations on the Analysis of Infinites, and the Analysis of Curve Lines* by means of the Doctrine of Infinites, *Considerations on the Principles of the Differential Calculus*; a *Treatise on the use of Tables of Sines and Tangents*, and *Contemplationes on the Universe* translated into English by John Chamberlayne and published under the title of "The Religious Philosopher," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Martin's Engg. Philos. Diet. Hist.*

NIGHTINGALE (JOSEPH) a dissenting minister, of considerable literary talent, born at Chipping in Lancashire, in 1775. Having studied for some time close to a congrega-

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tion in the Wesleyan cause, at Manchester, he converted or rather in the newspaper office he supported himself principally by the writing of the *Adventures of an Author*. In consequence he compiled several volumes of the "Itinerarium of England and Wales," "English Topography," fol. 1815, "A Portraiture of Methodism," &c. This last work he published in 1807 having previously become a convert to Unitarianism. Sessions preached at Hanover-street and Worship-street chapels, 8vo 1807, "A Portraiture of Orthodoxy," 8vo, 1812 and *Refutation of a recent anonymous Pamphlet, entitled 'A Portraiture of Hypocrisy'*" 8vo 1815. His death took place August 9 1834.—*See Biggs.*

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (Publius) a Roman author and senator and friend of Cicero whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. Cicero speaks highly of the attainments of Nigidius, and ascribes to him the revival of the Pythagorean philosophy. It has been thought that he was exiled for some of the deceptions which he practised under the veil of that philosophy; but the real cause of his banishment was his attachment to Pompey. He died BC. 45. His works were "De Anugno privato," "De Animula," "De Exitu," "De Vento," "De Dua," and commentaries on grammar of which fragments only remain which were published by Janus Burdigensis.—*Vetus de Scient. Math. Fabrich. Bel. Let. Brucker.*

NIPHUS (AVVENTINE) a learned Italian was born at Sena, in the kingdom of Naples in 1473 and was appointed professor of philosophy at Padua. He composed a treatise "De Intellectu et Demonibus," in which he maintains that there is but one soul which animates all nature. He gained so much reputation by his works, however trifling they may now appear that he was offered professorships in the most celebrated universities of Italy and he was created count palatine by Leo X. The philosophy of Niphus, however was only in theory being even in his old age remarkable for his levity and intrigue. He died in 1537. He left Commentaries in Latin on Aristotle and Avicenna, 16 vols. folio, "A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," "De Amore de psychro Venere et Cupido venales," &c.—*Trivulzio Diet. Hist.*

NITHARD a French historian of the ninth century was the son of Angilbert, abbot of St. Riquier and of Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne. He was born about the year 790 and appears to have been distinguished both as a soldier and a politician. He was author of a chronicle which gives an account of the divisions between the children of Louis le Débonnaire, which was published in 1594, by M. Pitou, in his Annals of Historie Financiere Scriptores.—*Mowri. Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

NIVERNAIS (LOUIS JULIUS BARON) MARTIN (See de) a French statesman and man of letters, born of an Italian family at Paris in 1716. He filled the office of ambas-

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*andré st. Hilaire, Berlin, and London, having been sent to England to complete the study of French in 1822. He was subsequently admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris; and he distinguished himself as the author of five fine, original dialogues of the dead and other light and elegant productions, original and translated, which have been collected and published in ten volumes octavo. His death took place in 1795.—*Say, Univ.**

NIZAM UL MULK, an enlightened Persian wise, in the eleventh century, rose from obscurity to be vizier to the sultan Alp Arslan, and to his son Malek Schah. He was as once as able statesman, a consummate general, and a zealous patron of learning. His palace was not only always open to men of science, but many of them were pensioned by his liberality. He also founded and endowed numerous seminaries of education and particularly the once flourishing college of Bagdad. He himself wrote a valuable history of his own times, which work abounds in much interesting matter of fact and description. Nizam, who was one of the most extraordinary characters of his age, was stabbed at the age of ninety, while reading a petition presented to him by an ascetic or subject of the old men of the mountain.—*D'Herbelot.*

NIZOLIUS (MARIUS) a learned Italian was born at Brescello in the duchy of Modena, in 1498. When his writings had made him known, he was invited by the princess Farnese of Parma, to give lectures in rhetoric, and he was afterwards appointed principal of the new university of Sabionetta. The work by which he is chiefly distinguished was a dictionary of the words which occur in Ciceronian treatises. *Thesaurus Ciceronianus*, of which the latest edition was printed at Padua in 1734, folio. Nizolian carried his edification of Cicero from his language to his philosophy in favour of which he maintained a strenuous contest with several of his learned contemporaries. In the course of this dispute he wrote a treatise "De vero Principio et vera Ratio Philosophandi" which so struck Leibnitz by its philosophy and elegance, that in order to expose the obstinacy of the numerous adherents of Aristotle, he gave a new edition of it, with critical notes of his own, 1670 4to.—*Theophrast.*

NOAILLES (Léon-Antoine de) a celebrated French poet, was the second son of Anne de la Noailles. He inherited at his birth, which took place in 1651, the dukedom of St. Cloud, with the appurtenance of Achères, and the dignity of a peer of France. An early inclination for literature, and a devout taste of piety induced him, however to forsake those temporal advantages, and to enter the church at an early age that is but twenty fifth year he had already become a doctor of the law, which he had applied himself to the study of divinity. As his commanding power of the first importance in the state, his rise was proportionately high and rapid, until he at length became archbishop of Paris, and pri-

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mate of Paris. In this ecclesiastical situation he remained sixteen years, not only by the surviving regulations which he introduced for reforming the lives and manners of the French ecclesiastics, but for the strictness and impartiality with which he carried them to the carrying out. The progress of the Jansenists and Quietists, which at the period excited so much attention in the councils of the Vatican, he counteracted himself with much zeal and vigour to arrest and terminate. His influence in the cause of the Romish church on this occasion raised him high in court favour, both at Paris and at Rome, and was at length rewarded in 1700 by his elevation to the purple. Fifteen years afterwards however his opinions militated so strongly against those then expressed by the papal court in the famous Bell Unigenitus, respecting Pasquier Quesnel's work on the New Testament; that not only did his popularity in that quarter decline, but a sentence of banishment was issued against him, through the influence of Tellier and the Jansenist party who loudly accused him of a tendency to heresy and the encouragement of schismatized doctrines. His disgrace, however proved to be but of short duration, and he so far so cast out as to reconcile himself to the sovereign pontiff by which he was enabled to turn the tables on his old antagonist, Father Tellier. His death took place at Paris, May 4 1739.—*Nous, Diet. Hist.*

NOEDDEN LLD. DZ. (Gottlieb Heyne) a learned and amiable German writer many years domiciled in this country. He was born January 23, 1770 at Göttingen, in Hanover and received the rudiments of education at the grammar-school there, after which he entered the university and applied himself more particularly to the study of Greek and Roman antiquities having for his instructor the learned Heyne, whom he assisted in his edition of Homer. In 1791, being recommended by his master to an English gentleman named Lawrence, at that time residing in Göttingen, as tutor to his children, he became domesticated in the family, and through that connection was introduced, in the winter of 1792, to the late sir William Milner, whose son, the present baronet, he attended to Eton in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, Hemphill, till the education of his pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Göttingen, where he wrote a dissertation "De Physikal Schule in Hannover." After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800 Noedden published his German and English grammar which has since gone through five editions, and is considered the best extant. In the Milner family he continued to reside till the death of sir William in 1811, some time after which a vacancy occurring among the librarians of the British Museum, his well-known reputation caused the election against three opponents. He was at Woburn, superintending the education of the possibility grand-children, when this event oc-

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coued, and he left no time in returning to Reggio in 1782. The year following he travelled to Genoa, a copyist on the 'Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci, with a profiglomy and success, and soon after succeeded to the superintendence of the numismatic department in the Museums, for which his essay on the "Northwick Coins" evinced him to have been peculiarly adapted. This work he had intended to comprise at twelve num- bres, but his death which took place in March 1806, prevented its extension beyond the fourth number. Among his papers after his decease were found a translation of part of Winckelmann's History of Art, another of part of Lessing's Iaccoon, some me- merauds of his travels, and An Introduction to Numismatology. A cast was taken from his face after his death, for the Asiatic Society, of which he had been elected pres- dent in 1803.—*See Biog.*

MOCAROLA (Lurevaco) a noble Veronese, born in 1509. He was as distinguished by his learning and abilities as by his rank and served his country at several diplomatic missions, especially in one to the Venetian na- tions, from whence he received the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards created gene- ralissimo of the papal forces at Rome, but returning at length to his native city died there in 1558. Among his writings are an oration delivered by him at the council of Trent, "On the Divorce of the Queen of England;"—"On the Causes of the overflow- ing of the River Nile." On the treatise De Universitate Naturae of Ocellus Lucanus and an "Essay on illustrious Authors, Natives of Italy who have written in the Greek lan- guage."—*Now Dic. His.*

NOLDIUS (CANTERIAN) a learned Danish divine, was born at Hoyby in Scania, in 1695. He was educated at the university of Copenhagen, and in 1695 he was nominated rector of the college of Landskrona. He after- wards travelled in Europe, and in 1696 he be- came tutor to the son of the lord of Ger- tager. In 1697 he was ordained minister and professor of divinity in the university of Copenhagen. He died in 1693. He is said to have been the first opposer of demonology and was the author of the following works, "Concordantia particularum Holmio-Chal- dæorum, sive a much esteemed work, Se- cundum Historiam et Antiquitatem Syopis;"—"Liger distinguendi seu de Virtute et Vice Distinctio Opus;"—"Historia Lin- eorum artis de Vita et Gestis Herodiani Da- matis;"—"Logion;" &c. "New Edition of Jo- sephus History,"—"Prober Theor Vir Erod. Catt. Canterian. *Now Dic. Hist.*

NOELLETTIN (Johannes) a celebrated astro- loger, was born in Siena in 1737. He was the son of Joseph Francis Nollekens, a painter of considerable ability but little inclination of science. The conduct of this article was guided very much by Nollekens, and in 1780 he received many valuable distinctions, and in 1790 the title of knight from the Society of Arts. He subsequently repaired to Rome,

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where he obtained the notoriety of Cast- oppo, a sculptor of considerable note, under whom he studied so successfully that he soon had the honour of receiving a gold medal from the Roman academy of painting and sculpture. At the same time he materially improved his fortune by becoming a dealer in antiquities, as well as in the productions of Italian art generally. He remained nine years at Rome, during which time he executed the busts of many Englishmen of distinction, and returning in 1770 soon after married the youngest daughter of Mr Justice Welch, with a handsome fortune and speedily took the lead in his profession, and acquired great riches. The school of Nollekens was chiefly distinguished by its careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the absence of any peculiarity of manner. His "Venus with the Sandal" is esteemed his principal production in the ideal line of art but his professional reputation rests principally upon his busts. This artist who was a great fa- vorite with George III was eccentric in many points of his character and in particular was distinguished by that sort of avarice which while rigidly parsimonious in small matters, is capable of occasional expensive acts of generosity. Mr Nollekens who became a royal academician in 1772 died April 23, 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and in the possession of a fortune amounting to nearly 200 000L—*See Biog.*

NOLLET (JOHN ANTHONY) an eminent natural philosopher of the last century. He was a native of Pimbré in the diocese of Voyer in France and died at Paris in 1770 at the age of sixty nine. He was lecturer on experimental philosophy to the duke of Savoy and afterwards to the royal family in his native country and he also held the professorship of physics at the college of Navarre at Paris. He was the author of "Lecons du Physique Experimental" 6 vols. 12mo, "L'Art des Experiences," 3 vols. 12mo, "Recueil de Lettres sur l'Electricité" 3 vols. 12mo besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Diet. Hist.*

NON (CLAUDE RICHARD de St) born in 1728 and advantageously known as the author of a splendid work published at Paris by subscription, under the title of "Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile," which was afterwards abridged by Koeni secretary to the court of Anspach. In the composition of this book, which is valuable, as well for its biographical notices as for the mode in which it treats of every thing connected with the arts or antiquities of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, he was assisted by his brother and by the painters Fragonard and Robert, in some numer- ous views and delineations which it contains. He was in the earlier part of his life a com- mander of the parliament of Paris, and died in that capital in 1791.—*Biog. Univ.*

NONIUS or **NONNIUS**. There were four of this name. **MARPALLUS**, a precipitate phi- losopher, critic, and grammarian was a native of Tiber, (now Italy) in the fourth century and was the author of a treatise, "De pro- prietate Serpentis," five or eight apotropaic

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"volumen," in nine books, edited by J. Moretius, with a commentary, Paris, 1614.—Another of this name, called also sometimes Nansen Pythagoras, flourished in the succeeding century at Memphis in Egypt, and was the author of a medical pamphlet of St John's Gospel, printed at the Aldine press, Venice, in 1501, and of an heroic poem, in forty-eight books, entitled "Dionysius," printed at Antwerp with a Latin translation by Ellard Leiss in 1559.—LAWES NOVENSIS, born at Antwerp, in the early part of the seventeenth century was a physician of considerable eminence, celebrated as well for his professional ability as for his intimate acquaintance with classical and general literature. A treatise of his, *De re Cibarum*, Antwerp 1646 is valuable for the light it throws upon the domestic luxury of the ancients, as described by their own poets. His other works are an account of the principal rivers in Spain and a Numismatic treatise on the Greek medals, and those struck by the first three Caesars. This last appeared in 1680 illustrated by some admirable engravings of Goltius.—PETER NOVIUS or NUNUS, an eminent Portuguese mathematician was born in 1497 at Alcaçor anciently called Salcena whence he is sometimes styled Salciense. He obtained the mathematical professorship in the university of Coimbra, and was elected, on account of his talents, by king Emanuel to superintend the education of his son, Don Ensignes, with the title of cosmographer royal. He published a treatise "On Navigation," "Mechanical Problems on the movement of Vessels by Ours," "Observations on the Planetary Theory of Purbachus," "De Crepusculo," some notes on Aristotle's works and a valuable treatise on algebra and geometry published in Portuguese and Spanish. His death took place in 1577.—*New Hist.*

NOODT (GERARD) a learned jurist was born at Nimeguen in 1547. He visited the universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Franeker where he took the degree of doctor of law in 1569. On his return to Nimeguen he was chosen professor of law and in 1584 he was appointed professor in the university of Utrecht. He afterwards removed to the same station at Leyden where he died in 1725. His works were collected and published in 1713 and 1734, and include two treatises,

De jure Secundi Imperii et Legi Regiae, and *De Religione ab Imperio iure Gentium liberis*. The style is pure but they are to conceive as sometimes to be obscure.—*Moreri, New Hist.*

NORBERG (Gustav) chaplain and historian of Charles XII of Sweden. He was born at Stockholm in 1677 and having finished his studies at Upsal he entered into the church, and in 1708 became chamberlain to the Swedish army. In 1707 he was made chamberlain to the king, with whom he was at the battle of Poltava, where he was taken prisoner. Having been sent to Russia with count Piper he was not liberated till 1715, when he joined King Charles in Poland. Soon after he

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obtained the office of pastor to a chamberlain Stockholm, where he died in 1746. Gustafberg was distinguished as a youth orator, and has published a good many historical discourses, but his history of Charles XII is the only work which entitles him to notice. The materials which he used were partly furnished by the Swedish government, and the manuscript was corrected by queen Ulrica Eleonora, the sister and successor of Charles XII. The history was published at Stockholm, 1746; 8 vols. folio and a French translation appeared at the Hague in 1742 in 3 vols. 4to.—*Hag. Univ.*

NORDEN (Fransisco Lewis) an eminent geographer and traveller was born at Glückstadt in Holstein, in 1708. He entered the marine service and became an excellent draughtsman, that the king of Denmark sent him to travel in Europe, in order to study the construction of ships. By command of the same monarch he afterwards went to Egypt, to examine the curiosities of that country, and he published the results of his observations in a work entitled "Travels in Egypt and Nubia." In 1739 when the war broke out between England and Spain he entered the English navy but his health being very delicate he went to France and died at Paris in 1746. His Travels were translated into French by Des Roches de Parthenon, and published at Copenhagen in 1755 there is also an English translation by Dr Peter Templeman. Norden was also the author of "Drawings of some Ruins and Colossal Statues at Thebes of Egypt with an Account of the same, in a Letter to the Royal Society," 1741.—*Dicit. Hist.*

NORDEN (John) a topographer and engraver was born in Wiltshire in 1546, and was admitted of Hart Hall Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1573. He was patronised by lord Burleigh, and became surveyor to Henry prince of Wales. He surveyed the counties of Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, but the last of his county maps is that of Surrey. He died in 1586. His works are "England, an intended Guyde for English Travellers, &c. London, 1625 4to; "Speculum Britanniae; a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall," "An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire," "A Delineation of Northamptonshire," 8vo; "The Surveyor's Dialogue," 4to.—*Gough's Topog. Archiv. Oxon.*

NORGATE (Edward) a native of Cambridge, celebrated as an excellent illuminator of manuscripts in the seventeenth century. A beautiful specimen of his talents is yet extant, in the transcripts to the original patent of the government of Nova Scotia, granted by Charles I to lord Bering, in whose family it is preserved. He died in 1656, being at the time Windsor herald, and one of the clerks to the signet.—*Big. Brit.*

NORRIS (Edward) a learned apothecary, was born at Weston in 1651, of a family originally Irish. His father Alexander Norris, was the author of a "History of Germany." At the age of fifteen he was admitted a pensioner at

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the postul. college at Brescia, and determined to pursue the ecclesiastical profession; he took the habit in the convent of the brothers of St. Augustine. When his novitiate expired, the general of the order sent for him to Rome, and he was afterwards appointed to teach philosophy and theology at Pavia and Parma, where he took his degree of D.D. He then proceeded to Padua, where he finished his "History of Paganism," which was printed at Florence in 1673, and in 1674 the grand-duke of Tuscany invited him to Florence, and appointed him his chaplain, and professor of ecclesiastical history in his university of Pisa. In 1696 he was made under librarian of the vaticans, and in 1698 he was created a cardinal. In 1700 he was appointed librarian of the vaticans and two years after he was directed to undertake the reformation of the calendar, but while employed on this he was attacked by a disease of which he died in 1714. The numerous controversial and learned works of this cardinal were all published at Verona in 1719-1738 in five volumes folio.—*Lond. Hist. de la Lit. de l'Italie. Dugm. Moxvi. Noss. Diet. Ital.*

NORRIS (John). There were two of this name, the first a learned but enthusiastic and mystical divine was the son of the incumbent of Collingbourne Kingston in Wiltshire, where he was born in 1657. From Winchester grammar school he proceeded to Exeter college, Oxford, which he quitted in 1688 on obtaining a fellowship at All Souls. Here he took his master's degree in arts, but vacated this professorship in 1689, by his marriage on succeeding to the living of Newton St L. Somerset; two years after he was further promoted to that of Bemerton in Wiltshire. He was a great controversialist, but visionary in his ideas, espousing Malebranche's opinion of seeing all things in the Divinity and is considered one of the principal of the English Platonists. Among his works, which are numerous, are "An Idea of Happiness;" "A Picture of Love unveiled;" "Theory and Regulation of Love;" "On the Beatitudes;" "Peces and Discourses;" "On the Conduct of Human Life;" "On the Love of God;" "On Christian Prudence;" "On Humility;" "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World." See, "On the natural Immortality of the Soul;" Reasons and Religion, with four volumes of sermons, some poems, and other miscellaneous pieces. His death took place in 1711.—The second John-Norris was a native of the county of Norfolk, born in 1704, and educated at New College, he proceeded on the foundation to King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Norris was a graduate of good private fortune, and at his death, in 1777, bequeathed to the university of which he had been a member property to the value of £500 per annum, for the endowment of a divinity professorship and a library and prize essay, both which still bear his name.—He was the intimate friend of Priest, who owed much to his friendship.—*Biog. Brit. Gene. Mag.*

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NORTH (Sir Edward) a lawyer-of-arms in the reign of Henry VIII and Queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created Baron North, of Collyngwra, Lancashire. He belonged to the court of ambassadors, and he was a benefactor to the college of doctors at Cambridge.—His great grandson, Dunstan, lord North, was born in 1581, and succeeded to the title in 1600. He belonged to the court of Henry prince of Wales, and in the civil war under Charles I, he adopted the cause of the parliament. He was the author of a piece entitled "A Forest of Vanities, Extractions, and Privacies or Extravagancies." His death took place in 1664.—Dunstan, lord North's eldest son of the preceding received his education at the university of Cambridge, and afterwards entered into the army. Walpole has given him a place in his "Catechism of Royal and Noble Authors" in consequence of his having published "Observations and Advices Economical," "Passages relating to the Long Parliament," and "A History of the Life of Edward Lord North." He died in 1677 leaving four sons, who attained political or literary eminence.—1. **Fulkes North**, baron Guildford, lord keeper of the great seal under Charles II and James II, was the second son of the last-mentioned. He was born about 1640, and became a student of St John's college, Cambridge, after which he entered at the Middle Temple, and was regularly called to the bar. He gradually made his way to the first dignities of his profession rather by his prudence and dexterity than by the influence of extraordinary talents. He was promoted to the office of solicitor-general in 1671, when he received the honour of knighthood; in 1673 he was made attorney-general the next year chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1683 he was appointed lord keeper and raised to the peerage. He was much esteemed by Charles II who, one evening when his courtier invasively observed that North was no lawyer, immediately replied Whoever said so did not know the lord-chief justice North. He died in 1685. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions lord Guildford was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on Music" which has been highly praised as a scientific performance which contributed greatly to the improvement of the art of which it treats.—2. **Sir Dudley North**, brother of the lord keeper, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became an eminent Turkey merchant. He travelled to the Levant, and was for some time president of the English factories at Smyrna and Constanople. Returning home, he was appointed a commissioner of the customs, and afterwards one of the lords of the treasury in the reign of Charles II. He wrote observations on the revenue, customs, and jurisprudence of the Turks, published in his brother's family biography. He died in 1694.—3. **Dr John North**, another brother embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He was born in 1666, and was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, whence he obtained a fellowship. In 1693 he was

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classical professor at Oxford, and the following year he was created DD. He subsequently became the master of Trinity college Cambridge, and was sometime clerk of the closet to Charles II. Dr North was a man of considerable qualities and is said to have been a particular admirer of the writings of Plato, a selection of whose dialogues, including "Crito," "Phaedo" with the "Apologia Socratis," he published in Greek and Latin, 1673 8vo. His death took place in 1683.—4. ROBERT NORTH a younger brother of the same family belonged to the legal profession, and was attorney-general under James II and steward of the courts to archbishop Sheldon. It is however, as the historian of his family that he principally merits notice. His life of the lord keeper lord Guildford 1734, 4to, was reprinted in 1808 2 vols. 8vo and has lives of sir Dudley and Dr John North 1744, 4to recently appeared in a new edition with the preceding 3 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of an "Examen or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Kenelm's History of England" 1740 4to which though the work of a partisan of the Stuarts and designed as a vindication of Charles II abounds with curious information and anecdote, giving it a degree of positive value beyond most works of the kind. He likewise wrote other pieces among which is a "History of Esculent Fish" 1794 4to. He died in 1733.—*Fuller's Worthies, Walpole's Beg Brer Rose's Cyclop. Beg Unit.*

NORTH (FREDERICK) earl of Guildford an English statesman of the same family with the foregoing. He was the eldest son of Francis the second earl of Guildford and was born in 1732. He received his education at Eton school and Trinity college Oxford after which he passed some time at Leipzig. He returning to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons and in 1759 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury. On the resignation of lord Bute in 1763 he was advanced to the head of that board, which post he held till 1765 and the next year he was made joint receiver and paymaster of the forces. At length in 1767 he became chancellor of the exchequer and in 1770 first lord of the treasury. His administration lasted till 1782 during a period of peculiar difficulty and danger. Having accepted of office at a time when the court party had become unpopular on account of the secret influence supposed to be possessed by lord Bute something of that unpopularity attached to the whole course of lord North's ministry. But this was greatly augmented by the unfortunate contest which was carried on with our North American colonies, and which ended in the loss of that part of the British empire after the expenditure of a vast deal of the national wealth and the sacrifice of multitudes of lives. For this unwise measure of subjugating America, the premier appears to have been a strong advocate, and in defending his proceedings against the attacks of Mr Fox and his party in parliament, he evinced a degree of political

skill and resolution which would have done however to a better cause. His circumstances by no means creditable to his opponents, that after his dissolution from office, instead of distinguishing against him that impeachment with which they had often threatened him, a league was formed between his lordship and the Whigs, which led to the famous coalition ministry, but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which lord North had no responsible station in the state. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790 on the death of his father and died in 1792. Lord North was much esteemed in private life and was distinguished for urbanity of manners, and a turn for repartee. He was afflicted with blindness several years before his death, and his political antagonist, colonial Barre was subject to the same misfortune. Replying to some observations of the colonial in the house of Commons, lord North said—

Notwithstanding the hostility which the honourable gentleman opposite has shown towards me yet I am certain that there are no two persons in the world who would be more happy to see each other.—*Bridges's Edit. of Collins's Farce.*

NORTH (GEORGE) an English antiquary and writer on numismatics. He was born in London in 1710 and received his education at St Paul's school and Bene't college, Cambridge where he proceeded MA in 1744. He was rector of Codicote in Hertfordshire and died in 1772. Mr North was the author of "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Conquest to the Commonwealth with Remarks," "An Epistolary Dissertation on some supposed Saxon Gold Coins," "Remarks on some Conjectures relative to an ancient Piece of Money found at Etham in Kent" and "An Answer to a Libel" added the Impertinence of Modern Antiquaries displayed.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

NORTON (THOMAS) a dramatic writer of the sixteenth century a native of Shropshire Bedfordshire, principally known as the author of the first three acts of "Ferrar and Ferrex" to which Thomas Sackville earl of Dorset added the fourth and fifth, and published the whole under the title of "Gorboduc." He was a staunch Calvinist in his religious opinions and put into metre twenty-seven of the Psalms in Sternhold and Hopkins's version these may be distinguished by his initials affixed in the first edition. His other writings are some controversial tracts against the Roman Catholics, and translations of Novell's "Gretter Catechisme," "Calvin's Institutes," &c. He made the law his profession and acted as counsel to the Statuaries' company. His death took place about 1584.—There was also a John Norton a whimsical writer of the time of Charles II who is a strange work entitled "The Scholar's Vade Mecum," proposed to alter the whole structure of the English language.—*Biog. Brit.*

NORWOOD (RICHARD) an English numismatist who first measured a degree of the medallions in this country. This undertaking

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was executed in 1622, the operations being carried on between London and York. Moreau was the author of a treatise on Hydro-mechanics, printed at London in 1607, though the dedication is dated 1604. The work was published in 1609, with two sheets relating to navigation and fortification. He also published papers and papers in the "Sociological Transactions," on the size and nature of the tide; meteoric observations of an arc of the meridian, and on other subjects.—*Bibl. Univ.*

NOSTRADAMUS (*MAGNAN*), a celebrated empiric of the sixteenth century, born December 1460, 1480, at St Rémy in Provence. After studying at Aragon and Montpellier and graduating in physic at the latter city in 1503, he practised medicine at Agen, Marciac, Lyons, and Aix. Here he acquired great credit by a clemency composition of such pestilential virtue, real or supposed, that the plague which had been raging with great violence in the neighbourhood was arrested by its presumed influence, and the physician received some substantial tokens of the gratitude of the citizens. The reputation of a skillful physician however was not sufficient for his ambition; he aimed at the higher character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, by virtue of which he pretended to foretell future events, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555 under the title of *Prophetical Centuries*. Henry II and Catherine de Medici yielded implicit credence to his pretensions, and loaded him with favours a circumstance which naturally induced him to prosecute still further a trade so profitable, and his prophecies were consequently soon increased from three hundred stanzas to a thousand. The king at length dying of a wound received from the lance of the count de Montgomery, at a tournament, it was soon after discovered that an enigmatical expression in one of the prophecies of Nostradamus could refer to no other event. His fame now reached its zenith, and all ranks, from the palace to the cottage, vied in cherishing his presence. Charles IX himself came in person to Salon where he now resided, for the purpose of visiting him, and appointed him his first physician. He did not however long survive this honour dying on the 3d of July 1563. There is an English translation of his book in one folio volume.—*Morat. Bibl. Univ.*

NOTT MD (*JONES*) a polite scholar, an elegant poet, and philological writer born at Worcester December 24th, 1751. Having studied surgery under Mr Hector of Barming hall, and at Chester Hospital, he visited Paris, in order to avail himself of the opportunities afforded by the French school of medicine, and subsequently went out to China, as surgeon to the East India Company. While in the East he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the Persian language; his proficiency in which as well as in Persian verse, he evinced, on his return to England, by some elegant translations of Persian poems. In 1786 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attained the degrees of Bachelor and Master of the University, in quality of

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family physician. In 1792 he removed to Liverpool, and settled at Bristol Hot-wells, where he remained to reside till his death in 1808, the last eight years of his life being those of infirmity, arising from a painful state of gouty rheumatism, attending to hemiplegia. Among his writings are, "Alonzo, a poetic Tale," 4to, 1773; a translation of the "Basic" of Joachim Sartorius, 8vo, 1775; "Lucanus, an Elegy," 4to, 1775; "Poems from the Italian of Petrarch," 8vo, 1777; "Original Pictures and Translations, 8vo, 1780; "Heroic Epistles from numerous Authors in London to Madame Helvetia in France," 4to, 1781; the "Cynthia of Propertius," 8vo, 1782; "Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Arezzo," 8vo, 1792; "On the Hot-wells of Bristol," 8vo, 1793; an edition of "Catullus," with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes 3 vols. 8vo, 1794; a translation of the "Kisses of Bonifacius of Aixargues" with the Latin text annexed 8vo, 1797; another of "The first Book of Lucretius," with the Latin text, 8vo, 1799; "The Odes of Horace" with the Latin text revised, 8vo 2 vols. 1803; "Sappho after a Greek Romance 1790-1803" On the Influence which prevailed at Bristol in 1803" 8vo, 1803; a further Selection from Petrarch with Notes," 8vo, 1808; select poems from the "Hesperides of Herck" 8vo 1810. A *Nasological Companion to the London Pharmacopoeia* 1810 1811; and an edition of Decker's "Gull's Horn Book" with notes and illustrations 4to 1812, besides several works left incomplete in manuscript, especially a translation of *Silius Italicus*.—*Ains. Bibl.*

NOUÉ (*FRANCIS de la*) surname Bras de For an eminent warrior and statesman, was born in 1551 of an ancient family in Brittany. In his youth he served in Italy but on returning to France he embraced the Calvinistic religion, of which he became a zealous supporter. In 1567 he took Orléans from the Catholics, and afterwards he distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac. His left arm being broken at the capture of Fontenay he had it replaced by one of iron, whence he derived his surname. In 1571 he surprised Valenciennes, and on his return the king gave him the command of the troops sent against Rochedalle but his indignation at the massacre of St. Bartholomew overcoming his fidelity he betrayed his trust and used the forces for its defence. He rendered signal service to his party and on the accession of Henry IV he continued to serve with glory under him until he was killed by a musket shot at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591. He was the author of "Discours Politiques et Militaires," composed in prose, they have been several times reprinted, and are still esteemed.—His son, *Oscar de la Noué*, was the author of "Pistis Christiana," Geneva, 1594. He died between 1611 and 1630.—*Morat. Bibl. Hist.*

NOVATIUS, a Greek philosopher, converted to Christianity in the earlier part of the third century. He became a member of

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the priesthood; although, from some inequality, the bishop refused to make his ordination. Notwithstanding this, he subsequently so far prevailed upon a few ignorant priests, that they ordained him a bishop, and, although excommunicated by St Cyprian, he became a candidate for the papacy in 237. Failed in his attempt by the election of Cornelius, he separated himself from the communion of the Romish church, and became the head of a sect called from their pretensions to superior sanctity Cathartes, (puritans,) or Novatians, from their founder. It was one of their tenets to refuse the Eucharist to recovered heretics, as also to those who contracted second marriages, and they caused all those who had been baptised into the church to undergo the rite a second time. This sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire but continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East. There is an edition of his works published by Jackson, 4to, London 1729.—*Cave. Monit. Dupin.*

NOVERRE (Jean Goujon) reformer of the art of dancing in Europe was born at Paris in 1737. His father was an adjutant in the army of Charles XII, and he was destined for the military profession; but his taste led him to prefer dancing to fighting, and he became the pupil of the famous dancer Dupré. After attracting the notice of royalty in his own country he went to Berlin where he was equally well received. He returned to France in 1766, and composed for the comic opera his noted Chinese ballet, which made no extraordinary sensation. He afterwards produced other pieces of the same kind and acquired so much celebrity that Garrick invited him to England where his talents attracted great admiration. Returning to France he published, in 1767 *Lettres sur la Danse*, in which he started some new ideas and proposed a radical reformation of his art. He afterwards became master of the revels to the duke of Württemberg with whom he continued some years, and then held a similar office at Vienna. He went to Milan on the marriage of the archduke Ferdinand and also visited the courts of Naples and Lisbon where his merit was rewarded with the cross of the order of Christ. After a second journey to London Noverre entered into the service of Mme Antoinette, queen of France who appointed him chief ballet-master of the royal academy of music. He suffered greatly at the revolution and passed the later years of his life in indifferent circumstances. His death took place November 19 1810. He published in 1807 a new and enlarged edition of his "*Lettres sur les Arts mimiques, et sur la Danse en particulier*," 2 vols. 8vo., and at the time of his death he was engaged on a dictionary of the art of dancing, intended to rectify the errors of the *Encyclopédie* on that subject.—*Big. Univ.*

NOWELL. There were two learned dignitaries of the church of this name in the sixteenth century brothers, and natives of Headhall, in Lancashire.—ALEXANDER the elder,

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born in 1580, removed from Middlesex school to Merchant's college, Oxford, where he obtained a master's fellowship. In 1599; viz 1600 he was appointed to the second mastership of Westminster school, to which was added, eight years after a stall in the abbey. On the occasion of Mary his religious opinions made it advisable for him to seek a temporary asylum on the continent, where he continued to reside during the whole of that reign. The re-establishment of Protestantism under Elizabeth induced him to return; and in 1590 he was raised by that sovereign to the deanship of the metropolitan church, with the rectory of Great Budham, Herts. The convocation for settling the Liturgy chose him their prolocutor soon after which he published his "*Graunt*" and *Lesser' catechisms*, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. Besides a free grammar-school at Middleton, he founded and endowed thirteen fellowships in the college of which he was a member, and which, in 1605 elected him its principal. His death took place in the spring of 1606.—LAWRENCE, the younger brother, was an able antiquary, and compiled a dictionary of the French tongue the manuscript of which is still preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He died dean of Lichfield in 1576.—*Life by Chichester.*

NOY (WILLIAM) an eminent lawyer of the seventeenth century in whose counsels the fatal civil war which, during a part of that period, desolated England, may be said to have originated. He was a native of St Ives, in Cornwall and after going through a course of university education at Exeter college Oxford became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. In his profession he rendered himself remarkable by his plodding industry and indefatigable research into ancient charters and records, which together with his cynical temperament and unbending sternness, rendered him afterwards a very powerful instrument in the hands of the court. The outset of his parliamentary career however gave little token of the line of politics which he eventually thought proper to follow. Being returned for Helston and afterwards for St Ives, in the time of the first James, he distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to the measures of the court, and in these opinions he persevered during the first part of the succeeding reign till, in 1651, being suddenly appointed (without solicitude, it is said,) attorney-general he veered about at once and became one of the most strenuous supporters of that prerogative he had formerly laboured to abridge. The final project of attempting to raise supplies, by what was called ship-money is said to have originated with him. He did not, however live to see the whole of the misery which he was preparing for his country, but died in the August of 1658, at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was buried at Brentford, in Middlesex. He was

considerable distinction, whose position did not improve, and after the number of "The Oracle and Monitor" in English, "L'Oraculo," "The pocket Oracle," "The complete Lawyer," "Arguments of Law and Practice," and a collection of Reports—*Die Reihe*.

NUGG (Aurelius) a skillful anatomist and surgeon, was educated by birth, but studied in Holland. He was professor of anatomy and surgeon in the university of Leyden, and founder of the college of Surgeons. He died in 1679. He acquired great celebrity by his skill in dissection, and he was the discoverer of a new interval due, of the common carotid between the red vein and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His works are "De Ductu Galvini novo, Mahr, doctrinae systematis humanae aquae ventricos," Leid. 1668; "De Vena aorta Gouby" 1669; "Adanatomica carica et Utens facultatis anatomica novissim Epistola ad Amicum de Faventia novis;" "Operaciones et Experimenta Chirurgica;" "Siculographia et Descriptio aquorum Anatomie novarum." The three last were published together at Lyons in 1722 in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Eley Dict. Hist. de la Medecine*. *Moor.*

NUGENT (ROBERT CRANES, sard.) a minor post of the last century. He was a native of Ireland, and of a family professed the Catholic faith in which he was educated. Becoming a Protestant, he obtained a seat in the English house of Commons, where he thrice sat as member for the city of Bristol. In 1707 he was created viscount Clare and raised to the peerage of Nugent in 1716. He published a volume of poetry in 1739, and some of his works will be found in Dodgley's collection. One of his performances is a copy of "Verses to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Irish Manuscripts," (a piece of linen) printed in 1774. To this nobleman Goldsmith addressed his poem, entitled, "The Plough of Venus." Lord Nugent died in 1788.—*Parl's Hist. of the Royal and Noble Authors.*

NUGENT (THOMAS) an ingenious literary compiler and translator, who was born in Ireland and died in London April 27 1773. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society and in 1765 he obtained from the university of Aberdeen the diploma of LL.D. Among his publications are, "Travels through Germany 1765, 4 vols. 8vo," "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants" 1769, 2 vols. 8vo, and a French and English dictionary, which has been often reprinted. He translated Hennel's Chronological Abridgment of the History of France; "The Life of Benvenuto Cellini" and several other works.—*Christophorus Nugent* NUGGETT, was a native of Ireland, and was the author of one of the celebrated *Edinburgh Stories*, "An Essay on Hydropathy." He practised with much reputation in Dublin, in the metropolis, and died December 14, 1775.—*Gent. Mag.*

NUNEZ (FRANCIS DE GUzman) a knight

and commander of the order of Knights, was born at Valladolid in the year 1490. His inclination leading him to literature, he wrote, long study unaided, interpretation and when cardinal Ximenes founded the university of Alcalá, he, and Domènec the Cretan, were appointed Greek professors, and he was employed by the same cardinal on his celebrated Polyglott. He distinguished himself in the cause of liberty, endeavouring to win the people of Alcalá to the side of the Comuneros of Castile, but the tide ran against him; he removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor. He died in 1553. His principal works are, "Annotations in Seneca Philosophi Opera," "Observationes in Posidonius Melius;" "Observationes in loca obscuris et degeneris Hist. Nat. C. Plinius," "Refraues & Proverbia ex Romance folio" "Glossa sobre las obras de Juan de Mena." —*Autor. Bibl. Hisp.*

NYE (PETER) an eminent nonconformist divine who distinguished himself by his support of the parliament against Charles I during the discussions in the assembly of divines at Westminster, was born in Sussex about 1606. He took his degree in arts in Magdalen-hall Oxford, after which he became minister of St Michael's church, Cornhill. Here he remained, until by his resistance to archbishop Laud, he rendered himself obnoxious to the episcopal court, and to escape persecution fled into Holland. There he remained until 1640 when finding that his party was gaining the ascendancy he returned, and was made an elder of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He was one of the assembly of divines, and distinguished himself by his greatness, for which he was rewarded with the rectory of Acton near London. In 1647 he was appointed one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners empowered to treat with Charles I in the Isle of Wight. He continued to make himself conspicuous by the active part he took in politics until the Restoration when he was ejected from the rectory of St Bartholomew behind the Exchange and an act was passed, restraining him from holding any office, civil or ecclesiastical. He died in 1673. "and says Galway left behind him the character of a man of uncommon depth, who was seldom if ever outreached." He published several treatises and exhortations on controversial subjects, but they are now obsolete.—*Wood's Ath. Ox. Biog. Brit. Galway. Nasl's Hist. Purit.*

NYSTEN (PETER HUSAR) an eminent physician and physiologist, born at Lange in 1771. He was intended for the legal profession, but preferring the study of medicine, he went to Paris for improvement in that science and distinguished himself by his researches concerning galvanism. In 1800 he was appointed member of a medical committee despatched to Spain to make observations on the yellow fever. Returning to Paris, he published several works; and through the interest of M. Haldé he was made physician to the Bounding Hospital. He died owing to an attack of apo-

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OBIGEY, M.D. (THOMAS LEWIS) A noted physician, a native of the county of Loughfarn in Ireland, born in 1748, of a Catholic family by whom he was sent to St Omer at an early age together with his brother John with a view to the priesthood. In the latter instance, the wishes of their relations were

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"Novelles expériences faites sur les Organes Musculaires de l'Homme," &c., "1803, 8vo; "Recherches de Physiologie et de Clinique

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OBATES (TOM). This infamous character was born about 1619. He was the son of a heretical preacher and educated at Merchant Taylors' school whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders. In 1657 he turned Roman Catholic, and was admitted into the society of priests but subsequently declared himself a Protestant and in conjunction with one Dr L'Estrange gave information of a pretended papist plot for the destruction of the Protestant religion and falsely accused the Catholic lords Petre, Powis, Bellasis, Arundel, of Warwick and other persons of quality, several of whom, including lord Stafford, were executed, of being concerned in the conspiracy. Such was the heated credulity of the times, this versatile and unscrupulous character was rewarded with a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum and lodged for safety at the palace of White hall. On the accession of James II, however he was thrown into prison, and indicted for perjury and being convicted, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a year during his life and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn, the last part of which sentence was executed with extraordinary severity. Though the whipping was so harshly inflicted, he was enabled, by the care of his friends, to recover, and at the Revolution, the current of popular prejudice again setting in his favour he was rewarded with a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum. In 1698 he sought to be restored to the congregation of baptists, to which he had primitive belonged, but in the course of a few months was excluded as a hypocrite and disorderly person. He died in 1705. Hume says that this execrable tool of faction had in early life been chaplain on board the fleet, from which he was dismissed for unnatural practices and it was then that he became a convert to the Catholic religion as he boasted, with a view to obtain the secrets of its adherents. On all sides the infamy of his character is allowed, and the credit given to a massacre or utterly unscrupulous confidence to the destruction of several persons of respectability, and even consequence affords a memorable illustration of the opposing bigotry which predominated in that most disgraceful period of English history.—Hume.

OBRIEN, DD (THOMAS LEWIS) a learned prelate, a native of the county of Loughfarn in Ireland, born in 1748, of a Catholic family by whom he was sent to St Omer at an early age together with his brother John with a view to the priesthood. In the latter instance, the wishes of their relations were

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complicated with John, taking orders in due course, and becoming a Calvinist prior to the disease of which his hereticism eventually the Protestant bishop—whether, at the contrary conversion to the church in which he had been educated, disinterested that of the Established church. At the commencement of the American war having taken service in the Protestant communion, he accompanied Lord Howe as chaplain of the fleet. On his return to England he published a vindication of his patrons, the Howes, whose conduct was at that time a subject of parliamentary investigation, which he followed up by a printed pamphlet on the opposition side, entitled "The Gleam of Comfort." His connection with the noble family introduced him to the then Duke of Portland, whom in 1782 he accompanied to Ireland, as private secretary, and obtained, the following year, from his grace, two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. Becoming afterwards first chaplain to the new lord lieutenant, earl Fitzwilliam, he was promoted to the see of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr Maxwell he was translated to that of Meath. As a prelate he was highly popular among the clergy of his diocese. His writings, some of which were published anonymously are "The Crucifixion" a poem, in 4to, 1776, "The Generous Imposter" a comedy 1780; "A short History of the last Session of Parliament," 8vo, anonymous, Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a consistent Whig 8vo, "Considerations on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts-Martial" 8vo, 1781, and several sermons and charges on various occasions. His lordship died February 13th, 1823.—Cont. Mag.

OBERKAMPF (OBERKAMPF PAPER) the founder of the manufacture of printed linens of Jossy and of the cotton manufacture of Essoyes in France. He was born in 1759, in the territory of Ansbach in Germany; and was the son of a dyer who, after converting his occupation in several parts of Germany, had taken up his residence at Arns in Switzerland. Young Oberkampf having acquired the art of making printed linens, quitted his father at the age of nineteen; and two years after he commenced, on a small scale, a manufactory in the valley of Jossy. The designs of the figures, the printing, and the dyeing of the goods, were all performed by a single individual, who, in spite of various difficulties with which he was surrounded, acted with such spirit and perseverance that in the progress of time he collected a population of 1,300 persons in a spot which had been almost a desert, and by the supply

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admitted titles at least, yet as well as the inheritances of those nobles who had been. That however he had "territories" on the country-side property appertained. Louis XVI conferred on Oberkampf letters of nobility; and in 1790, the general of the department deserved the creation of a status in honour of him, which mark of gratitude, however, he declined. In 1793 his wife died, however, but he fortunately recovered from her death. Some years after he was appointed to the command of a small, which he rendered very serviceable, the cross of the legion of honour having set him by Bonaparte. Oberkampf by another part of his life, established a cotton industry at Rouen and thus introduced the important branch of industry in France. His connections which accompanied the overthrow of Bonaparte had a disastrous influence on the assassinations of Joly and deeply affected the mind of the prosector, whose death took place October 4th, 1815.—*Biog. Univ.*

OBERRLIN (JEREMIAH JAMES) a learned and judicious antiquary and philologist born at Strasburg in 1735. He studied in the university of his native city and in 1758 he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy. He afterwards attended lectures on theology but his researches were devoted chiefly to sacred criticism and antiquity. At the age of twenty he became an assistant to his father who was a tutor at the gymnasium, and whom he succeeded in 1770, at which period he was likewise appointed professor of Latin eloquence at the academy. He also gave lectures on archeology, ancient geography, diplomacy, &c. relative to which subjects he published six masterly treatises which have been used as text-books in many of the German seminaries. In 1778 he was nominated professor extraordinary at the university of Strasburg and in 1785 he obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics, to which, in 1787, was added, the office of director of the gymnasium. The French Revolution interrupted his learned labours, and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz and treated with great cruelty. The termination of the tyranny of Robespierre restored him to liberty and he returned to Strasburg to resume his literary occupations. On the establishment of the central schools, he was appointed librarian of that of the Lower Rhine. He died October 10th, 1806. He published valuable editions of Tacitus and Caesar and various other works, of which a list may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

GERECHT (Ulrich) native of Strasburg who became professor of history and rhetoric in the university of that city. Such was his reputation for variety and extent of learning, that he was termed the epitome of human science. Among his principal writings are: "Resumé de l'Historique Politique;" "Exercitationes Historicae et Juridicae de iure mercatorum in Mercatoribus Hispanorum;" "Predictio Sacrae Abstinentie." He published an edition of the Trojan history ascribed to Dictys Cretensis; and also wrote commentaries on the treatise of Grotius. De Jure

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Belli ac Pacis." He was originally a Protestant, but in 1684 he became a Catholic, and was subsequently employed in offices of state. His death took place in 1704, at the age of fifty-four.—*Niceron, Mem.*

OCARIZ or OCARITZ (don J. CASA, chevalier d') a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempt to prevent the execution of Louis XVI. He was born about 1750, near the frontier of Biscay and having completed his studies at Madrid, he became secretary of the embassy at Tunis and then at Copenhagen. In 1789 he was sent to Paris as counsel-general and in August 1792 he held the post of chargé d'affaires. Shortly after, he wrote to the French minister Lebrun a letter in favor of Louis XVI, which seems to have produced a strong impression in the National Convention, and on the 17th of January, 1793, he wrote a second letter addressed to the Convention, in which he offered the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. When war was declared against Spain in the following month of March the chevalier Ocariz quitted Paris, whether, however, he returned soon after or on the restoration of peace. He occupied other diplomatic situations, and at length having been nominated Spanish ambassador at Constantinople, he died on his way thither at Varna in Hungary in 1805.—*Biog. Univ.*

OCCAM or OCKHAM (WILLIAM) an eminent divine and philosopher of the fourteenth century. He was a native of Ockham in Surrey and was educated at Merton college Oxford, where he studied under the celebrated Duns Scotus whose opinions he notwithstanding controvred, becoming the founder of the philosophical sect of the nominalists as Scotus was of the realists. Occam entered into the Franciscan order of Friars Minor or Cordeliers and he also took orders in the church and became archdeacon of Stowe in the diocese of Lincoln, which preferment he resigned about 1330. He wrote against pope John XXII whom he treated as a heretic, and joined the anti-pope Nicholas V set up by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria. Occam having been excommunicated, betook himself to the protection of the emperor exclaiming, "Defend me O prince with thy sword, and I will defend thee with my pen." He died at Munich in 1347. Trithemius says, he was well acquainted with the Neoplatonists, and with the philosophy of Aristotle; and that he possessed a subtle genius, and a great deal of eloquence. Among his works are, "Commissarium super Sebastianum," lib. iv., "Quodlibet;" "De Invenientia Scientiarum;" and a treatise against the pope, "De Paupertate Christi et Apostolorum." The philosophical tenets of Occam seem to have approached those of Malebranche and Bayle. He obtained the title, among the scholastics, of the Invincible Doctor.—*Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Stell. Latv. in Hist. Lit. Prolegm. Stewart: Prof. Diss. to Encycl. Brj.*

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OCCO (Augsburg), an eminent writer, an Augustinian; born in 1534, at Augsburg. He received a medical education, and took the degree of M.D. at the academy of Fermo in Italy. Having returned to his native place, he practised his art with success, and on the establishment of the college of medicine at Augsburg in 1560, he held an official situation in it for some time and was deprived by the senate for having opposed the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. He then devoted himself entirely to the study of antiquities and the science of medals relative to which he produced a work of importance entitled, "Numismata Imperiorum Romanorum," a Pompeii Mag ad Heraclium, printed at Antwerp, 1579—40 and with additions at Augsburg in 1601. Occo also published a Pharmacopoeia, and other works. He died in 1605 or 1606.—*Bibl. Univ.*

OCELLUS LUCANUS, so called from being a native of Lucerne, was a Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished about BC 500. He wrote a treatise "On the Universe" which is still extant, and from which Aristotle in his treatise on generation and corruption seems to have borrowed freely. Some critics have been of opinion that this book was compiled from the writings of Aristotle, but Brucker thinks with little reason, as this book passed out of the hands of *Aetius* into those of Plato, and consequently must have existed previously to the time of Aristotle. This remnant of philosophical antiquity was first published in 1539. Of succeeding editions, the best is that by Gale in his "Opuscula cum the Latin translation of Nogarola.—F. W. B. M. G. Brucker

OCHINUS (BERNARDIN) a celebrated Italian monk was born at Sessa, in 1497. He was at first a Cordelier but applying himself to the study of physic he threw off the monastic habit, which in 1534 he again resumed embracing the reformed sect of the Capuchins of which he became vice-general. He also became father confessor and chaplain to pope Paul III. In 1541, whilst at Naples, he became acquainted with John Valdes, a Spaniard and Lutherans, who, by his arguments, succeeded in bringing him over to his faith, which Ochonus began to preach with great boldness. To avoid the persecutions which most necessarily follow his conversion he went to Geneva, thence to Lausanne, where he married and then proceeded to Augsburg, where he published some sermons. In 1547, on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer, he accompanied Peter Martyr to England, for the purpose of ministering in the Reformation, but upon the death of Edward VI being forced to leave the country, he returned to the continent in 1548, and became minister of an Italian church at Zurich where he remained until 1552, when he was banished thence on account of some dialogues, in which he maintained the doctrine of polygamy. He afterwards proceeded to Moravia, where he fell ill with the plague, and then proceeded to Poland, on quitting which country on his way

back to Moravia, he fell ill of the plague, and died at Slupkow in 1564. He was the author of a great number of sermons, dialogues, &c. which have been translated into English by Gen. Dietz. *Strype's Life of Cranmer.*

OCHIS (Peter) chevalier and grand bailli of the state of Basle one of the most celebrated statesmen of modern Helvetic, he was born at Basle about 1742, had having finished his academical studies he received lessons on politics from Imhoff, &c. He has long been distinguished for his political knowledge, when in 1795 he was chosen by his fellow citizens to negotiate with the Barthélémy agent of the French Directory. His subsequently entered in other diplomatic transactions and at length became a member of the Helvetic senate and president of the assembly convened to organize a confederation for the state of Basle under the influence of France. Political intrigues occasioned him to be displaced and in 1800 he went to Paris, where he remained some time. Having attended at the Consulta, held at Paris when Bonaparte was First Consul for the purpose of preparing a federative constitution for Switzerland, Ochs was appointed a member of the council of state at Basle under the new government, which subsisted till the return of the Bourbons to France in 1814. He died at Basle June 19 1821. Ochs was distinguished as an author, having published "Histoire de la Ville et du Pays du Bâle 1785—1821 5 vols. 8vo; Projet de Constitution Helvétique, and some dramatic pieces.—*Bibl. N. des Contemp.*

OCKLEY (Simon) an eminent Orientalist of the last century. He was born at Exeter in 1678 and received his education at Queen's College Cambridge where he took the degree of MA. He entered into holy orders, and obtained the vicarage of Swavesey in Cambridgeshire. In 1708 he published "The Life of Haf Ebu Yekdan, a kind of moral romance translated from the Arabic of Abu Janfar Haf Topkali;" and the same year appeared his great work, "The History of the Saracens, illustrating the Religion, Rites Customs, and Manners of Living of that warlike People," with a life of Mahomet, 2 vols. 8vo of which a new edition was published in 1757. This very learned and industrious scholar met with little encouragement in the prosecution of his studies, and after having been imprisoned for debt, he died in poverty in 1720. Besides the publications mentioned he was the author of "Introductio ad Linguas Orientales," 1713, 8vo and other works.—*Bibl. Brit.*

ODERIC OF PORTENAU, one of the most famous travellers of the fourteenth century. He was born in Frisia about 1286 and entered young into a convent of Franciscans at Utrecht. He visited as a missionary many parts of Asia, then almost unknown, among which were the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, the southern provinces of China, Chinese Tartary and Tibet. He returned to Europe, after sixteen years' absence about 1330, and hastening to the papal at Avignon, he endeavoured to obtain audience several times

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efforts for the conversion of the infidels. The majority of the Church establishment of this See were converted back; and he returned to his old residence at Oderis, which he filled in the beginning of 1000. The interests of Oderis were pursued, and the collection of Romanus, and also that of his predecessor, were increased.—*Bug. Ura.*

ODIUS (Giovanni Lurini) a learned and eminent physician, who was a native of Genoa. He entered into the society of the Dominicans and went to Rome, became professor of Philosophy, and taught canon, medals, and ecclesiastical and other implements of Greek and Latin antiquity. These were the principal objects of his researches. He was admitted a member of the Florentine academy of Cortona, under the name of Thaumaturgus Odericus. On the suppression of the order to which he belonged he receded to Genoa where he was made conservator of the university library, and in 1587 he went to Tenerife with his brother, to conduct some negotiations, and remained there six years. The revolution at Genoa deprived him of his office, but on the reorganization of the university he was re-elected, and at the same period he was chosen a member of the Institute. He died of apoplexy December 10 1603 aged seventy eight. He published some valuable works relating to ancient medals and inscriptions and left us *MS. Notizie storiche sulla Toscana fino all anno 1455* written at the request of the empress Catherine II.—*Bug. Ura.*

ODIRE (Lurini) one of the founders of the medical-surgical society of Geneva, a correspondent of the French Institute and a member of many scientific associations, was a physician at Geneva, where he was born in 1742. He studied at Edinburgh, where he received MD and afterwards visited Leyden and Paris. Returning to Geneva he commenced a course of lectures on chemistry in which he unfolded the great discoveries which had been made in that science by the English and French philosophers. He practised medicine with great reputation in his native city where he exercised several public functions and he assisted in the arrangement of a new code of criminal law. His death took place April 13, 1817. He was the author of a *Mémoir de Pratique Medicine*; and many scientific memoirs in periodical works. He also distinguished himself by his successful endeavours to introduce vaccine inoculation on the continent.—*Bug. Ura. Biog. N. de Gexene.*

ODINTON (WALTER) or Walter of Evesham, a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, who flourished in the reign of Henry III. He was an astronomer and mathematician, and is said to have been the author of *De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aries*.² He also wrote a treatise entitled *De Prodigiorum Interpretatione Misticæ*, preserved in the library of Eton's college, Cambridge, of which Dr. Housman says, that if all other medieval treatises, save the *Life of Beatus* to France and John Gower's *Speculum*, were lost, with this MSS. we

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would not be much diminished.—*Barlow's Hist. of Med.*

OED (Eduard) a celebrated abbot of Cluny, was born at Toul in 979. At the age of nineteen he was made a canon of St. Martin's, in that city, and he afterwards went to Périgueux where he became a disciple of St. Blasius of Aix-en-Provence. In 912 he took the habit in the monastery of Berne in the diocese of Besançon and in 927 having taken orders, he became second abbot of Cluny and by his efforts the order or discipline of that monastery obtained a very high character. So high stood Oed's reputation for sanctity and wisdom, that the popes, bishops and prelates paid the greatest deference to his opinions, and frequently made him the arbitrator of their disputes. He died at Rheiher in 946. He was the author of *"The Life of St. Gerard, Count of Aurillac in four Books; Sermons, Homilies,"* which Duchesne has edited in his *"Bibl. Cluniae,"* and *"Moralities in Job lib. xxvi,"* which are chiefly taken from the *"Moralia of St. Gregory."* All these pieces may be seen in the *"Bibl. Patr."*—*Moray. Bug. Ura.*

ECOLAMPADUS (Joh.) a distinguished reformer was born in Franconia in 1492. He studied at Heidelberg after which he became tutor to the son of the elector palatine and was presented to a benefice. In 1520 he entered into a convent near Augsburg but on reading the books of Luther he quitted his cell and repaired to Basel where he was made professor of divinity. He embraced the doctrine of Zwingli on the sacrament, but conducted himself, controversially, with great moderation. In 1528 he married the widow of Cellarius. The writings of Ecolampadius which evince a great want of learning, are too numerous to be particularly named here but a list of them will be found in our authorities. He appears to have been held in high estimation even by his opponents. He died of the plague in 1531.—*Melchior de Bolz. Bug. Ura.*

OSCUMENIUS, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, flourished in the tenth century, and is said to have been bishop of Trica, in Thessaly. He was the author of *Commentaries* upon the Acts of the Apostles, the fourteen epistles of St. Paul, and the seven Catholic epistles, which, besides his own remarks, contain those of many of the ancient fathers. He is thought also to have written a commentary upon the four Gospels, but this is not certain. His works were published in Greek at Verona, in 1550; and in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1551, in 8 vols. folio. To the latter is added, the *"Commentary of Arethas, upon the Book of Revelation."*—*Cesa. Lovell. Fabrioli. Bug. Ura.*

ODER (Gustav Louis) an eminent physician and botanist, born at Anspach in 1776. He studied under Müller, at Göttingen, and after having practised as a physician at Hirschwick, he was, in 1798, invited to take the unusual chair at Copenhagen. His manifold

through many of the provinces of Denmark and Norway, to investigate the native plants, and the result of his labour was a work entitled, "Flora Danica," the first part of which appeared in 1763. He also turned his attention to political economy and finance, and in 1769 he published a memoir on the civil and political state of the peasantry. Count Bernstorff often consulted him on affairs of administration; and under Stremme he was appointed counsellor of finance and president of the council of revenues of Norway. The fall of that minister occasioned his removal from Copenhagen. He was made bailiff of the duchy of Oldenburgh, where he employed himself in the establishment of a fund for the benefit of widows and other financial undertakings. He died the 29th of October 1791. Besides the works already referred to Oeder published *Elementa Botanica* 1769—64 2 vols. 8vo. *Nemaciatum Botanicum* 1769 8vo, "Figures of Plants growing spontaneously in Denmark and Norway" 1766 folio.

Observations on a Bank for Widows, Copenhagen, 1771 8vo; besides many memoirs inserted in periodical journals. Linnaeus gave the name of *Oederia* to a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope in honour of this botanist.—*Bieg Univ.*

OELRICHS (JOHN CHARLES CONRAD) a German historian and bibliographer born at Berlin in 1722. He was educated at Frankfurt on the Oder where he proceeded LLD and in 1752 he was appointed professor of history and civil law at the academy of Sestin. Notwithstanding his official occupations he published a number of curious dissertations chiefly relating to the history of Germany in the middle ages. At the age of fifty he married a widow who brought him considerable property and resigning his chair he settled at Berlin. In 1784 he obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the duke of Deux-Ponts, at the court of Berlin. His death took place December 30 1798. Besides the Berlin Library a literary journal carried on in conjunction with Meichsel from 1747 to 1750 he published many valuable works in Latin and German the most important of which are mentioned in the Biographie Universelle. Prefixed to the catalogue of his library which was sold after his death, is a life written by himself in Latin.—*Bieg. Univ. des Contemp.*

OELRICHS (GRIMM) a learned lawyer born at Bremen in 1757 who studied at Göttingen and Utrecht. After having been for some time resident of the emperor at Frankfurt, he abandoned diplomacy to become syndic of Bremen, where he died in 1789. Oelrichs was particularly skilled in the ancient dialects of the Teutonic language. He published, *Glossarium ad Statuta Bremensia antiqua*, 1767, 8vo, a collection of the ancient and modern laws of Bremen, the laws of the city of Riga, with a glossary, and other works.—*John Ostendorp*, professor of theology, and rector of the gymnasium of Bremen, who died in 1801, aged sev-

en, distinguished himself by numerous important publications relative to German and Anglo-Saxon literature, among which is an "Anglo-Saxon Christomathy" with a German version, 1796, &c. — *John Grænor Anthoni* Dappritz a native of Hanover died in his twenty fourth year in 1791 at Göttingen, where he had studied under Heyne and Heyer and exerted much notice by his early proficiency. In 1787 he published a dissertation on the philosophy of Plato, and in 1788 another on the philosophy of the Fathers of the Church but his greatest work was published posthumously by professor Heyne under the title of "Commentaria de Septuaginta Ecclesiae Latinae praeiora sex saeculorum," Lupa, 1791 8vo.—*Bieg. Univ. Bieg. Univ. des Contemp.*

OENOPIDAS or OENOPIDES of Chios, a Pythagorean philosopher who lived in the fifth century BC. Like others of the Grecian sages he visited Egypt, in search of knowledge and there he made himself acquainted with geometry and astronomy Some of the problems of Euclid are attributed to this mathematician who chiefly distinguished himself by the invention of a cycle for the regulation of the year which was afterwards improved by Meton. Oenopides engraved on a tablet of brass his astronomical calculations applied to a period of fifty nine years which he considered as marking a revolution of the stars and called it the great year. He consecrated this table at the Olympic games that it might be preserved for the use of the public.—*Bieg. Univ.*

OTTER (SAMUEL WILLIAM) a German historian born in 1730 in the dominions of the margrave of Bayreuth. He studied at Erlang and having adopted the ecclesiastical profession became pastor at Lindau in 1749 and removed in 1763 to Mäkerlebach. His historical productions having made him advantageously known, he was appointed historiographer of Brandenburg Anspach and Bayreuth and member of the consistorial council of his district. He died in 1792. He possessed an extensive acquaintance with history, diplomacy, and antiquities, especially those of Franconia, and he illustrated a multitude of obscure transactions but he was deficient in taste and was too fond of conjectural etymologies. He was the author of "An Essay towards a History of the Burgraves and Margraves of Brandenburg and Franconia, founded on coins seals and documents, 1751—58 2 vols. 8vo, and many other works, of which an account may be found in Schichtzschegriff's Necrology.—*Bieg. Univ.*

OEKKERLIN (ALEXANDER OLIVER) a traveller and historian, who was probably a Fleming. In July 1666, he was at Tortes in America, in the service of the West India company where he was sold to a planter for thirty crowns. After three years servitude he joined some freebooters, and remained with them till 1674, engaging in all their enterprises. He then availed an opportunity to return to Europe, thinking God, as he says;

that he had been enabled to relinquish such a turbulent kind of life. His afterwards made three other voyages to America, with the Dutch and with the Spaniards, and he was at the taking of Cartagena in 1697. He wrote an account of his adventures, published in French at Paris in 1698, 2 vols. 12mo., and afterwards at Toulouse, 1704 and 1775 4 vols. 12mo. From some passages in his narrative, it seems probable that he exercised the profession of a surgeon.—*Bibl. Univ.*

OGDEN (MAXWELL) an eminent divine of the establishment, was born at Manchester in 1714, and educated at the grammar-school there, from which he was removed to King's College, Cambridge, and next to St John's, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he became master of the grammar-school at Halifax; but in 1753 returned to Cambridge, where he took his degree of DD and was presented to the living of Duxbury, in Wiltshire. In 1766 he was appointed Woodwardian professor and subsequently received the rectories of Lawford in Essex, and of Stansted in Suffolk. He died in 1778. Two volumes of sermons by this divine were published in his lifetime, which being short, animated, and striking, obtained considerable celebrity. A new edition of these were published in 1780, by his friend bishop Halifax, with a memoir of his life in which some objections to his style and manner are freely canvassed.—*Ld's by Halifax's Memoir.*

OGG, a creole of St Domingo, belonging to the class called in the colonies Quarterouns, who was, at the commencement of the Revolution, engaged in commerce at Cape François. Mercantile affairs having drawn him to Paris, he was there admitted into the society of Friends of the Negroes. (Amis des Noirs,) and aided by some of the most active members, he warmly solicited the National Assembly in favour of his brethren. But he soon perceived that solicitations alone would not procure the rights of equality for men of colour and returning to St Domingo, he resolved to adopt some more efficacious means for their liberation. Having made his way to the quarter of Dondon, where he was born, he began by spreading a proclamation, inviting all the people of colour, and negro slaves to join him. The insurrection took place in November 1790, in the quarter devastated Grande Rivière. The insurgents at first daunted nothing but what was just, freedom and political equality but their cause was too long disgraced by crimes equally useless and atrocious. These, however, were not attributable to their leader but to his lieutenant Chouanne, a profligate wretch, who delighted in deeds of violence. Troops of the national guard and of the line were sent against the negroes, who were obliged to give way to superior force. Ogg, with a few of his lieutenants, took refuge in the Spanish territories, and having given up by the governor in the French, he was tried before the popular council at Paris, condemned and con-

demned to be beaten on the wheel, as also was his lieutenant. Ogg, in "beating" his donkey, took a quantity of black stones, and placing them in the hollow of his hand, covered them with a small quantity of white gypsum; as these stuck them together, and the former remaining unbroken, he exhibited to his judges, "Where are the Whites?" This impudent allegory was terribly verified in the subsequent revolution of St Domingo.—*Dor de St M. ds 18me S. Bibl. N de Louvain.*

OGIER (CHARLES) a man of learning, was born at Paris in 1595. He was for some time an advocate but becoming disgusted with his profession he accepted the post of secretary to Claude de Mousme, count d'Avaux, whom he accompanied in his embassy to the northern courts in 1624 and 1625. He drew up an account of his travels, which was first published in 1626, with this title 'Ca roll Opera Ephemerides sive non Daudemus Suscipiam, Poloniam cum esset in consilio et hunc Clanditi Meum cum Avaux ad septentriones reges extraordinari legati' etc. This journal contains some curious particulars of the negotiations of the count of Avaux, the manners, customs, &c. of the countries which he visited. Ogier also published two Latin poems to the memory of D. Petar and Peter du Pay. He died in 1664.—FRANCIS Ozanx his brother was an ecclesiastic and attended the count d'Avaux when he went to sign the peace of 1648. He defended Babec in his quarrel with Gobelin and wrote several works, of which the most esteemed is "Jugement et Censure de la Doctrine catholique de Fr Garasse." He died in 1670.—*Morer. Neur. Dict. Hist.*

OGILVIE (John) an industrious writer was born at Edinburgh in 1600. His father becoming a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, the son bound himself apprentice to a dancing master in London, and with the first money he procured he released his father. A strait, which he received in cutting a caper disabled him in his profession, and he was obliged to seek other means of subsistence. After suffering great vicissitudes, he at length overcame his want of a literary education so far as to translate from the Latin and Greek and to compose verses of his own, which however, were but very indifferent. He made a translation of Homer which, though very wretched, was esteemed at the time it appeared, and had the honour of killing a poetical flower in the youthful breast of Pope. The cuts to his translation of Virgil were greatly valued, and served for a splendid Latin edition of that poet. In London, after the great fire, he erected a printing-office, and was appointed the king's cosmographer and geographic printer, and he printed some volumes of a great size. He also published an account of the great and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual surveying representation. He also built a theatre at Deptford.—*Bibl. Brit.*

OGILVIE (John) a divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1720. He was educated at the university of Aberdeen, by which

having associated with the degree of D.D., and his learned minister of Minster, is the same man. He also became a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed both as a divine and man of literature. His works are "Poems on several Subjects," 2 vols. 8vo; "Sermons," 8vo; "Psalms, a Poem," &c.; "Herc, a Poem;" "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Inquiry into the Causes of Infidelity and Scepticism," 8vo; "Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of Oriental and Graecian Philosophy," 8vo; "Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy in behalf of the Christian Religion," 8vo; "Balaam, a Poem," &c.—*Gent. Mag.*

OGLETHORPE (JAMES EDWARD) an English general officer who was the son of sir Iphigene Oglethorpe of Godalming, Surrey. He was born in London in 1696 and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, leaving which he obtained a commission in the guards. He subsequently went abroad and served under prince Eugene and on his return obtained a seat in parliament. In 1733 he distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter. He also conducted a body of emigrants to the province at which time he was accompanied by the two Wades. In 1736 he returned with some Indian chiefs in his suite who were presented to the king and in 1736 revisited Georgia, with another band of emigrants, and proceeded very successfully in the settlement of the colony. On the rupture with Spain he was made general and commander-in-chief of the English forces in Georgia and Carolina with which he successfully repelled the attempts of the Spaniards but was unsuccessful in an expedition against St. Augustine. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major general and was employed to follow the rebels under the Pretender but not being able to come up with them he was tried by a court martial for neglect of duty and acquitted. The private character of general Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he has been eulogized both by Thomas Pope, and Dr Johnson. His chief claim distinction however for his benevolent and judicious settlement of Georgia.—*Ward's Lit. Anec.* *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

O'HARA (KATE) an Irish dramatist, who was a younger brother of a good family. He had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old air. In the latter part of his life he was afflicted with loss of sight and employed as harmonium, whom he kept constantly near him, as he was often making alterations in his theatrical pieces, which were all burlesques or ballad operas. His first production was "Nuala," acted at Covent Garden in 1782, which was extremely well received and is still a favorite entertainment. His other works are, "The Golden Pippin," 1772; "The Two Muses," 1775; "April Day," 1777; and "Tom Thumb," 1780. His death took place June 27, 1798.—*Thompson.*

OILLI, or **OZELI** (JAMES) a learned scholar, was born at Dantzig in 1624. After receiving his education at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, and published an excellent edition of Minstrelus Pezii. After travelling in Europe in 1667, he was appointed professor of law at Groningen. He died in 1686. He likewise published an edition of Andes Galliae, Leyden, 1665, 8vo; and a treatise, entitled, "Thesaurus adiectorum Nominum antiquorum sive expressorum," Auct. 1677 &c., a scarce and curious work. He was the friend of Peacock, between whose ideas and his own there existed a great conformity.—*Chapman. Mason. Moxon.*

OISL, or **OISEL** (PHILIP) a learned German reformed professor of divinity and Oriental scholar, was born at Dantzig in 1671. He became minister of the German church at Leyden and was afterwards appointed professor of divinity at Frankfort on the Oder. It is related of him, that when he was upon his death bed, and his colleague was reciting for his consolation passages of scripture in Latin or German he corrected the language of the version made use of by him according to the original Hebrew or Greek, with the same accuracy and calmness as if seated in his academic chair. His principal works are, "Introductio in Accostationem Hebreorum Promiscuum" 1715 "De Lepre," and several treatises on the ten commandments.—The above mentioned, James Ozsel, who wrote notes on the "Octavius" of Minstrel Pezzi, was his relation.—*Voss. Diet. Hist. L. Admont's Diet. Hist. et Biol. Portafolio.*

OKOLSKI (SIMEON) a Dominican was born in Russia, and became provincial of his order in Poland in 1649. He was the author of a work entitled "Orbis Poloniae, or a history of the Polish nation with learned researches concerning the origin of the formations." It is very scarce and valuable but the author is somewhat partial. He also published a work entitled "Præce diuinæ verbi Albertine episcopæ Ratioponensis."—*Moxon.*

OLAHUS (NICOLAS) a learned pietist, was born at Hermannstadt in 1493. After various preferments, he was nominated by Ferdinand, king of Hungary bishop of Zeged and chancellor of that kingdom. He afterwards became bishop of Agria, and was present at the siege of that town by the Turks in 1566, at which by his liberality and exertions, he greatly supported the inhabitants in their defense. The next year he was appointed archbishop of Strigavia, and held two national councils at Tyrus, the acts of which were printed at Vienna in 1569, and was instrumental in founding the first Jesuit's college in Hungary. In 1569 he was created palatine of the kingdom. He died at Tyrus in 1586. His works are, "A Chronicle of his own Times;" "A History of Africa," French 1586; and "A Description of Hungary."—*Moxon. Migne. Des. Bib.*

OLAVIDES (PAU ATTAMONY YANQU) a Spanish statesman, one of the nobles who

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of the Inquisition. He was born in 1705 at Lima, in Peru, and was of wealthy and respectable parents. At an early age he displayed an ardor for study, and having given proof of his capacity, he was appointed reader of the province of Lima. Having, by the liberality of his relatives, given offence to the monks, and, when they succeeded to get him removed to Spain, where he was compelled to submit to the Inquisition; but his innocence was at length established, and he was liberated. He took up his residence at Madrid, and being appointed agent for his Norwegian countrymen, he employed his talents and influence for their benefit as well as for that of the kingdom in general. His power fully seconded the measures of the Spanish minister, the count d'Aranda, for the expulsion of the priests, and having displayed on many occasions enlightened policy and generous patronage, the government appointed him in 1760, of the province of Andalucia. He there founded a new colony, which flourished under his auspices, becoming the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. From this establishment he endeavored to exclude as much as possible the mestizo and mulattoes, whose vanity being excited, they charged Olavides with heresy on account of some regulations which he had made relative to his colony, many of whom were Jews and German Protestants. In November 1776, he was arrested and thrown into a dungeon of the Inquisition, and after two years confinement he was brought before that merciful tribunal to receive his sentence. Among the charges against him was that of having in his library the French Encyclopedia, Bayle's Dictionary Montaigne's Spirit of Laws, and the works of Voltaire and Rousseau. The remaining imputations were equally nugatory and absurd, including those of having taken a journey to see Voltaire, and having in his possession a letter from that philosopher to himself, wherein was the phrase—"It seems to be reckoned that Spain possessed forty such persons as yourself." Olavides denied the charge of heresy, notwithstanding which he was condemned to eight years seclusion in a monastery to practice exercises of penit, and so he afterwards banished twenty leagues from the court and all great cities, and to be incapable of public employment, and subject to various degrading privations. He contrived to escape from the convent, and took refuge in France, where soon after pursued him, and he was forced to seek an asylum at Geneva. After the death of Charles III., he was permitted to return to France. He re-entered the Revolution; and under the reign of Louis Philippe he was imprisoned at Orleans, and remained there until after the fall of Napoleon, when he returned to Paris. A period of his captivity was spent in writing a history of the propagation of the Gospel, which he dedicated to his own countrymen, and was soon after published, and was immediately successful. This success induced the author to apply

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upon the most of having converted an Indian philosopher, and they exhibited him, bound in chains, "He was released in 1795, and after a short stay at Madrid, passed, to his cousin in Andalucia, where he died in the bosom of his family in 1805.—*Bugloss, de Cocteau.*

OLDCASTLE (or Jug) lord Cobham, the last martyr among our nobility was born in the fourteenth century in the reign of Edward III. He obtained his peerage by marrying the daughter of that lord Cobham, who so firmly opposed Richard II. He excused the remonstrance of the clergy by his zealous adherence to the doctrines of Wycliffe, whose works he collected and transcribed, distributing them among the people. In the reign of Henry IV. he was at the head of an English army in France during the Orleans and Burgundian factions, and he obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. Under Henry V. he was accused of heresy but the king with whom he was a favorite, defayed the prosecutions against him and tried to reason with him and to convince him of his alleged errors, but in vain, and he soon after left him to his fate. He was then cited before the archbishop of Canterbury and not being able to satisfy his accusers, he was condemned as a heretic and committed to the Tower, whence he escaped into Wales. A report was then zealously circulated by the clergy and sent to the king, that 80 000 Lollards were assembled at St Giles's for his destruction, with lord Cobham at their head. This accusation seems to have been fully credited by Henry though there does not appear to have been really the slightest foundation for it, on which a bill of attainder was passed against lord Cobham, and he was burnt alive in St Giles's field in 1417. He was a man of high spirit and warm temper which his misfortunes could not subdue. His amusements were extensive and his thirst after knowledge first made him acquainted with the doctrine of Wycliffe. In conversation he was remarkable for the frankness and readiness of his wit. He wrote

"Twelve Conclusiones," addressed to the Parliament of England, "published in Bale's Briefe Chronicle concerning the Martyrdom and Death of the blessed Martyr of Chast, sir John Oldcastle the lord Cobham, which was repented in 1782.—*Gibson's Lives. Bale's Acta and Monuments.*

OLDENBURG (Hans) a mathematician and natural philosopher, who was a native of the duchy of Brunswick, and is said to have been descended from the couple of Oldenborg in Westphalia. He was born in 1626, and spent the middle of his seventeen years, in 1643, in London received for his master, Dr. Lee, then office he went to Oxford, and in 1650 entered as a student at the university, with a view to avail himself of the advantages of consulting the books and MSS. of the Bodleian library. He acted as a tutor and friend an acquaintance with many of his scientific contemporaries with whom he communicated in the meetings of the Royal Society, and on its incorporation in

Second year of the Consulship. In 1805 he removed to the neighbourhood of the French-prince Thurn and Taxis, whom he succeeded in 1807, whilst he was succeeded in his office by Dr. Mathew G. New. He retired on an extensive estate, which he had bought and named, and transmitted into trust many of the philosophical remains of Mr. Boyle and others. About 1806 he became involved in a dispute with Dr. Robert Hooke, who complained to the Royal Society that Oldenburg had not properly noticed in their Transactions his invention of optical eyeglasses for watchmakers, but on an inquiry taking place, the doctor's complaint was declared to be unfounded. This philosopher informed himself much in theological controversy, and at one time attempted to effect a union between the followers of Luther and Calvin, but he afterwards became a decided Calvinist, esp. in the Westminster assembly of divines, and joined in the secession of the independents till the Restoration. He died at his residence at Charlton, near Greenwich in Kent, in August 1675. A list of his works, which relate to politics, divinity and philosophy, may be found in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary.—*Martin's Big Phil.*

OLDFIELD (Anne) a celebrated English actress, born at Westminster in 1683. Her father held a commission in the guards, but dying while she was young, he left his family in such circumstances that the daughter was apprenticed to a sempstress. She and her mother roamed for some time with a relation, who kept a tavern in St. James's market, where her talents attracted the notice of Farquhar the author of the "Beau Brummel," who introduced her to Sir John Vanbrugh, through whose means she obtained a theatrical engagement in 1699. She first distinguished herself in the character of Almack, in the "Pilgrim" of Beaumont and Fletcher, but it was not till 1703, when she appeared as Leonora, in "Fair Queen Nica," that her merits were properly appreciated, and having the advantages of a good figure and a fine voice, she soon became a general favourite. Her great excellence lay in comedy, and the parts of lady Betty Modish, in the "Carolean Husband," and lady Townly in the "Provoked Husband" of Cibber were those in which she was most admired, but she sometimes also appeared in tragedy and in such characters as Calista and Cleopatra, her taste being very comprehensive. Though much esteemed in private life, her character was not immaculate. She was the acknowledged mistress of Mr. Astley during nearly the seven years preceding to his final fall in 1712; and she afterwards became connected with general Churchill. Her death took place October 22d, 1730, and her effects, after being in state, were buried for Westminster Abbey, lying East. *Thomp.*

OLDWORTHY (T. P.) a work, whose history commences in the reign of Edward VI., and continues to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, written by the author of "The History of the Puritan Revolution," which professed itself to be a continuation of the former history.

to principles of the lower philosophy and mechanics, and particularly in mathematics; and, after years of reflecting, he was affected with insanity and hemiplegia, which continued till his death at Margate, July 10th, 1804, in the sixtieth year of his age. His preserved great evidence of apprehension and an extraordinary memory, so that almost all that he ever evidently remembered. He made himself acquainted with mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, history and painting. He could recite the principal events in the history of Greece and Rome, and of his native country, and had become familiar with the discoveries of modern astronomers. The works of Newton and Laplace were the favorite objects of his studies. He displayed taste and talent as an artist, and is said to have produced, from memory, admirable delineations of persons whom he had seen. His temper was as amiable as his capacity was excellent. Though a constant invalid, he bore his sickness without repining or impatience; and it seems to have exhibited a union of virtues and abilities seldom to be found in one individual.—*Goss May.*

OLDHAM (John) an English poetical minister of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1665, at Shipton in Gloucestershire, and received his education at the neighbouring town of Tisbury. His father, who was minister of the parish at the time of his birth, but was afterwards dismissed for nonconformity, is said to have suffered much wantonness in consequence of his youthful indiscretions. But his dissipation did not prevent his application to learning, and from school he went to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took but one degree, after which he obtained the situation of usher to the free school of Craydon. There his talents as a poet procured him the notice of some persons of distinction, and he was taken into a gentleman's family as a domestic tutor. He subsequently resided with the earl of Kingston, in whose house he was sick with the small pox and died at the age of thirty. Oldham's principal work is his "Four Satires upon the Jesuits," written in 1679, which, with his other poems, have since his death been published in 8 vols. 1720. He displays force and spirit in his descriptions, and his language is nervous and expressive, though sometimes deficient in elegance and propriety, but these faults may be excused on the score of the youth and premature death of the author. His literary merit consists rather of an apology or extenuation for the contemptuous writers.—*Mag. Brit. Ed.*

OLDISWORTHY (William) a celebrated writer in the reign of queen Anne and George I., son of William Oldisworth, who wrote under the name of his brother, which see, "Oldisworth, William." A "History of the Duke, Duke, and Countess of Devon," "The Life of Edward, Duke of York," and "Histories of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, written during the reign of the Church." "Oldisworth" also published a translation of "Utopia."

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"Accomplished Senator" of Gostkis, bishop of Posna, in the preface to which he defends his own character as a writer for the prerogative and the ministry and admits that he wrote under the earl of Oxford. Oldisworth was one of the original authors of the *Examiner* and continued to write in it as long as it existed. He died in 1734.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

OLDYS (WILLIAM) a bibliographer was the natural son of Dr Oldys, a civilian and was born in 1696. Little is known of the early part of his life but in 1726 he succeeded Wanley in the care of Lord Oxford's library of which he partly formed the catalogue. He was also employed in the selection, entitled

The Harleian Miscellany. His circumstances always appear to have been moderate, at one time he was confined in the Fleet prison where he acquired such a hukng for the company he found there that during the rest of his life he always passed his evenings at a house within the rules with people of that class. In return for the pleasure he received from his life of Sir Walter Raleigh his principal work the duke of Norfolk gave him the post of Norroy king at arms and this was the only situation he ever held. During the latter part of his life he abandoned himself to drinking which contributed to shorten his days and he died in 1761. He was the author of a great many works of which the following are the principal. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. The British Librarian.

Tables of the eminent Persons celebrated by the British Poets this does not seem to have been printed. The Scarborough Miscellany, The Universal Spectator. He also wrote several lives in the Biographia Britannica, General Dictionary &c. The following ingenious anagram is in one of his MSS.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you
And one friend OLD is worth a hundred new

Bog Br.

OLEARIUS (ADAM OLECHLAUSER or) a German traveller the son of a tailor at Aschersleben in the country of Anhalt, where he was born about 1600. He studied at Leipzig and having taken his degree he entered into the service of Frederick duke of Holstein Gottorp who appointed him secretary to an embassy which he sent to the court of Muscovy and the king of Peru. The ambassadors left Gottorp in October 1633, and after traveling through various parts of Peru and visiting the borders of the Caspian sea they returned home in 1639. Olearius who had received the title of ducal counsellor was on his return appointed librarian and mathema tician to the duke which office he held till his death in 1671. He published an account of his travels, *Itinerarium 1647* folio of which there are several other editions and French, English, and Dutch translations the Galician of Saadi, translated from the Persian, the Fables of Lokman, from the Arabic, and the Chronicle of Holstein.—*Bog Br.*

GODFREY OLEARIUS doctor of theology and superintendent of Halle, who died in 1697 at

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the age of eighty-one was the author of a body of theology for the use of the Lutherans.—His son JOHN OLEARIUS professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of theology at Leipzig was one of the first authors of the literary journal published there under the title of 'Acta Eruditorum'. He also wrote an Introduction to Theology, and other works. He died at Leipzig in 1713 aged seventy four.—*Diel. Hist.*

OLEARIUS (GOFRAY) a learned German writer on divinity and philology born at Leipzig in 1672. He studied in the universities of Germany and Holland after which he visited England and staid for some time at Oxford. Returning to Leipzig he obtained the chair of Greek literature, which in 1708 he exchanged for that of theology. He translated into Latin Stanley's History of Philosophy to which he added dissertations,

De Philosophia Eclectica. De Democrito Socratis and Exercitatio ad dialogum L. Allatii de Scriptis Socratis. He also published an edition of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana by Philostratus and augmented Frankensteins' Introduction to the Roman and German History besides which he produced Observations on St Matthew's Gospel and other theological works. He died in 1715.—*Stolli Intrud. in Hist. Lit. Diet. Hist.*

O LEARY (ARTHUR) a Roman Catholic divine was born in the city of Cork but in what year is not recorded. He studied at the college of St Mark in Brittany and subsequently entered into the Franciscan order of capuchins. He acted for some time as chaplain to the English prisoners of the Catholic religion during the seven years war for which he received a small pension from the French government until the Revolution. He subsequently returned to Ireland and was enabled to build a small chapel at Cork where he distinguished himself by entering into a controversy in defence of the divinity of Christ. When the parliament of Ireland shewed a disposition to relax the rigour of the penal laws against the Catholics and framed the Test Act now in force he published his

Loyalty Asserted or the Test Oath vindicated by which address he induced many Catholics to comply with the provisions of the legislature. These and similar services, in which he ably and eloquently endeavoured to show that the Catholics might legally swear that the pope possessed no temporal power in Ireland procured him the friendship of many eminent Irish political and literary characters. He also distinguished himself by the most laudable attempts to produce subordination and induce the lower class of Catholics to be less lawless in their resistance to the tithes portions of the Protestant clergy. These and kindred services induced the Irish government, on his departure for London to recommend him to persons in power in England, and accordingly he was much countenanced, and officiated for many years as principal minister in the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho-square. He died at an

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advanced age in January 1802 Mr O'Leary was eminently gifted with wit and humour and as a writer his style is fluent, bold and figurative but sometimes deficient in grace and incorrect He was author of several " Addresses to the Catholics in Ireland" His marks on Mr Wesley's Defence of the Protestant Association which with several other tracts were collected in one vol octavo. He also wrote a very spirited Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the rev Arthur O'Leary in answer to Dr Woodward bishop of Cloyne.—*Mosch Mag Great Mag*

OLEASTIR (JANOS) a learned Portuguese Dominican of the sixteenth century was born at Azambuja. In 1545 he attended the council of Trent as theologian from John III king of Portugal and upon his return he was nominated bishop of St Thomas in Africa, which dignity he refused. He was then made inquisitor and held with honour the principal offices of the Dominican order in his province. He died in 1563. He has left Commentaries on the Pentateuch (Lisbon 1556 1558 five parts in one vol folio much sought after by collectors from its not having been subjected to the examination of the holy office. His Commentaries on Isaiah were published at Liss in 1623 and 1658.—*Antonius Bibl Script Hisp Moretus Novis Dict Hist*

OLIVI A (ALEXANDER) a celebrated Italian cardinal was born of humble parents at Sassoferato in 1409. He entered among the hermits of St Augustine and was appointed professor of philosophy at Perugia, and afterwards attorney general of his order. His modesty prevented his displaying his talents and erudition at the public disputations but he preached with great reputation at Venice, Naples Bologna Florence Mantua, Ferrara &c. In 1459 he was made general of his order and the following year he was promoted to the purple. He died at Ivoh in 1463. He was the author of various works, of which the principal are De Cosa cum Apostolis Faciat De Christi Ortu Sermones Centum Orationes Elegantes lib I. De Peccato in Spiritu Sancto. —*Moretus Novis Dict Hist*

OLIVA (GIOVANNI) a learned antiquary was born at Rovigo in the Venetian territory in 1666. He was ordained priest in 1711 and was immediately afterwards professor of belles lettres at Axolo. In 1719 he was invited to Rome by Clement XI and in 1722 the cardinal de Rohan appointed him his librarian in which office he remained during his life dying in 1757 at Paris. The abbd Oliva was the author of two dissertations one " De Antiquis Romanis Scholis Grammaticorum Disciplina" the other on the discovery of a four footed marble of Issa. He also published an edition of some hitherto unpublished letters of Poggio. His works were printed after his death, with a third dissertation on the necessity of adding the study of medals to that of history.—*Moretus*.

OLIVAREZ (GASPAR GUSMAN count duke d') a famous Spanish minister of state

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descended from the ancient Castilian family of Gusman. He was born at Rose where his father was sent on an embassy to pope Sixtus V. Having finished his studies at Salamanca, he was called to court and soon obtained the confidence of the prince royal who, on succeeding to the crown as Philip IV in 1621 abandoned the management of public affairs entirely to Olivares, though the title of minister was bestowed on his uncle Bernard de Zuena who had been the king's governor. He enjoyed, during a period of twenty two years almost unbounded authority. The commencement of his administration was distinguished by some useful regulations adapted to increase the population and resources of the country. The system he pursued with regard to foreign affairs, however, was unfortunate, and being constantly thwarted in his schemes by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu he had the mortification to witness the revolt of the Catalans, the dismemberment of Portugal from the crown of Spain and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies which fell into the hands of the Dutch. These national misfortunes rendered him so unpopular that the king was forced to dismiss him in 1643 when he was succeeded by his nephew Don Louis de Haro. A justificatory memoir which he published is said to have irritated his enemies, and prevented his recall and he died at Toro a few months after his removal from the ministry.—*Duc. Hist. Esp. Univ.*

OLIVET (JOSEPH THOUVILLE d') a member of the order of the jesuits, distinguished as a classical editor. He was born at Saives in France in 1682 and died at Paris in 1768. He devoted himself to the cultivation of the belles lettres and becoming a member of the French academy he published a continuation of the history of that literary society. In 1723 appeared his translation of Cicero's Dialogues on the Nature of the Gods and he also translated the speeches against Carneus and other works of that orator as well as the Philippics of Demosthenes, all which have been repeatedly printed. But the most important literary labour of the abbd d' Olivet was his edition of the entire works of Cicero published at Paris in 1740 9 vols. 4to and reprinted at Geneva and at Oxford. He was likewise the author of a treatise on French proverbs.—*Adrie s C. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY a Benedictine monk of the eleventh century famous for his skill in mechanics. He was born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire and became a member of the monastery at that place. The historian William of Malmesbury says, that he was skilled in mathematics and astrology and further informs us, that though not deficient in learning or abilities, he undertook one enterprise when he had arrived at years of manhood which savoured strongly of juvenile audacity. Having affixed wings to his hands and feet, he ascended a lofty tower whence he took his flight and was borne upon the air for the space of a furlong but owing to the

violence of the wind, or his own fears, he then fell to the ground, and broke both his legs. From this cousin surmises it is impossible to determine what degree of merit is due to this monkish invention. It may however be concluded that his machinery was constructed on the principles of the parachute and he appears to have been the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. Oliver who died a little before the Norman conquest, wrote on astronomy and mathematics, but none of his works are extant.—*Mofat's History of Malmsbury, Eng. Uni.*

OLIVEIRA (Francis Xavier d') a Portuguese gentleman, a knight of the order of Christ, born at Lisbon in 1702. At the age of fourteen he was admitted into a public office and in 1730 he went to Madrid where his uncle who held a diplomatic situation presented him to the king of Spain. His father dying he succeeded him as secretary of embassy at Vienna and having had a dispute with the count de Tarazona the ambassador he resigned his employment and went to Holland in 1740. His connexions with some Lutherans at Vienna had excited in his mind propensities against the Catholic faith to which he gave vent in "Memoirs of his Travels," and "Familiar Letters," which he published in 1741 and 1745. These works were censured by the inquisition and the author having removed to England made an open profession of Protestantism in 1746. He published a "Pathetic Discourse to his countrymen on the earthquake at Lisbon in 1756, and the following year a second discourse. In September 1762 he was declared a heretic at an Auto-de-Fé and condemned to be burnt at the stake on which he published a book entitled "The Chevalier d'Oliveira burnt in Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore? Anecdotes and Reflections on the Subject and before the Publick by himself." He died at Hackney near London in 1782. He published some poems, besides those mentioned, and left a great number of MSS. including "Olivereiana, or Memoirs, historical and literary" 27 vols. 4to.—*Gent. Mag.* for 1784. *Bug. Unit.*

OLIVIER, a French author member of the academy of Lyons, who, in 1750 wrote an essay on the advantages derivable from music in the cure of disease. His theory supposes that there exists a certain sympathy between the human body and the surrounding atmosphere, and that the former is consequently acted upon by the vibrations of the latter which produce a kind of electrical effect. He was also the author of a work entitled "L'Egypte d'Orphée, ou de l'Influence de la Musique," printed at Paris in 1798.—*Rieg. Doc. Hist.*

OLIVIER (Guillaume Antoine) an eminent French naturalist and traveller, member of the Institute and of the Agricultural Society of Paris. He was born near Freys in 1756 and studied at Montpellier, where he received the degree of M.D. at the age of seventeen. Natural history and especially botany and en-

tomology were his favorite pursuits, and at the age of twenty-three he went to Paris, to assist in the compilation of a work relative to the natural history of the district in which the metropolis is situated. He was afterwards sent into England and Holland to collect materials for a general history of insects and he was also employed on the entomological part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." The Revolution having arrested the progress of both these enterprises Olivier travelled to Persia, together with M. Bruguerre, another man of science, on a diplomatic mission planned by the minister Roland, whose death deprived the envoy of the financial resources and official protection on which they had calculated. Oh vier returned to Paris in December 1790 after an absence of six years, during which he visited Egypt, Greece Turkey Armenia Persia, and other eastern countries. He brought home numerous and valuable collections of curious objects of natural history of which he published an account in his "Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman l'Egypt, et la Perse" 3 vols. 4to. with an atlas and plates. This scientific traveller died suddenly at Lyons in 1816.—(See BRUGUERRE, J. W.)—*Bug. Uni.*

OLIVIERI (ANTIBAL) a learned Italian antiquary. He was born at Pesaro in the Marche of Ancona on the 17th June 1706 of an ancient family. After being educated at the college of noblemen at Bologna he studied civil law at Pesaro, and became honorary chamberlain to pope Clement XIII and perpetual secretary of the academy of Pesaro. He had scarcely attained his twenty-eighth year when he published his admired work entitled "Marmora Pessunenses Notae illustratae" 2 vols. folio. In 1744 appeared his "Memoirs of the ancient Port of Pesaro," 4to and in 1790 his "History of the Church of Pesaro in the Thirtieth Century." He also composed the "Memoirs of the Chevalier Passer." —*New. Diet. Hist.*

OLYMPIODORUS, an Alexandrian philosopher who flourished about the year 450 and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Aristotelian doctrine. He is to be distinguished from a Platonic of the same name, who wrote a "Life of Plato," which has been published in a Latin version by James Winder. He also wrote a "Commentary upon Plato" preserved among the MSS. in the royal Library at Paris.—There was also a peripatetic of the same name, who flourished in a later age, and wrote a "Commentary upon the Metempsychosis of Aristotle."—Another Olympiodorus was a Greek monk who lived under the year 801. His works are "A Commentary on Ecclesiastes," "A Commentary upon the Lamentations of Jeremiah" and "A Commentary upon Job."—*Studia Eusebii His. Phil. Cate. Marv.*

OLYMPUS. There were two celebrated surnames of antiquity who bore this name; the one a scholar of Mampha, born in Myra, flourished before the Trojan war and is mentioned honorably by Homer, Aristotle, and

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Platnick, who speak of his productions as still extant in their time Suidas, and John Pollux also notice him as an elegant elegiac poet. The other who died about the close of the seventh century before the Christian era, was contemporary with Midas by birth a Phrygian and, according to Suidas, the author of several poetic effusives sometimes or erroneously attributed to his predecessor of the same name.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

OLZOFFESKI (Αντώνιος) an eminent Polish divine, was born in 1618. He was much favoured by Ladislaus IV who made him prebendary to the crown and promoted him to the see of Culm. On the death of that monarch he was for some time in disgrace because he opposed the queen in her design of establishing a French prince upon the throne of Poland nevertheless he was made vice chancellor of the crown, and on the assassination of Michael Koribut he became grand chancellor. On the death of Koribut he interested himself zealously in procuring the election of John Sobieski who rewarded him with the archiepiscopal see of Gnesna, and would have made him a cardinal had he not protested against it. He died at Danzig in 1678. His works are, *Singulare Juris Polonorum R. Polonus* ^{inductio Polonica} and some other political treatises.—*Muriv.*

OMAR I caliph of the Saracens, the second of the successors of Mahomet. Under his reign the empire of the Moslems was greatly extended. His generals Kaled and Abu Beldeah drove the Greeks out of Syria and Phoenicia, and the caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem in 638 which city remained in the hands of the Infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey of Bouillon at the end of the eleventh century. Under Omar also Amaru became master of Egypt, and after taking Alexandria he is said to have destroyed the famous library there by the express order of the caliph who declared that the books of which it consisted if they agreed with the Koran were superfluous if they contradicted it, erroneous and therefore in either case useless. It however ought to be observed that this story is regarded by modern historians as of doubtful authenticity. The conquests of the Mahometans in the reign of Omar extended to Mesopotamia and Persia, and having fixed his residence at Jerusalem he was there assassinated by a Persian slave in the tenth year of his government, AD 643. Omar is distinguished for having collected and arranged the chapters of the Koran which assumed its present form under his direction from the collection of various copies of different portions dispersed among the duplicates of Mahomet, or preserved by oral tradition.—*Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens.*

ONESICRITES, a Greek historian, a native of the island of Egina, and a disciple of the Cynic philosopher Diogenes. He was taken into the service of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his expedition to India, and wrote an account of that undertaking on the plan of Xenophon's Expedition

of Cyrus. He is treated by Scobio, and others of the ancients, as a fabulous and romantic writer but it is probable that the ignorance of the Greeks and Romans relative to India contributed not a little to render the narrative of Onesicritus incredible to his countrymen. He survived Alexander but the exact time of his death is not known. His History is no longer extant though some of his details relative to the geography and natural history of the regions he visited have been preserved by Scobio, Alles and Pliny.—*Bug. Univ.*

ONKELOS a Jewish rabbi supposed to have been the disciple of Hillel the elder, and to have lived in the beginning of the first century. He was the author of the earliest Targum, or Chaldee interpretation of the Hebrew scriptures, extending however only to the Pentateuch. The Targum of Onkelos consists of little more than a verbal translation but it is distinguished for accuracy and purity of style and is therefore much esteemed both by Jews and Christians. The other Targums are that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel on the historical and prophetic books of the Bible from Joshua to Ezekiel inclusive composed nearly at the same period with the preceding and approaching to it in the style and manner of its execution the Targum on the law of Moses, ascribed to Jonathan but disgraced by the introduction of legendary tales and ridiculous digressions and probably not of earlier date than the seventh century the Jerusalem Targum a Chaldee paraphrase on select parts of the law apparently a compilation from various authors made in the seventh or eighth century the Targum on the Hagiographia or Psalms Proverbs &c. said to have been the work of rabbi Joseph the Blind in the third century but from its legendary character and the corruptions of style which it exhibits it is obviously the production of a much later period the Targum on the Megillah or books of Canticles, Ruth &c. apparently written in the sixth century and, like the last, abounding in fables three Targums on the book of Esther written in very corrupt Chaldee, and the Targum on the books of Chronicles, of a late date and of little authority. The earliest and most important of these Targums are printed in Walton's Polyglot Bible.—*Moriv. Prudex. Horne's Intro. to the Holy Script.*

OVOSANDER a Greek writer who flourished about the middle of the first century. He wrote commentaries on Plato's *Treatise on Politicks* which are no longer extant and he was also the author of a work on *Strategemata*, or the duties and virtues of the general of an army published at Nuremberg 1762, folio, and of which there are various translations.—*Bug. Univ.*

OPIE (JOHN) professor of painting at the Royal academy was born in 1761 in the parish of St Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. His father was a carpenter and he was intended for the same occupation but when very young he manifested a taste for study and a strong predilection for the arts of design. His

the first exhibition of Dr Winkelstein's collection of pictures at the Royal Academy, he exhibited there a portrait-painting. He exhibited again his compositions with varying success, which, indeed, varied by his pencil; and he determined resolved to devote himself to the profession of painting. When about nineteen he removed to London, where he improved the various advantages for study which the situation afforded; but it was not till 1786 that any of his pictures were admitted into the exhibition at Somerset House. He was short-lyeader nominated an associate of the academy and then an academician. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was in a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr Wolcot's edition of *Pilkington's Dictionary*. He then published an Inquiry into the Requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England; and he delivered lectures at the Royal institution. In 1804 he succeeded Mr Fatio as professor of painting, when he read four lectures on painting, which have been published. He died April 9, 1807, and was interred in St Paul's cathedral. *Opus* holds a high station among modern historical painters, and his pencil was employed on the pictures exhibited in the Boydell and Macklin galleries.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

OPITZ, or OPITIUS (HANAY) a divine of the Lutheran persuasion eminent as an Oriental scholar. He was born at Altenburg in Germany, in 1642, and after studying the Eastern languages in his native country he came to England, and pursued his researches under professor Poetel, at Oxford. In 1675 he obtained the Greek professorship at Kiel, to which was added three years after that of Oriental literature. He became professor of divinity in 1689 and subsequently ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Holstein. He died in 1712, leaving many useful works relating to the study of the Hebrew language and Biblical literature comprising a grammar and lexicon, and a tract, entitled *Atnam Lingua Sancta, quo exhibetur Coenobium de Studio Ling. Sacrae.* 4to.—*Bugl. Univ.*

OPITZ VON BOBERFIELD (MARTIN) known also by his Latinized name Opitius, a celebrated German poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at Brandis in Silesia in 1597 and commenced author by the publication of Latin poems, entitled, "Socratian Libellus," in 1616. The following year he became a teacher at the gymnasium of Beuthen on the Oder, and besides poetical compositions, he published his "Anarachus, sive de Contemptu Langue Testimoniæ." 4to. He then studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, and having afterwards visited many cities in Germany and Holland, he went in 1631 to the court of the Duke of Magdeburg whence in about a year, he removed, to become professor of philosophy and Belles-Lettres at the university of Wittenberg, then lately founded by Elector John George. The minister growing impatient, he was dismissed by Elector, and afterwards to England. Becoming distinguished for his

eloquence he went to Vienna, where the emperor Ferdinand II. bestowed on him the hereditary sword, and afterwards gave him letters of nobility, when he assumed the title of von Boberfeld. He returned to Silesia, and became secretary to the Burgrave of Dohna. But on losing his patron by death, he entered 1659 into the service of the duke of Lüneburg. At length he was appointed secretary and historiographer to the king of Poland and he passed the last few years of his life at Danzig, where he died August 20, 1659. Among his works are, a poem on mount Veterum, *Silva, Epigrams, &c.* He has been termed the father of German poetry and the Malibor of Germany having greatly contributed to polish the poetical style and language of his countrymen.—*Meyer. Bugl. Univ.*

OPORINUS (JOHN) a learned printer and classical scholar of the sixteenth century. He was the son of John Herbst, a painter and was born at Basle in 1507. After finishing his education at Strasburg and experiencing great difficulties from the narrowness of his circumstances, he became teacher in the school at the abbey of St Urban in the canton of Lucerne. He afterwards was made professor of classical literature at Basle but he was obliged to quit that situation because he had not taken the degree of master of arts. He then studied medicine, which parent he relinquished to engage in business as a printer in partnership with another person, and he then changed his family name for the Greek epithet of Oporinus. This typographical undertaking was unsuccessful and the partnership being dissolved, Oporinus carried on business afterwards on his own account. He printed fine editions of a great number of ancient authors many of which were accompanied with transcripts and annotations from his pen highly creditable to his learning and industry. He wrote notes on some of the works of Plutarch, Sennus Cicero and Demosthenes and he translated into Latin those of Xenophon, Thucydides and Herodotus. He died in 1568 having been four times married, and by the last of his wives he left one son.—*Tristam Elegies in H. S. Bugl. Univ.*

OPPENHEIMER (DAVID BEN ABRAHAM) a rabbi of the eighteenth century who was a native of Worms in Germany. He was educated at Nikolsburg in Moravia, and presided over that of Prague where he died in 1737 at the age of seventy. He was distinguished for his learning, and formed a most valuable library of Hebrew books and MSS. which was of great use to Wolfson in the composition of his *Bibliotheca Hebraica*. A catalogue of that collection was published at Hamburg in 1782 4to. Oppenheimer left a great number of works in manuscript, and he published a "Preface for the Pentateuch" in the rabbinical Bible of Berlin, 1795, &c. and other pieces.—*De Rossi. Diet. Bibl. Ant. Ebrei. Bugl. Univ.*

OPTIAN, a Greek poet, who held while the emperor Constantine, in the beginning of the

disputation. He was a native of Cologne, and a member of Cologne University, but his first name was Agobertus, and his mother's Agnes. He wrote poems distinguished for elegance and subtlety, but two only of his productions are now extant, his "Habitation ex six books on fishing," and four books on hunting, entitled "Cynageteon." Cenculus, the Roman emperor to whom the latter work was presented, was so pleased with it, that he gave the author a piece of gold for every verse, whence the poem has been styled the golden verses of Oppius. He died in his thirtieth year A.D. 213, and his countrymen erected statues in honour of him. The best edition of his works is that of Schneider Strub, 1776 8vo and there is another by the same editor 1813 8vo. His Historicus have been translated into English by Jones, Oxford, 1728 8vo.—*Elton's Spec. of Classic Poets. Eng. Ver.*

OPSOPEUS, or **OSSOPÆUS** (Jons) a German physician born at Bretten in the Palatinate, in 1536. Having received a classical education at Neumarkt and at the college of Wisdom at Heidelberg he went to Frankfort on the Main where he became corrector of the press, for the printer Wechelius. There he also applied himself to the study of medicine and after remaining six years he visited England and Holland, when returning to his native country he obtained the medical chair in the university of Heidelberg. He became physician to the elector Frederick IV whom he attended on a visit to Hamburg and being taken ill immediately after his return home he died in 1596. He published several of the treatises of Hippocrates with Latin versions and notes the Sibylline Oracles with remarks, "Zornmetris Magica cum Scholae Pileonis et Paelii" and "Oracula Metrica Jona" printed altogether at Paris, in 1607.—**SIMON OSORIUS** brother of the preceding was also professor of medicine at Heidelberg where he died in 1619 aged forty four. He enjoyed high reputation as a physician and published some works on his profession.—*Mauri. Hutchinson. Eng. Ver.*

OPPONÆUS (VINCENS) a learned philological writer born in Friesonia, towards the end of the fifteenth century. He opened a school of classical literature at Anspach and employed his leisure in the revision of such manuscripts as he could procure. He endeavoured to stimulate the German printers of his time to follow the example of Aldus Manutius, in publishing editions of ancient authors, instead of employing their presses on the futile production of their contemporaries. The details of his life are little known, but he died about 1560. He translated into Latin the letters of Luther, and from the Greek several books of the Iliad; the history of Polybius, that of Dioclesius Sisulus, and the romance of Helenora. He was likewise the author of a comic poem "De Arte Rabelloide," a treatise on rhetoric, and other works.—*Eng. Ver.*

OPPONATOR, a name given to those who were leaders of "Scholastic" or "Novatian" schools, and composed in the fourth century a complete of Valentinian and Valens. His name gained much reputation by a work which he wrote in favour of the Catholics against the Donatists, in six books, to which a seventh has been added by another hand. This work has been published several times, the best editio is that of Dupin, in 1700 in which he has inserted the notes of the other editors, with a collection of the acts of councils, edicts of emperors, letters of bishops, proconsular acts, and acts of martyrs which in any way regard the history of the Donatists. It also contains two other dissertations of Optatus, one containing the "History of the Donatists;" the other upon "The Sacred Geography of Africa."—*Cave. Dupin.*

ORANGE (PHILIBERT DE CRATOZ) a famous military officer of the sixteenth century. He was in the service of Francis I of France which he quitted in 1540 through pique at being deprived of his appointment at Fontainebleau to make room for the Polish ambassador. He went over to the emperor Charles V who recompensed him for the loss of his principality and the government of Brittany by giving him the principality of Amalphi the duchy of Gravina, various territories in Italy and Flanders and the order of the golden Fleece. He commanded the Spanish infantry at the siege of Fountarabis in 1543 but his greatest exploit was the capture of Rome in 1547 after the death of the constable de Bourbon to the command of whose army he succeeded. He was killed at the battle of Pictom in 1550, at the age of twenty eight. Dying unmarried he left his estates to René de Nassau the son of his sister and thus the principality of Orange to which Philibert had been restored by the treaty of Madrid, descended to the house of Nassau.—**ORANOE** (WILLIAM or NASSAU, prince of) succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin René in 1544. He was appointed by the States general of the Dutch United Provinces chief of their republic to the establishment and security of which he had contributed on their throwing off the yoke of Spain. He was a great captain and a wise politician and he was so much dreaded by the Spaniards that not being able to overcome him by force of arms they resorted to the famous expedient of taking him off by assassination. In 1582 he was wounded by a pistol shot as he was rising from table, by Jaingui, the servant of a ruined banker who was suspected of having poisoned Don John of Austria. The prince recovered from the effects of this injury but he was killed by Baltazar Gerard, a Burgundian employed by the Spaniards, June 10 1584. He had four wives, and left twelve children of whom two of his sons became successively stadholders of the United Provinces.—**ORANOE** (Maurice of Nassau, prince of) the second son of William, succeeded his elder brother Philip William in 1618 in the hereditary principality,

but the cause of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and he was sent to command the forces of the United Provinces. He made himself master of all the provinces belonging to the United Provinces. In 1600 an important battle, not won by strategy; but in a short time he recovered all Friesland, Groningen, Drente, Overijssel, and the county of Drente, and the city of Maastricht was never taken under his government. In 1600 he defeated the archduke Albert, at the famous battle of Nieuwpoort, in which 6000 Spaniards were left on the field. A peace for three years concluded in 1609, between Spain and the Dutch states, was the happiest result of his enterprise. Prince Maurice, who had been reckoned the greatest general of his age, was only destined to share in war. His endeavours to obtain the sovereignty of Holland, and his turbulent treatment of Burenwald, and other patriots who opposed him, tend greatly to diminish the glory he had previously acquired. In 1611 he was received with the Spaniards, under the younger Spaniard, who, having taken Breda from the Dutch in 1618, contrary to the expectations of prince Maurice, he was so disgraced at the misfortune, that he died shortly after, at the age of fifty-five.—*Memo. Eng. Univ.*

OBEDENCUS VITALIS, an historian of the twelfth century. He was of a French family but was born in England, and at the age of ten he was sent for education to an abbey in Normandy, in which his father who had become a widow had taken the religious habit. He also entered into the order of priesthood, but never attained to any of the dignities of his profession, having devoted his life to literary studies. He died about 1143. He wrote an "Eccllesiastical History" in thirteen books, published in Durham's "Historia Normannorum Scriptores," and in other collections. This work, amidst a multitude of fictitious details and religious fables, contains many interesting facts relating to Normandy and England, which are not to be found in any contemporary author.—*Dart. Hist. Eng. Univ.*

ORILLANA (FRANCE) a Spanish officer who is regarded as the discoverer of the great river of the Amazonian South America. In 1599 he embarked near Quito, on the river Coen, which flows down the steppes, taking the name of Napo. From this river he passed to another which gradually became upon extensive, and following the course of the current, he at length arrived at Iquitos North, on the coast of Guiana, after a navigation of nearly 4000 miles. Orillana perished ten years after his return home, with which he had been sent by the Spanish government to explore the interior of the country, and particularly the river which he had previously discovered, the Amazon, of which he was not able to penetrate the navigation of the river, as well as the numerous streams through which it flows. He was a native of Toulouse, an engineer of the fortifications, and served during the wars of Henry IV.

ORFEO (Greece) a German mechanist, whose original name was Zeller. He was born in 1712, of a poor family in Silesia. He did not attend school and meditated, but although devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of the mathematical sciences, and mechanics. After travelling through various parts of Germany, and experiencing a considerable amount of adventure, he entered into a convent as a lay-brother, but getting tired of the confinement, he made his escape, and went to Italy. He then turned vagabond, and subsequently devoted himself to researches after the proposed machine. In 1715 he exhibited a machine, in the construction of which he pretended to have attained his object; but this he afterwards destroyed. In 1736 he obtained the patronage of the elector of Hesse who invited him to Cassel to renew his operations, and he was so far successful, that he produced a piece of mechanism, which was examined by the philosopher D'Gravemont who was convinced that it was set in motion by an external power though it continued moving for an indefinite length of time. Orfeyus, displeased at the investigations of D'Gravemont, to whom he refused to exhibit the interior of his machine, broke it in pieces. He afterwards obtained a house and estate at Cerdhausen, where he undertook to re-construct his machine on a large scale, and he succeeded there in 1749 but he made no further attempt, devoting his time to other projects, equally nugatory. He died in November 1745. He published a tract, entitled "The Perpetual Motion triumphant," Cassel, 1719 &c., and other works.—*Eng. Univ.*

ORIBASIUS a celebrated Greek physician of the fourth century born at Pergamus. He was the pupil of Eusebius of Cyprus, and became physician to the emperor Julian, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Persia, and witnessed his death. Under the succeeding emperors, Valens and Valentinian, he fell into disgrace, was deprived of his property exiled, and obliged to take refuge among the barbarians. At length his merit was acknowledged, and he was recalled, and compensated for his losses. He lived till towards the middle of the fifth century. Notwithstanding his misfortunes and his travels, he composed many professional works, none of which are still extant. The most important is his treatise on anatomy published at Pavia, 1556, &c., and at Leyden 1735 &c., finished with notes, by Dr W. Dandie.—*Eng. Univ. Hippocrate.*

ORIGEN, one of the most celebrated among the Christian writers of the third century. He was called also Amphilochius, and was born about A.D. 185, at Alexandria in Egypt, being the son of Leontius, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the Roman emperor Decius. He studied under the philosopher Ammonius, and afterwards under Clement of Alexandria. He was first appointed to the chair of philosophy, which he retained for some time and then gave up, desiring to share the fate of Leontius, and for his mother's sake, his parents. Origin then became master of the

In a somewhat later, in order to support his advanced age and several younger brothers who were reduced to poverty. He became an acute professor of sacred literature at Alexandria, where his lectures were much frequented, and he had among his hearers several persons who afterwards attained great eminence in the church. He then devoted himself to preaching, and practised extraordinary mortifications, never sleeping on a bed, and abstaining from wine and flesh with a variety of other austere intermissions with religious exercises. It however his enthusiasm carried him to all the lengths which have been reported; he must have had less confidence in the strength of his resolution than has fallen to the share of most ecclesiastic, since it would appear that he resorted to physical means to succor himself against temptation. At this period he commenced his celebrated "Hexapla," which first suggested the idea of Polyglot Bibles. This work contained the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, with the Greek versions of the Septuagint, and those of Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, together with other versions of some portions of the Scriptures. Fragments alone of the Hexapla have been preserved, which were collected and published by father Mouttaouia. Origen having taken the order of priesthood in Palestine, Demetrios, bishop of Alexandria, was displeased at his conduct, and professing to have discovered errors in his writings, he prevented him from teaching, and proscribed his heresies. He then went to Caesarea where his fame is said to have attracted the notice of Minerva, the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, who sent for him to Antioch, and was highly edified by his apostolic soul and the eloquence of his discourses. When the Christians were persecuted in the reign of Maximinus, Origen took refuge at Athens, where he employed himself in writing Scholia, or commentaries on the Scriptures. He subsequently converted Beryllus, bishop of Eleusa, who had fallen into error relative to the pre-existence of Christ, and he also assisted at a council in which the heresy of some Ariosophists was condemned, who, like the modern Unitarians, maintained that the soul died with the body, and will be revived at the resurrection. Origen himself, however, was charged with holding various heretical opinions, among which the most formidable is that of the full duration of futurity past death, and the infinite duration of devil, which, as may be supposed, gave great trouble to the church. His attachment to the philosophy of Plato, in which he had been instructed by his master dissipated, she appears in his "Explanation of the Scripture," which showed his literary and spiritual elevation. He, however, in some measure, aided by his agents by the force of arms of the General, against the Saracens subduing Cilicia, in a campaign which he conducted. About the year 248, he was excommunicated by the Bishop of Cyrene, - "The same year came to him also Marcion." In the Diocles, persecutors who were impelled and tortured, and, ac-

cording to most accounts, his violent torturers, though it is generally agreed that he died a natural death at Cyrene, A.D. 254. His works were published by Euseb., but the best edition is that of the Benedictines, Paris, 1733, 4 vol. folio. Tritomaria. French. Geneva. *Catechism of the Fathers.*

ORIGNY (ANTOINE JOHN BAPTISTE ARMATIUS d.) born at Elblain in 1734, held the office of counselor of the court, and dedicated his leisure to the cultivation of letters. He was a member of many provincial academies, and died in October 1798. He published "Dictionnaire des Origines, ou Histoire des Inventions, Découvertes, &c." Paris, 1776, 1778, 6 vols. 8vo; "Abrégé de l'Histoire du Théâtre Français," (quatre quatrains,) 1782, in continuation of a work by Monchy, and "Annales du Théâtre Italien," 1788, 3 vols. 8vo.—See *Unit.*

ORIGNY (PIERRE ADAM d.) a writer on classical antiquities, who was a native of Riom in France, and died there September 9, 1774. In the early part of his life he entered into the army, and became a captain of grenadiers; but having been disabled by a wound, which he received at the attack of the lines of Wassenbourg in Germany, he retired from the service, with a pension and the cross of St Louis. He was the author of a learned work entitled "L'Egypte Ancienne, ou Mémoires historiques et critiques sur les Objets les plus importans du grand Empire des Egyptiens," 1762, 2 vols. 12mo; and another on Egyptian Chronology; and at the time of his death, he was occupied in more extended researches relating to the same subject.—*Dicit. Hist. Eng. Unit.*

ORLANDI (FRANCESCO ANTHONY) a learned bibliographer and writer on the history of the arts, who died about 1750. He published an "Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing, from 1450 to 1500." Bologna, 1725, 4to, a "History of Bolognese Writers, with Remarks on their Works," 1714, 4to, and a Dictionary of Authors, entitled "Almanacco Pittoresco," 1719, 4to, which was republished with additions after the death of the author. All the works of Orlandi are unequal for their great accuracy, and the abundance of information which they afford. This writer was a Carmelite friar, and was doctor and professor of theology at Bologna.—*Dicit. Hist. Eng.*

ORLEANS (GASPARD JOHN BAPTISTE, duc d') the third son of Henry IV of France, by his wife Mary de Medici. He was born at Fontainebleau in 1608, and at first received the title of duke of Anjou, but after the death of an elder brother in 1611, he was made duke of Orléans. He was engaged in various intrigues and innovations against the government in the reign of his brother, Louis XIII., and the university of Paris XIII., pronounced by his sentence, he made a vindication of his conduct of attempts to rule without the king. It was by his permission that the Duke of Montmorency, governor of Gascony, was induced to take arms against the minister;

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and Gaston traversed France to join him in a sable robe resembling that of a fugitive, followed by a few domestics, than like a prince in arms against a king. This revolt proved very unfortunate, for Montmorency was taken prisoner and executed, and Orleans was forced to make most humiliating submissions. Some time after, he became involved in the conspiracy of Beaulieu and Cinq-Mars from which he extricated himself by accusing his accomplices and removing his banishment. After the death of Louis XIII., he was appointed *hetairiste general* of the kingdom when he acquired an ill-fated reputation by the taking of Gravelines, Courtrai and Marlyck, but his cabal against cardinal Mazarin at length occasioned his being banished to Bins, where he died February 2d, 1660. The prince possessed much wit and humour and many of his repartees are recorded. He left "Mémoires de ce qui a eté passé de plus considérable en France depuis l'an 1608 jusqu'en 1635," printed at Amsterdam in 1683, and at Paris in 1685, 12mo.—**ORLEANS (PHILIP duke of)** the younger son of Louis XIII., born in 1640. He had for his tutor La Motte le Vayer to whom cardinal Mazarin said "Why should you make the king a brother a clever man? If he be some more learned than the king he will not know how to yield him implicit obedience. Upon such principles was his education conducted and he consequently proved dissipated, vain, and effeminate. He was married in 1661 to Henriette, the sister of Charles II. who died in 1670 under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that she was poisoned. In the following year the duke took for his second wife Charlotte Elizabeth daughter of the elector of Bavaria. He died of apoplexy at St Cloud June 1st, 1701. A French translation of the Roman history of Florus by the duke of Orleans, was published in 1670 12mo.—**ORLEANS (PHILIP duke of)** son of the preceding by his last wife born at St Cloud August 4th, 1674. He possessed great natural abilities, which might have been better cultivated if he had not fallen under the control of his sub-preceptor Dubois, afterwards cardinal. He nevertheless made a rapid progress in various sciences, and especially in geometry, chemistry and poetry and he was also skilled in the arts of music and drawing. He was married to mademoiselle de Boids one of the daughters of Louis XIV. by madame de Montespan whom he treated with antipathy, but at the same time he gave way to his inclinations which led him to practise the grossest sensuality and dissipation. Yet in the midst of his criminal career he was not deaf to the calls of ambition and he was engaged in military service in Flanders, Italy and Spain, where he displayed considerable abilities. When the cause of his cousin, Philip V., appeared almost hopeless he formed a design of seizing the Spanish sceptre for himself but his plan was discovered, and that and some other intrigues of which he was suspected deprived him of the favour of Louis XIV., whose death, in 1715, prevented the

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completion of arrangements for preventing the duke of Orleans from obtaining the regency during the minority of the next king. He accordingly succeeded to that office and during nearly the whole of his government he was guided by the counsels of his able but profigate minister cardinal Dubois. The duke himself is said to have manifested a spirit of clemency and generosity towards his enemies, and a disposition to alleviate the burdens of the people, but some of his plans proved unsuccess-
ful, and others were overruled by his advisers. Exhausted by business and pleasure he died December 25 1723. He left some good specimens of his ability as an artist particularly in the plates to a splendid edition of Amyot's translation of the romance of *Daphnis and Chloe* designed and engraved by himself and he also composed the music of two operas.—**ORLEANS (Louis duke of)** son of the regent, was born at Versailles, August 4, 1703. He had for a tutor the abbé Mongault, who inspired him with an early taste for study but the first part of his life was spent in dissipation. In 1724 he married the princess of Baden and having had the misfortune to lose her two years after he was afflicted with a profound melancholy which at length induced him to seclude himself from the world and devote himself to religious exercises and study. He took an apartment in the abbey of St Genevieve in 1730 and resided there entirely from 1742 till his death which happened February 4, 1752. He wrote translations, paraphrases, and annotations on the Scriptures and various other theological works.—**ORLEANS (Louis Joseph PHILIP duke of)** grandson of the foregoing was born at St Cloud April 13 1747. He was called when young the duke of Chartres and in 1769 he was married to the daughter of the duke of Penthièvre who held the office of grand admiral of France. He wished to have succeeded him, and not being able to obtain his object, he went as a volunteer on board the squadron of the count d'Orvilliers, when he was present at the engagement with the English off Ushant, and he is stated to have behaved on that occasion with extreme cowardice. On his return home instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. Some time after he succeeded the count de Clermont as chief of the French Freemasons. After the death of his father in 1787 he became possessed of the hereditary title and estates and from that period he adopted various methods to obtain popularity with a view to political power. In the disputes between the court and the parlements he constantly opposed the royal authority and gradually drew around him almost all the friends of revolution or reform. His behaviour towards the king at the royal session of November 19, 1787 occasioned his exile to Villars Cotteret during which the praises of the journalists heightened his influence with the populace. Previously to the convocation of the States-general, some

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attempts are said to have been made to gain him over to the court, but they were ineffectual, and becoming a member of that body, he, from the beginning protested against all the decrees of the chamber of nobles, and at length joined, with other members, the tiers-état to form the National Assembly. At this period it appears to have been his object to reduce the king to a state of tutelage and procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. But he was by no means qualified to profit by the commotions to which he had contributed and he became in a great measure the passive instrument of the Jacobins and ultimately the victim of his schemes of ambition. He was chosen a member of the National Convention in September 1792 at which time the commune of Paris authorised him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of Egmont instead of the name and titles of his family. In the Convention he voted for the death of the king, and on the 7th of April following he was himself arrested and committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of his family. Being brought before the criminal tribunal of the department he was declared innocent of the charges of conspiracy against the government which were preferred against him but the committee of public safety forbade his liberation and after six months' detention he was transferred to Paris to undergo a new trial. At his examination he defended his conduct with calmness and address but ineffectually, and being condemned to suffer by the guillotine he submitted to his fate with courage and firmness. He was executed November 6 1793.—*Dart Hot Bug Univ.*

ORLEANS (ANNE MARY LOUISA of) see **MONTPENSIER**

ORLEANS (CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH du chassé) was the daughter of Charles Louis elector of Bavaria. She was born in 1652 and in 1671 became the second wife of the brother of Louis XIV by whom she was the mother of the regent, duke of Orleans. Her person was extremely plain but her disposition was lively and she possessed talents and wit which made her a favourite with the king. She died in 1722. Her letters written between 1715 and 1720 and addressed to duke Ulric of Bavaria, and the princess of Wales tend to elucidate the history of the reign of Louis XIV and the regency of her son as well as the manners and characters of her contemporaries. They were published at Paris in 1793, and reprinted in 1807 but the best edition is that of M Scheibler, Paris, 1823, 8vo.—*Dart Hist.*

ORLEANS (PETER JOSEPH d.) a jesuit and writer of history was born at Bourges in 1661 being the member of an ancient family in the province of Berry. He entered into the college of priests in 1680 and for several years taught rhetoric in its seminaries. He cultivated talents for the pulpit, but more particularly attended to historical composition. He was a man of lively parts and ingenuous conversation but his writings are more distinguished for imagination and eloquence than

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for accuracy and justness of thinking. The work by which he is most known is his "Histoire de la Révolution de l'Angleterre," 3 vols. &c. a work which was much admired in France and which has even found admiring among the partisans of arbitrary power in Great Britain. English history however, is no theme for a jesuit; and as a proof of it, father d'Orléans regards Magna Charta, without stating its contents as the root of all political dissensions in England. His next considerable work is the "Histoire des Révoltes d'Espagne," of which he wrote about a volume and a half the remainder completing three volumes 4to, being executed by hitherto Rouillé and Brunoy. His other works are "Histoire des deux Conquérants Tartares Chinchu et Canchu qui ont subjugué la Chine 1689 8vo." "Histoire de M. Constant Premier Ministre du Roi de Suas &c. 1696 12mo." "Sermons et Instructions Chrétiniennes 1696 2 vols. 12mo," and the lives of PP Cotin and Ricci Lewis de Gomage Mary of Savoy the infanta Isabelle and Stanislaus Kotaka.—*Aust Dict Hist.*

ORLOFF (Gavriil) one of the favourites of Catherine II of Russia. He served in the artillery under the empress Elisabeth and at length became aide-de-camp to general Schuhvaloff whose mistress, the princess Kurakin preferring him to the general their intrigue was discovered and Orloff was dismissed from his post and narrowly escaped banishment to Siberia. Catherine then grand duchess heard of the affair saved him from banishment and took him under her protection. He had a principal share in the revolution which placed his mistress on the throne of Russia after which he was made grand master of the artillery and raised to the first dignities in the state. His ambition prompted him to aim at sharing the throne of the empress who would have submitted to a private marriage. This he imprudently refused to accept in consequence of which his influence declined and he was supplanted by a new favourite. He was then ordered to travel but was gratified with magnificent presents and received the title of prince of the German empire which Catherine procured for him. After an absence of five months he returned hoping to recover his former influence at court but he was disappointed. He resided several years at Petersburgh, and then made a tour in Germany Italy and France, indulging himself in the most extravagant luxury. He went to Peterburgh again in 1782 when he became disgraced and being removed to Moscow he died there in the following year. He had by the empress one son, named Bobrinski who was educated under the direction of his mother but he showed himself unworthy of the cares bestowed on him.—**ORLOV (Alexis)** brother of the preceding was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He powerfully assisted the measures of Gregory for the elevation of his mistress to the throne, and is said, with his own hand, to have strangled the emperor in his prison. He con-

showed to move the emperor with great tenderness and fidelity, and was employed by her in the treasury and navy. On the accession of Paul I he was disgraced, and banished from Russia. He then went to Germany, and resided several years at Leipzig; but after the death of Paul, he returned to Moscow, and died in that city in January 1809.—*Rieg. Russ.*

ORLOFF (cccc. GREGORY BLADIMEROVICH) a Russian nobleman, more distinguished by his attachment to literature, and the progress which he extended to it, than by his rank and fortune. He was born in 1775, and passed the earlier part of his life in his native country till the delicate state of his health obliged him to exchange it for a milder climate. He therefore repaired to Italy where he composed his "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques et Littéraires, sur le Royaume de Naples." This work, which comprehends the entire history of lower Italy appeared in 1800, and was succeeded in 1809 by his "Histoire des Arts en Italie." The year following he published an account of his travels through part of France. His other productions are a translation of Karamzin's History of Russia into French, but his decease in the July of that year prevented his completing a task which, if accomplished, would have communicated to the rest of Europe that respect this proof of young Russian literature.—*Annot. Biog.*

ORME (Roxas) a distinguished historian, was born at Akyapo in the East Indies in 1748 and was educated at Harrow. He then obtained a civil appointment at Calcutta and was created a member of the council at Fort St George. After being elected commissary and accountant general in 1753 he embarked for England for the recovery of his health; but the ship in which he sailed being captured by the French, he did not reach his destination until the spring of 1760. The first volume of his celebrated work, "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India," from the year 1743 "appeared in 1763, and the second in 1772. The elegance and perspicuity of the narrative, with its great fidelity and impartiality cause the author to rank with the best historical writers of his time. He also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Maharatnas, and of the English Conquest in India." Mr Orme was at the same time an elegant writer, and possessed of a fine taste for music and drawing. He died in 1801.—*Life* prefixed to *Fragmenta.*

ORNITHOPARIUS, a German author of the sixteenth century who wrote on the science of music with considerable ingenuity and labour set forth in a thorough acquaintance with his subject. His principal work, "Musicae nigrae disceptatio," Leipzig, 1517, was the first ever printed in Germany on the

science. There is an English translation of it by Dowland, London, 1609.—*Sing. Diet. of Music.*

OROBIO (ISAAC) or BALTHASAR DE CASTRO, a learned Jew who was a native of Spain. His parents professed the Catholic faith, in which he also was educated, and having studied the scholastic philosophy he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Salamanca. He afterwards became a medical practitioner at Seville and being secretly attached to the religion of his ancestors, he at length had the misfortune to be accused before thequisition of infidelity and Judaism. He was treated with all the rigour to which the victims of the holy office were usually subjected; but three years con tinued in a dark dungeon with the repeated administration of torture not producing a confession of his imputed crime and there being no direct evidence against him as he was at length discharged and, as may be supposed, he seized the earliest opportunity for quitting the Spanish territories. He first settled at Toulon in France where he obtained the professorship of medicine and there he conformed to the religion of the country. But being after a time desirous to enjoy liberty of conscience, he removed to Amsterdam relinquished his Christian name Balthasar and submitting to the distinguishing rite of Judaism, took that of Isaac and conforming openly to the law of Moses he practised as a physician with great reputation. He employed his pen in confuting the principles of Spinoza, but the friendly controversy which he carried on with Leibnitz relative to the respective merits of Judaism and Christianity has chiefly tended to maintain his literary reputation. It ended as such disputes usually do in each party retaining his own sentiments but the papers on both sides were afterwards published by Linhorst. The death of Orobo took place in 1687.—*Hatchinson's Rieg. Med. Biog. U.S.A.*

OROSIUS (PAULUS) a Spanish priest and historian of the fifth century. He was a native of Tarragona and a disciple of St Augustine and he lived in the time of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius. The city of Rome having been taken by Alaric, king of the Goths, the Pagans attributed that, and the other misfortunes which had befallen the empire to the abomination of the adored religion from heathenism to Christianity. It was to purify the Christians from this reproach that Orosius, at the request of St Augustine, undertaken the principal work, entitled "Histories," in which he exhibits a view of the most important events from the creation of the world to his own time in order to show that great calamities had happened in every age and that the Roman empire had not been more exempt from these at any other period than since the birth of Christ. This treatise forms a kind of general chronicle, or universal history divided into seven books. The writer has taken into some important countries, especially in point of chronology, unacquainted,

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ing which his work became exceedingly popular in the middle ages, and it was translated into Anglo-Saxon, and commented on by King Alfred. Origen wrote also against the heresy of Pelagius, and on other theological topics. The best edition of his history is that of Havercamp, *Lugd. Bat.* 1738, &c.—*Duges Beli de Aut. Ecclie. Eng. Uni.*

ORPHEUS, a name celebrated in Graecian mythology, by some asserted to have been a poet, musician and philosopher of Thrace, while Ariosto, from the manifestly fabulous accounts connected with his history, has gone so far as to deny his existence altogether. He is said to have been the son of Asager and the chief founder of allegorical theology among the Greeks, as well as according to Suidas, of the religious ceremonies, called from the country which gave him birth "Thracia." The era in which he flourished is generally placed before that of the Trojan war, and although the ancient verses which go under his name are manifestly the productions of a later age yet, if we believe Plato, Isocrates, and Diodes Saculus, there seems to be no cause for doubting his existence. The addition of three strings to the lyre and the invention of hexameter verse have been attributed to him. He was also skilled in medicine which circumstance is thought to explain the fable of his recalling his wife Eurydice from hell. His death is variously related, but it is usually said to have proceeded from the hands of his infurated countrywomen.—*Brucker. Hist. Ecclie. Ecclie.*

ORSATO (SARTORIO) Lat. Ursatus, an eminent antiquary was born at Padua in 1617 and became professor of natural philosophy in the university of that city. He died in 1678. His works are numerous and esteemed the principal are "A History of Padua," in Italian 1678 fol. "Prænoscana, Cognoscina, et Agnosco antiquorum Romanorum;" "Deorum, Deorumque Nomina et Attributa;" "Monumenta Patavina. Commentaria de notis Romano-Romanorum Cronologia et Regimientu di Padova Poems and Orationes" and "Marmi cruditi."—*Tribolchi. Novus Dic. Hist.*

ORSI (FRANCIS JOSEPH AUGUSTINE) an eminent cardinal was born in Tuscany in 1692. He entered the Dominican order and was appointed theological professor. He was afterwards made master of the sacred palice and after receiving various promotions, in 1759 he was raised to the purple. He was the author of "Jalobulatus ac Rom. Post." 1741, and "An Ecclesiastical History of the first millennium." He died in 1761.—There was also another Orsi (John Joseph) an Italian grammarian and poet, who was born at Bologna in 1652, and died in 1733. He left several sonnets, pastoral, and pastoral pieces but his principal work is his "Thoughts" on Bouhours's "Musique de Peintre Modena, 1735, 2 vols. dico.—*Johann.*

ORTELIUS (ANNAEUS) an eminent antiquary and geographer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Antwerp, and trav-

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elled extensively with Grotius, whom he visited in the course of his travels in England. He was particularly skilled in mathematical science, and was one of the earliest writers among the moderns who elucidated the geography of former ages. On his return to the Netherlands, he became cosmographer to the king of Spain. His death took place June 26, 1617, at the age of seventy-one. He was the author of "Synopsis Geographia," Antwerp, 1570, 4to. "Thesaurus sive Lexicon Geograph." 1595, 4to. "Dictionarium, Deumusq; caput, ex Naufragiis, &c., Itinerarium per non satis Belgias partem;" and "Germanorum veterum via, mores, et religio, cum Localibus," 1596 4to.—*Moreri. Bibl. Unio.*

ORTON (JOHN) an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Shrewsbury in 1712. He was educated at the free-school of his native place, and was afterwards placed under the care of Dr Doddridge whose assistant he became. He preached occasionally in several congregations in Northamptonshire until 1741 when he became minister of the united independent and presbyterian congregations at Shrewsbury. In 1765 his health being in a very delicate state he was obliged to retire from his public duties. He fixed his residence at Kidderminster where he passed his time in literary occupations until his death which happened in 1783. Mr Orton received the degree of doctor in divinity several years previous to his death but he never would be addressed by that title or prefix it to any of his writings. His works are very numerous, and are written in a fervent energetic style and in a spirit of strict piety and morality. The principal are three "Memoirs of Dr Doddridge," "Christian Zenith three Discourses," "Discourses on Stereoty Religious Exercises Christian Worship three Discourses Sacramental Meditations" "Summary of doctrinal and practical Religion Exposition of the Old Testament Discourses to the Aged Letters to a young Clergyman, &c.—*Roy Brit.*

ORVILLI E (JAMES PHILIP D') an eminent writer on classical literature of French extraction but born at Amsterdam in 1696. He pursued his studies at the university of Leyden where in 1721 he took the degree of LL.D. Having, however, renounced his design of becoming an advocate and determined to devote himself to the belles lettres, he travelled in England, Italy, France, and Germany, visiting every where the public libraries, cabinets of medals and antiquities, and forming an acquaintance with the most celebrated classical scholars of the age. On his return to Holland, about 1730, he obtained the chair of history rhetoric, and Greek literature at Amsterdam, which he occupied till 1743 when he gave in his resignation still however preserving the titles and honours of the office. He died September 16, 1751. His works are, "Miscellaneous Observations Critical notes," carried on periodically in association with Bonne; "Oratio Funeris in funere Jo. Corri. Novae sparta," 1725, a

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sathical treatise against M. de Pauw of Utrecht, an edition of the Greek romance of *Amoris Leda*, &c.—*Melior adae. Dogen.*

Chaucier, with a learned commentary 1770; *Antiquus or OSIO (Felix)* a celebrated monk, was born at Milan in 1587. He became professor of rhetoric at Padua where he died in 1631. His works are "Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethimicorum et Christianorum. Elogia Scriptorum illustrium Romanico-Graecorum." "Orationes" "Epistolae Latini duo." Notes and Corrections to the History of the age of Frederic Barbarossa," written by Moretus in tom. iii. of the *Treasures Italicae* and to Albert Mazzato's History of the Emperor Henry VII," Venice 1633 folio. A Collection of Authors of the History of Padua. —His brother Tiberius or Osio also wrote several tracts.—*Sacra Omnia. Huius Dicitur de L'Adverso.*

OSBURN or OSBERT a Benedictine monk of Canterbury who flourished about 1040. Testimonia says he was learned in the Scriptures, deeply skilled in music and eminent for his knowledge and eloquence. He wrote on sacred and prophetic literature, and among the various subjects of which he treated was music; but he is chiefly known at present as the author of a life of St Dunstan into which Osburn in compunction with the taste of his age has introduced a number of legendary tales doubtless designed to do honour to his hero but which have had the effect of robbing his own credit as a biographer. This work has been published in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*.—Trithem. de Script Ecclesi. *Fuller's Worthies*.

Osiander (Andreas) an eminent divine was born in Bavaria in 1498 and began to preach at Nuremberg in 1522. He was one of the promoters of the reformation but finally by his peculiar doctrines, he became the cause of great disturbances in the Lutheran churches. At the conference of Marburg in 1569 between Luther and the Swiss divines he maintained his opinion that a man is justified formally not by the faith and apprehension of the justice of Jesus Christ or the imputation of his justice according to the opinion of Luther and Calvin; but by the actual justice of God. He then drew up a confession of faith which was printed by order of the magistrate of Brandenburg but highly disapproved of by the Lutherans. He was a studious and acute divine but much disliked for his arrogance and the insolent manner in which he treated the aged Melanchthon. His works are "Harmonia Evangelica" "Liber de Imagine Dei quid sit" "Epistola ad Zenophontem de Eucharista," "Dissertationes duae de Loge at Evangelio et Justificatione." He died suddenly at Königsberg, where he was minister and professor in 1562.—His son **LURE** was a Lutheran divine and wrote an inscription of the Christian religion &c. He died at Tübingen in 1604.—Another **Lure Osiander**, was chancellor of Tübingen, and died in 1638. He was the author of a treatise "On the Omnipresence of Christ as Mag."—**Anoszus Osiander** grandson of the preceding Andrew was preacher and a counsellor to prince Louis of Württemberg and was the editor of *Biblica Sacra Latina vulgata*, and other works. He died in 1617.—There was also a **Jacob Anoszus Osiander** another Lutheran divine, and professor and provost of the university of Tübingen, where he died in 1659. He wrote "Commentaries in Pentateuchum," 3 vols. folio, "Commentaries on Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and Samuel" 3 vols. folio, and "Disputationes Academicæ in Principiis et maxime concordantibus Notis Trans-

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mons Leon," &c.—*Melior adae. Dogen.*

Chaucier, with a learned commentary 1770; *Antiquus or OSIO (Felix)* a celebrated monk, was born at Milan in 1587. He became professor of rhetoric at Padua where he died in 1631. His works are "Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethimicorum et Christianorum. Elogia Scriptorum illustrium Romanico-Graecorum." "Orationes" "Epistolae Latini duo." Notes and Corrections to the History of the age of Frederic Barbarossa," written by Moretus in tom. iii. of the *Treasures Italicae* and to Albert Mazzato's History of the Emperor Henry VII," Venice 1633 folio. A Collection of Authors of the History of Padua. —His brother Tiberius or Osio also wrote several tracts.—*Sacra Omnia. Huius Dicitur de L'Adverso.*

OSMAN BEY (Nikosky) a noble Hungarian who entered into the army and obtained the rank of colonel in the Austrian service. Having been accused of robbing the regimental chest he endeavoured to justify himself at the expense of the paymaster who had disappeared. His defence not appearing satisfactory to the emperor Joseph II he was deprived of his commission and imprisoned. In about a year after he was liberated, but not being able to obtain the restoration of his rank he determined to go to Constantinople and turn Mahometan. He arrived there in 1779 and his intention being made known to the Austrian ambassador baron Heribert Rathkral he endeavoured to persuade the intended renegade from fulfilling his purpose but in vain for he made profession of the Moslem faith and received from the grand seigneur a pension of five or six thousand francs with an estate in Magnesia in Asia Minor. Osman Bey possessed a taste for the fine arts and for the study of archæology and numismatics. He had brought from Germany a collection of ancient medals, to which his new situation enabled him to make considerable additions. He had continued thus to employ himself for some years when he was murdered by two of his servants who robbed him of a considerable sum of money which he had recently received. His property was as usual seized by the Turkish government and his medals being sold, were ultimately lodged in the cabinet of the king of Bavaria at Munich. Osman was considered in the Levant as a manufacturer of false medals of which description were many of those in his collection. His murder happened in 1785.—*Bug Usin.*

OSMOND or OSMUND (Sr.) bishop of Salisbury in the eleventh century. He was the son of the count of See, and in 1066 he accompanied William the Norman to England. That prince made him earl of Dorset, counsellor of state, and chancellor of England. He had not only acquired military renown in the early part of his life but had also distinguished himself by his learning, to which, and to the duties of religion he at length determined to devote himself. Having taken holy orders, he was, in 1078, made bishop of Sherborne, where he remained till his death in

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1099. St. Osmund erected a cathedral at Old Sarum in which he was interred but his bones were afterwards taken up and carried to Canterbury. His canonisation took place in 1458. He composed religious offices, which were subsequently interpolated with Apocryphal legends, but his Missal or service book, for the use of his cathedral is the production which has principally contributed to preserve his name from oblivion. It became at length the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy and prayer-books.

Secundum usum Sarum were adopted for the service of churches in general.—*Bieg L'vne*

OSORIO (JEROME) a Portuguese divine and historian who was a native of Lisbon. He studied at Paris and Bologna, and on his return to Portugal he became professor of theology at the university of Coimbra. Having taken holy orders he was at length made bishop of Silva, in which station he distinguished himself by his virtue and piety, as well as by his learning. The troubles which took place in Portugal after the death of king Sebastian who is supposed to have perished in fighting against the Moors in Africa in 1578 deeply afflicted Osorio who died at Tavira, August 20 1580 aged seventy four. Among his works are treatises *De Nobilitate Christiana*, *De Regis Institutione* and *De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitanis virtute et auspicio gestis* which together with several others were published at Rome in four volumes folio by his nephew Jerome Osorio canon of Evora.—*Traeser Elages des H. S. Bieg L'vne*.

OSSAT (ARNAUD d') an eminent cardinal was born of humble parents at Cassagnabère a village near Auch in 1536. He became tutor to some young noblemen whom he accompanied to Paris where he applied himself zealously to his own improvement. After studying the law he practised at the bar and was much admired for his eloquence. When Paul de Foix archbishop of Toulouse was nominated by Henry III ambassador to the court of Rome he carried d' Ossat with him as his secretary who after the death of that prelate in 1564 took holy orders and was received into the house of the cardinal d' Este. He was afterwards made chargé d'affaires for the French court and in that capacity he was greatly instrumental in reconciling Henry IV with the see of Rome for which he was rewarded first with the bishopric of Rennes and afterwards with a cardinal's hat and the see of Bayeux. He died in 1604. He was a man of great penetration and prudence and though a profound politician he was an honest man. He wrote a work in defence of Razius, whose disciple he was, entitled *Expositio Arcadii Ossati in Disputationem Jacobi Carpentarii de Methodo.* His letters relative to the negotiations in which he was employed, were published by Amelot de la Houssaye, Paris, 1678 2 vols. 4to and 5 vols. 12mo.—Morer. *New Diet Hist.*

OSSHAN a Gaelic bard supposed to have

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lived in the third century and to have been son of Flagul, a Caledonian chief; whose name is accompanied in various military expeditions. Some epic poems, and other pieces, ascribed to Ossan were published in a professed English version in prose by James Macpherson in 1762 and subsequently, and a warm and protracted controversy took place relative to their authenticity. In 1781 Mr W Shaw author of a Gaelic grammar and dictionary published "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossan," and he was answered by Mr John Clarke a member of the society of Scottish antiquaries and a translator of Caledonian poetry. More recently Malcolm Lang attacked the credit of the Ossanic poetry and was opposed by Mr Archibald Macdonald and Dr Patrick Graham. Further information on the subject may be found in the Report of the Highland Society published by Henry Mackenzie esq and in the pieces stitched to the Gaelic poems published as the originals of Ossan with a literal Latin version by Robert Macfarlan A.M. 3 vols. 8vo.—*Org*

OSTADE (ADRIAN van) a Dutch painter was born at Lubbeck in 1610 and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature and his admirable representations of subjects which in other lands would only have disgusted us. They usually consist of the interiors of alehouses or kitchens, with Dutch peasants smoking quarrelling or drinking but he throws such expression into the heads of his characters that their vulgarity is lost in our admiration of their truth and animation. His colouring is rich and clear his touch spirited and free and all his works are highly finished. On the approach of the French troops in 1667 Ostade sold all his pictures and effects in order to return to Lubbeck but at Amsterdam his fears being overcome he was prevailed upon to remain there and he practised his profession with great reputation until his death which took place in 1685.—*Isaac van OSTRADZ* his brother and scholar was born at Lubbeck about 1617. His earliest pictures, which he painted in imitation of his brother were greatly inferior but he afterwards adopted a style of his own in which he was successful and he was often solicited by contemporary landscape painters to add his figures to their pieces. He died young.—*D Argenville Philibert Bryas's Diet. of Paint and Eng Pilkington*

OSTERVALD (JOHN FREDERIC) a Swiss Protestant divine was born at Neuchatel in 1665, and became pastor of the church in that place in 1699. He died in 1767. His works are *A Treatise concerning the Causes of the present Corruption of Christians, and their Remedies*, 8vo, "A Discourse against the Sin of Unchastity; An Abridgment of the Sacred History," "Ethica Christiana" *Theologico Compendium* 'A Treatise on the Sacred Ministry.' A Catechism, &c. M. Osterwald also published an edition of the Geneva French version of *The Holy Bible* "with arguments and reflections."—His son,

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JOHN RODOLPH OSSEVAL, was pastor of the French church at Basle and wrote a much esteemed treatise, entitled, *The Duties of Correspondents*.—*Nous. Dict. Hist.*

OSTERWICK (MARIA VAN) a celebrated painteress of flowers and fruit, born at Noordorp, a small town near Delft, in 1630. She was the pupil of John David de Heem, the most celebrated flower painter of his time. Her pictures were admitted into the choicest collections: the emperor Leopold commanded her to paint one for his gallery with which he was so much pleased, that he gave her the portrait of himself and his empress, set with diamonds. She was also distinguished by William III, and Louis XIV. Maria van Osterwick is ranked among the most celebrated flower painters, her colouring is clear and transparent, and finishing exquisite. She died unmarried, in 1693. Her pictures are extremely scarce and valuable.—*Bryce's Dict. of Paint and Eng.*

OSWALD (JOHN) a native of Scotland who displayed an early inclination for literature but entering into the army was sent to the East Indies as a lieutenant in a regiment of foot. He returned to England in 1783, and having attained a knowledge of Latin and Greek without the assistance of a master he made himself acquainted with the Arabic also during his residence in the East. He distinguished himself by some singularities of behaviour among which was a partiality for the opinions of the Brahmins whom he imitated in abstaining from animal food. In 1786 he published a burlesque piece entitled

Rame Comœte Evangelizante or the Co and Frogs turned Methodists and this was followed by The alarming Progress of French Politics accompanied by the treaty of commerce with France in 1787. Euphrasyne an Ode to Beauty 1788, and Poems with the Humours of John Bull, an operatic farce, under the pseudonym of Sylvester Otway 1789. On the occurrence of the revolution in France Oswald went thither and obtained the rank of colonel under the republican government. He was at length killed in battle.—*Redhead York's Letters from France*. Eng. *Moss. des Contemp.*

OSYMANDYAS an ancient king of Egypt celebrated for his conquests and for the magnificent monuments attributed to him by the historian Diiodorus Siculus. He is supposed to be the same monarch who is styled by Strabo Ismaenes who was also called Memon. To this prince, the vocal statue, (the remains of which still exist in the ruins of ancient Thebes,) is supposed to have been dedicated. The palace he erected at Thebes is said to have contained a library which is the earliest mentioned in history. He also built a sun-dial monument surmounted by a golden circle marked with astronomical divisions, reported, by Diiodorus, to have been taken away by Cambyses, king of Persia, when he conquered Egypt. Ozymandias is conjectured to have reigned 3,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

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—Romans. Idee, anty literatur Egypt. Scherlens Canon. Chron. Egypt. Eng. *Mag.*

OTFRID the author of one of the earliest specimens of composition in the German language. He was a native of Swabia, and lived in the middle of the ninth century. After having become a monk of the abbey of Weissenburg, in Alsace he studied under Rabanus Maurus abbot of Fulda; he then returned to his monastery where he opened a school of literature and wrote a variety of works in prose and verse. The most important of these is a version, or paraphrase, of the Gospels, in Allermannish rhyme still extant in which some passages of lyrical poetry occur especially one where the cloistered bard expresses a longing for his native home. Schors has published that work with a Latin translation in his edition of Schultes's *Phænomena Antiquorum Testimoniarum*.—*Trithem. de Script. Ecclesi. Bag. Univ. Lond. Mag. vol. iii.*

OTHER, OHTHERE or OTHAR A Norwegian traveller of the ninth century. He resided at the extremity of the inhabited part of Norway and was engaged in the seal and whale fisheries. At length probably in the prosecution of a mercantile adventure he made a voyage to England, where he became known to king Alfred the Great who took him into his service. To that prince he communicated an account of two voyages in which he had been engaged in the Arctic seas of finding the earliest information extant relative to the north of Europe and the narrative of Other together with that of Wulfstan another traveller were inserted by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius. An account of the voyages of Other was published by Hakley and Purchas, and more recently in Daines Barrington's edition of the Saxon Orosius. The work has also occupied the attention of the Danish literati.—*Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons*.—*Bag. Univ.*

OTRO or OTIO of Freisingen a German ecclesiastic and historian of the twelfth century. He was the son of Leopold marquis of Austria, and is said to have been equally illustrious for his birth his learning and his piety. After studying at the college of Neuburg which was founded by his father he went and completed his education at the university of Paris. He then entered into the monastic order of the Cistercians in the convent of Morimond in Burgundy of which he became abbot. Having afterwards been elected bishop of Freisingen in Bavaria he returned to Germany but in 1148 he followed the emperor Conrad in an expedition to the Holy Land. The latter part of his life was passed in seclusion at the monastery of Morimond, where he died in 1158. Otto composed a Chronicle, or general history from the creation to AD 1146 and also a life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in two books, which last work was continued by Radwic, a canon of Freisingen.—*Dict. Hist.*

OTT (JOHN HAWAII) a Swiss divine, was born at Zurich in 1617. He received a liberal

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education at several universities, and then travelled into England and France. Upon his return to Switzerland, he was presented to the living of Dietrichen. In 1651 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Zurich in 1655, of Hebrew and in 1668 of ecclesiastical history. He died in 1682 leaving behind him numerous works, which are esteemed for their erudition. The principal are, 'An Hale relating to the History of the Ambassadors' On the Grandeur of the Church of Rome 'A Latin Discourse in favour of the Study of the Hebrew Language' A Latin Treatise on Alphabets and the Manner of Writing in all Nations. —His son JOHN BAPTIST OTT was born in 1661 and acquired celebrity by his knowledge of the Oriental languages and antiquities. He was pastor of a church at Zollikon, and professor of Hebrew at Zurich and in 1715 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of the cathedral in that city. He was the author of 'A Dissertation on Vows' A Letter on Samaritan Medals, addressed to Adrian Reland a treatise On the Manuscripts and Printed Versions of the Bible before the era of the Reformation 'A Dissertation on certain Antiquities discovered at Klothen in 1724. —More. *L'Adversaire's Dict. Hist. et Biol. portatif.*

OTTO count de Moeloy (Louis WILLIAM) an eminent French diplomatist born in 1754 in the duchy of Baden and educated at the university of Strasburg. In 1777 he was appointed secretary of legation to the French embassy in Bavaria, and the ambassador M de la Lussonne being appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America in 1779 took with him M Otto who remained there as secretary and chargé d'affaires till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state but on the fall of the Girondists shortly after he was sent to the Luxembourg prison where he remained till the revolution of the 9th of Thermidor. He then lived in retirement near Laguy till 1798 when he went to Berlin as secretary to the ambassador the abbé Seeyen. In 1800 he was sent to England to treat for an exchange of prisoners, and he subsequently exercised the functions of minister-plenipotentiary till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by general Andreassy. His removal from a situation which he had filled with great ability has been attributed to the displeasure of Napoleon at his refusal to assist in the schemes of the French ruler for speculating in the funds. Otto was employed subsequently in a mission to Bavaria, and after the campaign of 1809 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with the archduchess, and remained there till 1813. He became a minister of state on his return to Paris and during the hundred days in 1815, he was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. He died at Paris November 9, 1817. He is said to have been a man of highly cultivated talents and fascinating manners, and to have been professedly skilled in

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political diplomacy.—*Bug Uva. Big Note. des Contes.*

OTWAY (THOMAS) an eminent writer of tragedy was born in 1651 at Trotting, in Sussex his father being the rector of Woolbeding in that county. He was educated at Winchester and was entered a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, which he left without a degree or any professional determinacies, possibly owing to the narrowness of his circumstances, as he went to London and made some attempts as an actor with but little success. As he possessed talents for poetry he was naturally led to turn his attention to the drama and in 1675 he produced his first tragedy of 'Alcibiades'. The following year appeared his 'Don Carlos' which proved extremely successful and it appears by some brutal and libidinous lines by lord Rochester in his 'Seasons of the Poets' that the profits of this piece rescued him from great indigence. His theatrical reputation introduced him to the patronage of the earl of Plymouth a natural son of Charles II who procured him a commission in a new raised regiment of cavalry destined for Flanders, in which country he served for a short time and then returned. It is not known why pursued by his habitual poverty. He continued to write for the stage but either owing to dissolute habits, or inadequate encouragement, he found it a very scanty means of subsistence. He produced in 1677 'Timus and Berenice' from Racine and the 'Cheats of Scapin' from Moliere which were acted together as play and farce and succeeded. The following year he produced his 'Friendship in Fashion' a comedy which was followed in 1680 by his tragedies of 'Cæsus Marcellus' and 'The Orphan', and in 1682 by 'Venice Preserved' on which last two pieces his dramatic fame is chiefly founded. An intervening comedy entitled 'The Soldier's Fortune' merits little notice nor indeed any of his comedies, which were coarse and licentious even for that day. All these pieces were produced before he reached his thirty fourth year for he died in 1685 previously to having completed it, at a public house on Tower Hill where he had secured himself from his creditors, in a state of great destitution. It is a traditionary story that being nearly famished, he begged a shilling of a gentleman who gave him a guinea, and that he was choked by eagerly devouring a roll which he then purchased to allay his hunger. Pope was however informed that he fell a sacrifice to a fever occasioned by his anxious pursuit of a person who had shot a friend of the name of Blaketon. All accounts agree, that he closed his life in great poverty. The unhappy fate of Otway has excited great sympathy associated as his memory is with some of the most tender and pathetic scenes in English tragedy but his dissoluteseness of life and manners, and shameless flattery of the great, much tended to abate this kindly feeling. As a tragic writer he stands high and no one has touched the string of domestic distress with more force.

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and feeling. Thought often highly poetical, his language is easy and natural, and the sentiments and incidents irresistibly moving. His

Venice Preserved, with an equivocal plot, and scarcely a virtuous character except the heroine never fails to excite the most heartfelt interest, and the skill of the poet completely triumphs over the colder conclusions of reason. The miscellaneous poetry of Dryden is very indifferent. The latest edition of his works is that of Mr Thornton in three volumes 8vo 1612.—*Biog Brit. Lays prefixed to his Works*

OUDIN (CASIMIR) a French monk was born at M.-meries-on the Meuse in 1638. He entered among the monks of the Premontré order at the abbey of St Paul at Verdun, where he applied himself to the study of philosophy and divinity but more particularly to ecclesiastical history. In 1677 he was placed in the abbey of Baully in Champagne where on the occasion of a visit from Louis XIV he made such a display of his talents and genius that his superiors were induced to employ him in making collections for a history of their order. In 1688 he published *Supplementum de Scriptoribus vel Scriptis ecclesiis item a Bellarmine omnibus ad annum 1400* 8vo. In 1690 a change taking place in his religious sentiments, he embraced Protestantism at Leyden and was soon after appointed sub-librarian of that university. He died in 1717. His works are *Commentarius de Scriptoribus ecclesiis antiquis scriptis &c.* "Veterum aliquot Gallicis et Belgicis scriptorum opercula Sacra. Tras dissertationum Criticarum &c.—*Norow. Moret.*

OUDIN (FRANCIS) a learned French jesuit was born at Vignory or Vignory in Champagne in 1673. In 1691 he entered among the jesuits at Nancy and in 1707 he took the vows and orders. He was professor of rhetoric and afterwards of positive theology in the college of Dijon where he died in 1752. He was the author of numerous *Orations* *Dissertations* "Elogies" Lives of different Writers inserted in *Niceron's Memores*

Commentaries on the Psalms, the Gospel of St Matthew and almost all the Epistles of St Paul still in MS. He was employed by his superiors upon a compilation of the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu* on which he spent the latter years of his life. Father Oudin had also a taste for polite literature and possessed great facility in composing Latin verses most of which were inserted in a collection entitled *Poemata didascalica* 3 vols 15mo.—*Moret. Nour. Diet. Hist.*

OUGHTRED (WILLIAM) an English divine celebrated for his very great skill in the mathematics, was born at Eton in Buckinghamshire, in 1573 or 1574. His father who was a currier, placed him on the foundation of that school, where he was elected in 1592 to King's college, Cambridge of which after a due probation, he was admitted a fellow. He applied himself with great assiduity to the different branches of academic learning but particularly to the mathematics to which the best of his genius more particularly directed

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him; and while yet an undergraduate he invented an easy method of geometrical dialling. In 1600 he graduated MA and the following year projected a "Horizontal Instrument;" for delineating dials on any kind of planes, and for working most questions which could be performed on the globe of which invention he published no account until 1636. About 1600 he was ordained priest, and presented to the rectory of Albury in Surrey where he distinguished himself by the conscientious discharge of his pastoral duties and assiduous cultivation of the mathematical sciences. In 1614 lord Napier having published an account of his invention of logarithms Mr Oughtred is thought to have been then led by Mr Briggs to compose his treatise "On Trigonometry" which however did not appear until many years after in 1628 he was engaged by the earl of Arundel to become mathematical tutor to his son for whose use he drew up an "Arithmetica in numeris et speciebus Institutio" intended to serve as a general key to the mathematics, which work was highly esteemed and translated into English under the title of "The Key to the Mathematics" now forged and filed. Later editions of the Latin original with great additions gradually became a standard book with the mathematical teachers of Cambridge. Notwithstanding his mathematical attainments which have gained him a name throughout Europe he was in danger in 1646 of a sequestration by the committee for plundered ministers but upon the day of hearing the astrologer William Lilly applied to sir Bulstrode Whitlocke and other friends who appeared in such numbers on his behalf that he was acquitted by a majority. While thus persecuted at home he received various invitations from abroad all which he declined. He lived to see the Restoration in 1660 in which year he died at the age of eighty six it is said in consequence of joy at hearing the news of the vote at Westminster which produced that event. His books and MSS. came into the possession of Mr William Jones, and afterwards into those of Sir Charles Scarborough who selected such of the latter as were fit for the press, and had them printed at Oxford in 1676 under the title of "Opuscula Mathematica hactenus medita." In 1660 sir Jones Moore annexed to his "Arithmetica" a treatise entitled "Cosical Sections &c" translated from the papers of the learned William Oughtred. According to Dr Hutton this eminent mathematician was more scientifically profound than happy in his method of treating the subjects on which he wrote his manner being dry and obscure and rules and precepts so involved in symbols and abbreviations that his mathematical writings are both troublesome to read and difficult to understand.—*Biog Brit. Hutton's Math. Diet.*

OUTRAM or OWTRAM (WILLIAM) a learned English divine was born in Derbyshire in 1635 and was educated at Cambridge where he took all his degrees. After various promotions, he was collated to the rectory of Leiston, and installed parochial

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of St Peter's church in Westminster. He was also for some time rector of St Margaret's, in the same city. He died in 1679. He was celebrated for his skill in rabbinical learning, and has acquaintance with the ancient fathers. He was an accurate and precise writer. His works are, *De Sacrifice Liber deo quorum altero explicatur omnes Iudeorum novissima Gentium profesarum sacrificia altera Sacrifice Censi* &c. Twenty Sermons preached upon different Occasions. —*Bog Brt Preface to Sermons.*

OUVILLE (ANTHONY LE METRE d.) the brother of Bourchier the favourite of cardinal Richelieu. He was born at Caen but in what year is uncertain and he died before his brother in 1656 or 1657. He wrote ten plays and translated some romances from the Spanish but he is only known at present on account of his tales which have been compared with those of La Fontaine whose licentious indecency he has rivalled though he falls far beneath that writer in wit and humour. D'Urvile's pieces which are in prose were published in 1669 under the title of "L'Élégie des Comtes du Steun d'Urvile" 2 vols. 12mo. —*Bog Univ Dict Hist.*

OUVRARD (Rene) a celebrated canon of Tours, was a native of Chalon in Bourgogne. He was a poet, mathematician divine and controversial writer and even a musician having for ten years filled the post of master of music at the holy chapel at Paris. He died at Tours in 1694, and on his tomb are these lines, composed by himself—

Dum vixi divina mihi Lauz unica Cara
Post obitum sit Lauz divina mihi unica
Mercies!

He was the author of numerous works of which the following are the principal: *Motifs de réunion à l'église Catholique présentés à ceux de la Religion prétendue réformée de France*; *Les Motifs de la Conversion du comte de Lorges Montgomery*; *Defense de l'ancienne Tradition des Eglises de France*.

Secret pour composer en Musique par un Art nouveau; *Studiois sanctarum Scripturarum Rabia Sacra in Lectiones ad angulos dies &c*; *L'Art de la Science des Nombrs*; *Architecture harmonique*; *"Ca lendarium novum"*; *Breviarium Turonense renovatum &c.* His *History of Music* and dissertation on *Vassus's treatise De poesmatum canto et virtibus rituum* remain in MS.—*Moresl. Hist. Dict. Hist.*

OVERALL (JOHN) an English prelate was born about 1599. After taking his degree, he was promoted by queen Elizabeth to the deanship of St Paul's. He was appointed bishop of Lichfield and Coventry where he was translated to Norwich where he died in 1619. He maintained a correspondence with Gerard Vassus and Gronau, in which he declares himself in favour of Arminianism, for which he paved the way in England. The work by which bishop Overall is chiefly known is *The Convocation Book*, in which he maintained the divine origin of government. It was read in convocation and passed in or-

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der to be published; but James I not hating a convocation to enter into such a theory of polity, commanded that it should proceed no further. It was however finally published by Dr Sherlock, as a justification of his taking the oaths at the Revolution in order to be come dean of St Paul's —*Ecclesiast. Brit. Bur. not. Own Times.*

OVERBEECK (BORAVVENTURE VAN) a Dutch painter born at Amsterdam in 1660. After having studied under Janssens he went to Rome where he made designs from ancient statues and other works of art. Returning to Holland, he again connected himself with La Rose with whom he indulged in habits of dissipation extremely unfavourable to his progress in the prosecution of his studies. At length he precipitately quitted his society and made repeated visits to Rome where he stayed some years and collected the materials for a great work on which his reputation is founded. He was preparing to publish it when he died in 1706 and the work appeared in 1709 under the following title *Heliisque antiquae Urbis Romae quoram singulas per scrutatas est ad vivum delineavit*; *dimensiones est, descriptam, atque incidit Boravventure de Overbeeck* large folio in three parts each containing fifty plates. The explanatory text which had been written in Flemish was translated into Latin and French and an edition of the latter was reprinted in 1763 —*Bog Univ.*

OVERBURY (or THOMAS) a miscellaneous writer principally known by the tragic circumstance of his death was descended from an ancient family in Gloucestershire. He was born in 1581 at the house of his maternal grandfather in Warwickshire and in 1593 was entered a fellow commoner of Queen's college Oxford. Thence after taking a degree he removed to the Middle Temple for the study of the law but his inclination being more turned to polite literature he preferred the chance of pushing his fortune at court. In 1604 he contracted an acquaintance with Robert Carr the worthless favourite brought from Scotland by James I. The ignorance and mean qualifications of this man ren dered the services of a man of parts and education like Overbury exceedingly welcome and he repaid his services by procuring for him in 1608 the honour of knighthood and the place of a Welsh judge for his father. The intimacy continued to be mutually advantageous until the favourite engaged in his celebrated amour with the countess of Essex. With too much of the license of fine gentlemen in every age sir Thomas countenanced this gallantry in the first instance but when that infamous woman had, by a disgraceful series of proceedings, unhappy but too much countenanced by the king himself procured a divorce from her husband he opposed the projected marriage between her and her gallant by the strongest remonstrances. This counsel Carr then became viscount Rochester communicated to the lady who immediately exercised her influence for the removal of her adversary. An attempt was made to place

him at a distance by appointing him to a foreign mission, but relying upon his ascendancy with the favourites, which he exercised with considerable arrogance, he refused to accept it. On the ground of disobedience in declining the king's service he was immediately arrested and committed a close prisoner to the Tower in April 1613 and all access of his friends was debarred. At length fear of his resentment and disclosure, if released, induced Car and the countess, now become his wife to cause infected viands to be administered at various times to the unhappy prisoner who finally fell a sacrifice to a poisoned clyster on the 15th September 1613. All these facts afterwards appeared in evidence when the accomplices in the murder were tried and Mr Gervase Elwes the lieutenant of the Tower a creature of Car's, with several others were condemned and executed. Car and his lady then became earl and countess of Somerset were also convicted and condemned but to the eternal disgrace of James, pardoned for no assignable cause that will not add to the ignominy of the proceeding. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote both in verse and in prose and his poem entitled "The Wife" has been much admired as also his "Characters, or witty descriptions of the properties of sundry persons somewhat in the manner of the sketches in the posthumous works of Butler." A tenth edition of all his works was published in 1753 8vo.—His nephew Mr THOMAS OVERBURY published "An Account of the Trial of Johnerry and her two sons, for the Murder of William Harrison" a most remarkable case the parties who were executed having confessed themselves guilty of the murder although innocent. Queries on Persecution in Religion and Ratiocinative Veraculum a further work on the same subject.—*Bug Brit State Trials.*

OVID or PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO a celebrated Latin poet who flourished in the reign of Augustus. He was the son of a Roman knight and was born at Sulmo, about ninety miles from Rome 43 BC. He was liberally educated and studied rhetoric under Portius Latro, being destined for the profession of an advocate. But his decided predilection for polite literature and especially poetry led him to neglect severer studies and the early death of an elder brother put him in possession of the family estate and left him at liberty to follow his inclinations. Previously to this event he had made himself acquainted with the Greek language and spent some time at Athens, then the fashionable resort of the Roman youth. Returning to Rome he became a member of the court of the Triumvir and afterwards held other judicial offices, but his attachment to poetry and pleasure induced him, at about the age of twenty four to renounce all public employment for the life of an idle courtier and a man of letters. He now published his poems "De Arte Amandi" in five books, which however unexceptionable in point of morality affords sufficient evidence of his abilities, and this was followed by his

"Heroides," and other works. At length after having been a companion of the great and a favourite at court for some years, he was suddenly banished from Rome for some unknown cause and sent to live among the Geats or Goths, on the borders of the Danube. Learned men have formed a multitude of conjectures as to the cause of Ovid's disgrace, and the precise situation of Tomos, the place of his exile and many of them have supported their various opinions with a great deal of misplaced erudition. It is probable from some concurrent circumstances, that the political intrigues of the empress Livia and her son Tiberius contributed to the removal of the poet while the licentiousness of his writings and the irregularities of his life afforded plausible pretenses for the infliction of his punishment. He wrote several books of elegies and epistles while among the Goths, and amused himself in studying their language and composed in it a work which procured him great reputation among them. After in vain soliciting his recall during the reign of Augustus he lost all hopes of obtaining it under his successor and died at Tomos, AD 17. Be aside the works mentioned Ovid wrote the "Fasti" and "Metamorphoses" relating to the heathen mythology &c. Among the best editions of the works of Ovid, are those of Henrion apud Elsev L. Bat. 1629 3 vols. 18mo, Amst. 1661 6 vols. 18mo Notes Varior L. Bat. 1670 3 vols. 8vo in usum Delph. Lugd. 1689 4 vols. 4to Burman Amst. 1727 4 vols. 4to and the Metamorphoses and other pieces have been often edited separately.—*Mason's Life of Ovid Martin's Bug Phas Bug Univ.*

OVIEDO Y VALDES (GONZALVO HENRANDEZ de) a Spanish military officer who became inspector general of American commerce in the reign of the emperor Charles V. He was the author of "Cronica de las Indias" and "La Historia General de las Indias" 1546 republished with additional matter at Salamanca in 1547 folio. This is one of the scarce books relative to the early history of the intercourse of the Spaniards with America and it has been the source whence succeeding writers have drawn much of their information concerning the New World. Ramusco published it in Italian in the third volume of his collection of voyages. Oviedo was alive after 1534, but the exact time of his death is uncertain.—*Morey. Edt*

OVIEDO (JOHN GONKALEZ) a native of Madrid who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches in a work entitled "Historia general y natural de las Indias Occidentales," 1533 folio which has been translated into French and Italian. Oviedo according to Fallopian, was the first discoverer of the virtues of Guanacava in the cure of syphilitic complaints. He died in 1540, aged seventy-two.—*Antonio. Bug Univ.*

OWEN (Hector) a learned divine was the

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son of a gentleman of good estate, in the county of Monmouth, where he was born in 1716. He was educated at the grammar school of Ruthin in Denbighshire whence he was removed to Jesus college Oxford. He turned his attention in the first instance to physick, but subsequently took orders, and after various preferment became rector of St Olave, Hart-street, and vicar of Edmonton in Middlesex. He died in 1795. His works are, "Harmonia Tragomachica" "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles" "Observations on the Four Gospels"

Directions to Students in Divinity. Enquiry into the State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament Critica Sacra, or a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism

Collatio Codicis Cottianani Genesios cum Editione Romano & vno clarissimo Johanne Ernesto Grabe deemed the most ancient manuscript in Europe Critical Disquisitions

The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers. He was also the editor of Xenophons Memorabiliæ, and furnished several papers to the Archæologia and to Bowyer's Collections on the New Testament.—A short Life Anecd.

OWEN (Jno.) a distinguished writer of Latin epigrams, was a native of Carmarvonshire. He received his education at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he graduated LLB and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became master of a free school near Monmouth and in 1594 was placed over that of Warwick where he became celebrated for his skill in Latin poetry especially epigrams. He is said to have expensed the poet's frequent lot of indigence being struck out of the will of a rich uncle who was offended with his attacks on the church of Rome one of his epigrams on which as a specimen of his manner is here supplied.

An Petrus fuit Roma sub judice ha est,

Simeonem Roma nemo fuisse negat
Owen died in 1612 and was buried at the expense of bishop Williams, (by whom he was chiefly supported in the latter part of his life) in St Paul's cathedral. His epigrams in twelve books, have been several times published. In some he unites the point of Martial but the greater number have little to recommend them but purity and simplicity of language. An edition of them was printed by Remond, at Paris, in 1704.—*Bug. Brit.*

OWEN, DD. (Jno.) the most eminent of the English nonconformist divines, was descended from a respectable family in North Wales, and born at Stidiham in Oxfordshire in 1616 of which place his father was vicar. He studied at Queen's college Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1635. He remained at college where he was supported by his uncle a gentleman of good fortune in Wales until he had attained his twenty first year. During this period he became a most distinguished scholar but retaining a dislike to the disciplines of the university then under the chancellorship of archbishop Laud it disposed him on

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the breaking out of the civil war to take part with the parliament. By this conduct he lost the favour of his uncle, who died without leaving him any thing. He then successively became a tutor in the family of sir Robert Dormer and chaplain to lord Lovelace but subsequently repaired to London where he wrote his "Display of Armisilence" which was published in 1642 and was deemed so important by the ascendant party that the chairman of the committee then formed for purging the church of scandalous ministers, presented him with the living of Fordham in Essex, whence he removed to that of Coggeshall in the same county to which at the request of the inhabitants, he was presented by the earl of Warwick. He had hitherto been a presbyterian in matters of church government, but now adopted the congregational or independent mode as more conformable to the New Testament and published his reasons for thinking so in two quarto volumes which proceedings exceedingly offended the presbyterian party. During the siege of Colchester he became acquainted with general Fairfax, and now having acquired great celebrity was appointed to preach at Whitehall the day after the execution of Charles I. On this occasion however, he kept his sentiments on that subject in such reserve, that while his friends had little opportunity for exciting the opposing party could stir up nothing for future accusation. He was soon after introduced to Cromwell whom he accompanied in his expeditions both to Ireland and Scotland, and in 1651 was made dean of Christchurch college Oxford, on which appointment he received his doctor's degree and in 1652 was nominated by Cromwell then chancellor of the university his vice-chancellor. In this capacity he behaved at once with great firmness and moderation and held this office five years but on the death of the protector he was deprived both of that and his deanery by the influence of the presbyterian party. At the meeting of his brethren at the Savoy in 1658 he had a powerful hand in drawing up the confession of faith of the congregational churches. On the Restoration he retired to Stidiham where he preached until prevented by the interruption of the military and others on which he settled in London and so pleased lord Charendon by his answer to a work by a Franciscan friar entitled "First Lxx" that he offered him immediate preferment if he would conform, which proposal he respectfully declined. While the bill to revise the conventicle act was pending he drew up reasons against it with great ability which arguments were laid before the lords by several persons of respectability and consequence although fruitlessly as the bill passed into a law notwithstanding Charles II and his brother James both affected to disapprove of it, and the former gave Dr Owen a thousand guineas to distribute among the sufferers under it. This very influential and learned divine died at Ealing Middlesex on the 24th August 1683 in the sixty third year of his age. Dr Owen's works which at least

not be said are of a high Calvinistic character are very numerous, amounting to seven volumes in folio, twenty in 8vo and thirty in 2vo. In this number are "An Exposition on the Epistles to the Hebrews" in 4 vols. folio; "A Discourse on the Holy Spirit;" "A complete Collection of Sermons and several Tracts," folio, "An Inquiry into the original Nature, Institution, &c. of Evangelical Churches" &c. "An Account of the Nature of the Protestant Religion," and a great many more tracts, either in vindication of the general doctrines of Christianity or of the independent churches.—*Biggs' Calamy's account of Ejected Ministers. Granger.*

OWEN (Lewis), a controversial writer against the jesuits, was born in Monmouthshire in 1578. He went abroad and entered the society of jesuits in Spain but finding that they paid more attention to worldly intrigues than to the affairs of religion he withdrew from them and made use of the information he had gained to expose them in his works, which are The Running Register recording a true Relation of the State of the English Colleges Seminaries and Cloisters of all Foreign Parts together with a brief and compendious Discourse of the Lives Practices Covenaunce Impostures, and Decrets of all our English Monks Friars Jesuits and Seminaries Priests in general. Lond 1656. The Unmasking of all Popish Monks Friars and Jesuits, and Speculum Jesuiticum or the Jesuit's Looking Glass wherein they may behold Ignatius (their patron) his Progress their own pilgrimage &c. The time of Owen's death is unknown but he was living in 1659.—*Athen. Oxon. vol i.*

OWEN (Thomas) a learned judge was born at Condover in Shropshire and died in 1598. After passing through various promotions he became judge of the Common Pleas which office he discharged with great integrity and ability. His Reports in the King's Bench and Common Pleas in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth were printed in folio in 1656.—*Athen. Oxon.*

OWEN RA (WILLIAM) an eminent English artist a native of Shropshire in which county he was born in 1769. He was placed by his friends at the grammar school at Ludlow where the early indications of genius and the passionate love of painting which he exhibited, fortunately attracted the notice of Mr Payne Knight, whose mansion was in the vicinity of that place. By the advice and assistance of that liberal patron of the arts young Owen was sent to London and placed under Charles Catton the royal academician. Having made an excellent copy of one of sir Joshua Reynolds's best portraits, that great painter paid him much attention and benefited him considerably by his instructions. From this period his exertions were unremitting and although the depreciation of a friend at one time involved him in serious pecuniary embarrassments, yet it may be questioned whether the increased application to his profession which this circumstance rendered ne-

cessary, did not eventually tend to his advantage. In 1800 he settled with his family at Bishop's Stortford, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait painter to the prince regent, on which occasion he was offered but modestly declined the honour of knighthood. His professional emoluments, as well as his reputation continuing to increase he in 1818 removed to a larger establishment in Bruton-street but from this time his health appears to have abandoned him, and although he survived till the February of 1824, yet the five last years of his life were passed in being wheeled from his bed-room to his drawing room on the same floor. The immediate occasion of his decease originated in the carelessness of a chemist's apprentice who, mixing up for his use a cathartic and a preparation of opium known by the name of Battley's Drops transposed the labels on the phials. The whole contents of the one containing the latter were in consequence swallowed and the patient fell into a lethargy from which he never awoke. Besides his celebrated pictures of Mr Pitt, lords Grenville and Eldon the duchess of Buccleugh and other distinguished characters Mr Owen occasionally relieved the monotony of portrait painting by employing his pencil on historical pieces and subjects of fancy. Among the latter his Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. The Village schoolmistress and Road Side have been engraved and met with deserved popularity. He had been enrolled among the members of the Royal Academey as early as the spring of 1806.—*Anan. Bug.*

OXENSTIERN (Axel) an eminent Swedish statesman son of baron Gabriel Oxenstiern was born at Fano in Upland, in 1583. He was sent at an early age to study in Germany and on his return becoming distinguished for his abilities was in his twenty sixth year admitted a member of the Swedish senate and placed by Charles IX at the head of the regency rendered necessary by his increasing infirmities. On the accession of Gustavus Adolphus he was made chancellor and acted a distinguished part under that spirited and able sovereign. On the death of Gustavus at Lützen the great talents of Oxenstiern kept alive the declining spirit of the allies until this most eventful war was brought to a conclusion by the celebrated treaty of Westphalia. For these and other eminent services Oxenstiern received the title of count from queen Christina and at the same time was chosen chancellor of the university of Upsal. He strongly opposed the abdication of Christina and even feigned indisposition that he might be absent from the deliberations on that measure. This able and patriotic statesman died in the month of August, 1654 in his seventy first year leaving behind him a character for ability and integrity which may vie with that of the most illustrious of those who have distinguished themselves in the art of wisely governing their fellow creatures. His knowledge of the human heart was profound and his political sagacity exercised as it was with integrity,

excited no less respect than admiration. The form of government which he drew up at the command of his sovereign in 1634, has been deemed a master-piece of political wisdom, in comparison to the general theories of the age. A list of his works, as well as of the manuscripts which he left behind him may be seen in the Bibliotheque Simeon-Gethsemane.—*TOMS OXONIENSIS* son of the chancellor was the Swedish ambassador and plenipotentiary at the treaty of Munster and ably supported the credit of his name.—*ERIC OXENFORDUS* another son also obtained considerable distinction in the same line.—There was also a count OXENSTROM a grand nephew of the chancellor, who became a Catholic, and died in 1707. He was author of *Pensees sur divers Sujets, avec des Reflexions Morales*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Cicero Biographia Litteraria*.

OZANAM (JAMES) an eminent French mathematician descended from a family of Jewish extraction but which had long been converts to the Romish faith. He was born at Bolognac in Brescia, in 1640 and being a younger son, was bred to the church. On the death of his father however he gave up the study of divinity and devoted himself entirely to the mathematics. He afterwards repaired to Lyons, where he conduced mathematical tutor for his support, and acquired many pupils and considerable reputation. His generous confidence in advancing money to two of his pupils who were disappointed of receiving bills of exchange was the means of his being recommended to M D Aguesseau father of the chancellor who invited him to Paris where he met with great encouragement; but being young handsome and sprightly was seduced into some immodesties in the way of gallantry and gaming which induced him to marry a young lady without fortune but with whom he enjoyed much happiness for several years. After long enjoying great emolument as a mathematical teacher he ex-

perienced some reverses, in consequence of being deprived of his foreign pupils by the war for the Spanish succession, and about the same time he lost his wife and was thereby reduced to a state of great melancholy depression, which was somewhat alleviated by his admission into the Royal Academy of Sciences. He died of an apoplexy in 1717. He wrote a great number of useful works the principal of which are, "Dictionnaire des Mathematiques," 4to, "Cours des Mathematiques," 5 vols. 8vo; "Recreations Mathematiques et Physiques," 4 vols. 8vo, "Trait de la Fortification," 4to, "Nouveau Elements d'Algebre," 8vo, "La Perspective Theorique et Pratique," 8vo, "Histoire des Maths. Diet."

OZELI (JOHN) a miscellaneous writer, of French extraction but born in England. He was intended for the church but his inclination not being that way he obtained the situation of auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, also of the accounts of St Paul's cathedral and St Thomas's hospital Mr Ozell gave translations of Don Quixote Rabelais, and Molieres but possessing neither humour nor imagination himself it was impossible for him to do justice to those excellent works. He also published Common Prayer and Common Sense, in several Places of the Portuguese Spanish Italian French Latin and Greek Translations of the English Liturgy which is esteemed *Fension on Learning*. Veriot's *Revolutions of Rome*; *The Law of Veronica of Milan* *Nicole's Logic* parts of Rapin Boileau &c Ozell was endowed with a considerable share of vanity and on being introduced by Pope in the Dunciad he expressed his resentment in an extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name in a paper called *The Weekly Medley* and drew a comparison between Pope and himself in which he professed himself superior both in respect to learning and poetical genius. He died in 1743.—*Gibber's Lives*.

PAAW (Petrus) a physician and botanist was born at Amsterdam in 1564. His reputation caused him to be called to Leyden where he was appointed professor of medicine and died in 1617. His works are chiefly on anatomical and botanical subjects and though much surpassed by the subsequent discoveries, they are still esteemed. The principal are "Notes et Commentarii in Epitome Anatomicae Andream Vesalii," Leyden 1616, "Hortus Lugduno-Batavorum," 1629 8vo, "De Pestis Tractatus cum Henrici Florentini additionibus," Leyden 1636. Paaw was the founder of the botanical garden at Leyden.—*Elog. Diet. Hist. de Medicina.*

PACATUS (LATINUS DREPANUS) a Latin poet and orator of the fourth century, was

a native of Drepamus in Aquitania. When Theodosius the Great visited Rome in 388 after the defeat of Maxentius Pacatus was sent from Gaul with congratulations, and he pronounced on the occasion a panegyrical oration for which he was rewarded by the proconsulship of a province in Africa, and in 395 with the office of superintendent of the imperial domain. None of his poems are extant the panegyric on Theodosius only remains the best edition is that by Arantius, Amst. 1753. It is more distinguished by its imagination and expression than by its purity but for the age in which it was composed it is a tolerable piece of eloquence.—*Maurer. Novis. Diet. Hist.*

PACCIONI (ANTHONY) an eminent am-

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tonet, born at Ragni, in Italy in 1664. Having taken the degree of M.D. he was invited to Rome by Moliére, and afterwards practised as a physician at Tivoli. Returning to Rome, he became assistant to the celebrated anatomist Lepini, and devoting himself to dissection, he distinguished himself by his researches relative to the structure and properties of the brain and its membranes. He was chosen a member of the academies of Bologna and Siena, and of the Accademia Cuiuslibet Natura. He died at Rome in 1736. Among his principal works are "Dissertationes physico-anatomicae de Durâ membra humana, novis Experimentis et Lubricationibus actis et illustratis," 1731 which with his other treatises on the same subject appeared at Rome 1741 &c under the title of

Opera Omnia. —*Bug Uru*

FACE (EDWARD) sometimes called Faces, a learned and eloquent divine high in favour with Henry the Eighth of England who employed him on various occasions of state policy. He was a native of Hampshire born 1482 and was educated at Padua at the expense of Thomas Langton bishop of Winchester who made him his secretary. After his studies had been completed at Queen's college Oxford, cardinal Cambridge then carried him with him to Rome in his suite, on his return he obtained an employment about the court, till having attracted the notice of the monarch by his accomplishments he became a secretary of state and taking orders received from the bounty of his royal patron a stall in the cathedral of York, the archdeaconry of Dorset, and the deaneries of Exeter and St Paul's, most of which benefices were conferred upon him while employed as an ambassador abroad. In this capacity he visited Vienna and Rome to which latter capital he was despatched in 1524 by Wolsey with the view of forwarding that ambitious prelate's attempt on the papal vacant by the death of Leo X. Before he reached the point of his destination however the object of his mission was already frustrated the concclave having previously proceeded to election a cardinal which lost him the favour of the disappointed cardinal who took the opportunity on his being subsequently accredited to the court of Vienna so to harass him by withholding the necessary resources and directions, that a strong sense of the neglect he experienced operating upon a nervous temperament produced a temporary insanity. His redress was the consequence, when his health became partially re-established notwithstanding the yet unavailed rancour of his former patron not only deprived him of the king's countenance but procured him an incarceration for two years in the Tower of London. He at length obtained his liberty but withdrew at once from public life with an unfettered constitution, resigning all his preferments and retiring to Stepney, where he died in 1538. Dr Fox was much esteemed by Erasmus, sir Thomas More and cardinal Pole. His principal writings were, a treatise on the

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marriage of the king with Catherine of Aragon; "De Eiusmodi Scientiarum," 4to and a medical tract "De Restitutione Misericordie," —*Athenae Oxon.*

PACHYMERUS (Gennes) a Greek historian of the fourteenth century, was born at Nicæa. He entered the church, in which, as well as in the state he bore considerable offices under the emperors Michael Palæologus and Andronicus the elder. He is supposed to have died about 1310. He wrote "The History of Michael Palæologus and Andronicus," in thirteen books which was published with a Latin version by father Pausanias, at Rome in 1666 and was translated into French by the president Cousin. The style is harsh and obscure, but it is written in an ampler and enlightened spirit. To Pachymerus is also attributed a paraphrase on the Epistles of Dionysius the Areopagite and a treatise on the procession of the Holy Ghost. A compendium of Aristotelian philosophy was published from his MS. at Oxford in 1666.—*Voss Hist. Grec. Moreri Brader Nov. Diet. Huit*

PACIAUDI (PAUL MARIA) an Italian ecclesiastic antiquary and historian was born at Turin in 1710. After studying at the university of that capital he took the religious habit in the order of Theatines at Venice and after studying under Beccaria at Florence he became professor of philosophy at Genoa. In 1761 he settled at Parma as librarian to the grand duke who also appointed him his antiquary and invested him with the conduct of several public works. To these honours and employments he likewise added that of lustographer of the order of Malta. Father Paciaudi, who was the correspondent of Caylus Barthélémy and Winkelmann died in 1785. His principal works are A Series of Medals, representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta, folio De Sacris Christianorum Balloes De Athletarum Culstant Monuments Peloponnesia 2 vols 4to Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St John of Jerusalem 3 vols. 4to.—*Fabron Vitæ Itiorum.*

PACIUS. There were two learned men of this name brothers, and natives of Vicenza, who flourished in Italy during the latter half of the sixteenth century. Of those *FABRIZIO* was eminent as a physician. *JULIUS* the more celebrated of the two, born 1550 distinguished himself while yet a youth by the solidity as well as the precocity of his talents. At the age of thirteen he composed an arithmetical treatise of considerable merit, and after having completed his education at Padua, where he made great proficiency in Oriental as well as classical learning and took his doctor's degree travelled over great part of the northern states of Europe delivering lectures on jurisprudence. Though born of Catholic parents, he became a convert to Protestantism, and visited Geneva, whence he removed in 1585 to Heidelberg on obtaining a professorship in that university. He subsequently visited Sedan, Montpellier, Aix, and other cities,

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until the prospect of a professorship at Padua at length induced him to reside in the Venetian territories, where he was held in such high estimation on account of his learning and abilities, that the senate conferred on him the honour of admission into the equestrian order of St Mark and bestowed a professorship upon him too. Beside the juvenile production already alluded to he was the author of *Corpus Juris Civilis*, 1560, folio; an edition of the "Organus of Aristotle, Gr et Lat" 8vo 1590. *De Contractibus*, 1565 folio, "De Jure Mariae Adriana," 8vo, 1609. In *De ceteris a treatise in five books*, 8vo. *Constitutio Fœderum*, folio and *Doctrina Perpetuata*, 3 vols. His scholar Nicholas Papeo, is said to have recovered him to Catholicism a short time previously to his death which took place in 1630 at Valence — *Nicomo.*

PACK (RICHARDSON) an ingenious writer who published some miscellaneous works of merit in the early part of the last century. He was born in the county of Suffolk but received the rudiments of a classical education in London at Merchant Taylors school. Going off to college upon that foundation he became a fellow of St John's Oxford and on quitting the university entered himself of the Middle Temple but subsequently entered the army and rose to the rank of major. His works, an edition of which appeared the year following that of his decease, in one volume octavo consist of a tale entitled "Religion and Platonick Philosophy" and a "Life of Pomponius Atticus" with some miscellaneous pieces, both in prose and verse. His death took place in 1726 at Aberdeen. — *Cobbe's Lives.*

PACUVIUS (Marcus) a Latin tragic poet, and the nephew of Lucretius, was a native of Brundusium, and flourished about BC 154. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies of which that of "Orces" is particularly mentioned by Cicero. He also wrote satires and possessed a talent for painting. The only remaining fragments of his works were published in the "Corpus Poetarum Latinorum." He died at Laurentum in his eightieth year. — *Vossi Part Lat. Basilei.*

PAGAN (BLAISE FRANCOIS count de) an eminent French military engineer was born in 1604 at Avignon. He entered the army at an early age and lost an eye at the siege of Montauban which did not prevent him from following up his profession with great bravery and success. In 1642 he was sent into Portugal as field-marshal and then lost his other eye and thus disabled from serving his country in the field, he employed the whole force of his mind in mathematical studies in which he had previously been much conversant, with a view to the science of fortification. The result of his application appeared in 1645 in his "Traité de Fortifications" the best work which had then appeared on the subject. This was followed by his "Théorèmes Géométriques," 1651, "Théorie des Planètes" 1657, and "Tables Astronomiques" 1658. He was also the author of an "Historical and

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Geographical Account of the River of Amazon." He died, highly esteemed, at Paris in 1665. — *Perrot's Hommes Illust.*

PAGE, DD (WILLIAM) a native of Harrow Middlesex, or according to others, of the metropolis, born 1590. He was educated at Oxford where he entered originally at Balliol college but quitted it in 1619 on being chosen fellow of All Souls. Ten years after he obtained the head mastership of Reading grammar-school and the rectory of East Locking Berks; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, his principles rendering him obnoxious to the republican party, he was ejected from his school though the profits of his benefices were not sequestered. He is principally known as the author of a devotional treatise on *Glorification* in 4to, printed at Oxford in 1651, a Reply to John Hales's Tract on Schism and a translation of the *De Imitatione dei* of Thomas à Kempis. His death took place in 1663. — *Athenae Oxon.*

PACI-S (FRANCIS XAVIER) a literary compiler and indefatigable romance writer born at Aix-en-Provence in the department of Cantal in France in 1745. He settled at Paris a short time before the beginning of the Revolution of which he professed himself an admirer but deprived of his property by the ensuing commotions in the state, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, as a means of existence. He died at Paris, December 21 1802. Among his numerous works may be mentioned "Histoire secrète de la Révolution Française" 1796-1801 6 vols. 8vo, which was translated into English, Italian and German and "Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, en Asie en Amérique et en Afrique" preceded by *Un Voyage en Inde* 1797 3 vols. 8vo. This last is a kind of compilation (in the manner of the "Voyageur Français" of the abbé de Laporte) which M. Boucher de la Richardière deceived by the name of the author has confounded with the work mentioned in the following article — *Biog. Univ.*, *Biog. Asso.*, *des Costumes*.

PAGES (PIERRE MARIE FRANCOIS, vicomte de) a French navigator born of a noble family at Toulouse in 1748. He entered into the navy at the age of nineteen and in 1767 he embarked at Cape François in St Domingo on a voyage with a view to explore the Indian seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean. He arrived at the Philippines Islands in October 1768 and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassora and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December 1771. In 1773 he sailed in Kerguelan's expedition towards the South Pole and on his return he made a voyage in a Dutch vessel employed in the whale fishery in the North Seas, when he proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. Pages obtained, as the reward of his services, the rank of captain and the cross of St Louis, and he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. He served in the Americas, and after the peace of 1783 he retired to St

Domingo, where he had a considerable estate. He was unfortunately murdered during the revolt of the negroes in 1793. He published

Voyages Autour du Monde et vers les deux pôles, par Terre et par Mer pendant les Années 1767 76. Paris, 1762 2 vols. 8vo, a work praised for its fidelity by Humboldt with the exception of inaccuracy with regard to the orthography of foreign names.—*Eddon*

PAGI (ANTONIO) a famous cordelier was born at Rognes, a small town in Provence in 1664. He was made four times provincial of his order and died at Aix in 1699. He was a learned judicious, and candid writer and his style is distinguished by its simplicity. His principal works are “*Critica Historico-Chronologica in Universis Annales Ecclesiasticos etemant et Rev Cca. Card. Baronii &c et Dissertation upon the Consulates*” His nephew FRANCIS PAGI also a cordelier was born at Lambeth in 1654. He assisted his uncle in his critique upon Baronius’s *Annales* of which he became the editor. He also wrote a work entitled *Breviarium Historico-Chronologico-Crucicum Illustriora Pontificum Romariorum Gestæ Conciliorum generalium Acta &c. 4 vols. 4to.* This displays some learned and curious research and the style is simple and plain and he is a zealous advocate for the Ultramontane theology and uses every argument to exalt the authority of the papacy. He died in 1721.—*Chrysostom Nitorn*

PAGNINI (LUCCANTINO) an Italian poet born at Pistoia in 1737. Distinguished for his talents when young he attracted the notice of the vicar-general of the Carmelites at Mantes at whose invitation he entered into that order. After remaining some time at Florence he was sent to Parma where he became professor of philosophy in the schools of his order and afterwards of rhetoric and Greek in the Royal Academy. In 1806 he was aggregated to the university of Pisa as professor of humanity and then of hellenist literature. After the occupation of Tuscany by the French the university being newly modelled as an academy he was appointed professor of Latin poetry and dean of the faculty of literature. In 1813 the Accademia della Crusca of Florence, bestowed on Pagnini the prize of poetry for his translation of Horace. The same year the bishop of Pistoia appointed him a canon of his cathedral, but he held the office only a few months dying March 21 1814. Among his works are translations of *Anacreon Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Hassard, &c.* *Le Quattro Stagioni*, from the English of Pope besides some original productions.—*Big Uoi*

PAGINUS (SANTER) a Dominican friar was born at Lucca in 1466. He was master of the Greek, Latin, Chaldean, Arabic, and Hebrew languages the latter of which he taught in a monastery at Lyons. Conceiving the idea that the Vulgate translation of the Scriptures was not by Jerome, or was greatly corrupted, he undertook a new one and his intention meeting with the approbation of Leo X he promised to furnish him with all the necessary

expenses. He was employed five and twenty years upon this translation, on which there has been great difference of opinion. The great fault of Paginus was, that he adhered too strictly to the original text, which often made his work obscure and full of solecisms. He afterwards translated the New Testament, and was the author of a Hebrew Lexicon and a Hebrew Grammar —*Le Long Edit. Sacre Script.*

PAINÉ (*TOMAS*) a celebrated political and domestic writer. He was born in 1737 at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father who was a quaker carried on the business of a staymaker. He received his education at a grammar school in his native place, but at tenanted to little beyond the rudiments of the Latin language, which slight information he never afterwards improved affecting to hold the dead languages in extreme contempt. He seems however to have paid great attention to arithmetic and to have obtained some knowledge of the mathematics. In early life he followed the business of his father which he practised in London Dover and Sandwich where he married, but afterwards became a grocer and exciseman at Lewes in Sussex. He lost this situation for some misdemeanour of no flagrant nature as he was subsequently restored on petition until finally dismissed for keeping a tobacconist’s shop which was deemed incompatible with his duties. The abilities which he displayed in a pamphlet composed by him, in order to show the propriety of advancing the salaries of excisemen having struck one of the commissioners, he gave him a letter of introduction to Dr Franklin then in London who recommended him to go to America. He took this advice and reaching Philadelphia towards the close of 1774 in the following January became editor of the Pennsylvania magazine which he conducted with considerable ability. A few months after his arrival hostilities commenced between the mother country and the colonies which led him as it is said at the suggestion of Dr Rush to compose his celebrated pamphlet, entitled *Common Sense* which he writing with great vigour and addressed to a highly excited population was doubtless of great benefit to the colonial cause. The direct object of this tract was to recommend the separation of the colonies from Great Britain which advice was virtually carried into effect by the famous declaration of independence issued by congress a few months afterwards. For this production the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 500\$, he also received the degree of MA from the university of the same province and was chosen a member of the American philosophical society. To these rewards was soon afterwards added the office of clerk to the committee for foreign affairs which although a highly confidential situation scarcely justified him in assuming the title of late secretary for foreign affairs which he did in the title page of the *Rights of Man*. While in this office he published a series of popular political appeals on the nature of the

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pending struggle which he demonstrated the "Crisis." He was obliged to resign his secretaryship in 1779, owing to a controversy with Salas Deane whom he defeated in a fraudulent attempt to profit by his agency in conveying the secret supplies of warlike stores by France. Led by the wrath of his tempor he divulged the real state of the case which as he had acquired it officially was deemed an injurious breach of trust, and one which might tend to alienate the French court. The next year however he obtained the subordinate appointment of clerk to the assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1785, on the rejection of a motion to appoint him historianographer to the United States, with a salary received from congress a donation of 3000 dollars. He also received 500 acres of highly cultivated land from the state of New York. In 1787 he embarked for France and after visiting Paris, came over to England with a view to the prosecution of a project relative to the erection of an iron bridge of his own invention at Rotherham in York shire. This scheme involved him in pecuniary difficulties and in the course of the following year he was arrested for debt when he was banished by some American merchants. He went to Paris in 1791 and published under the borrowed name of Achilles Duchesne a tract recommending the abolition of royalty. He soon returned to this country and on the appearance of Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution" he wrote the first part of his "Rights of Man" in answer to that celebrated work. The second part was published early in 1792 and on the 1st of May that year a proclamation was issued against wicked and seditious publications alluding to, but not naming the "Rights of Man." On the same day the attorney general commenced a prosecution against Paine as the author of that work and amidst the irritation of conflicting opinions between the partisans and the enemies of the recent Revolution in France he became the object of extreme execration with the ascendant party. While the trial was pending he was chosen a member of the National Convention for the department of Calais and making his escape from the dangers that awaited him, he set off for France and arrived there in September 1792. He was in that assembly an advocate for the trial of Louis XVI but he voted against the sentence of death passed on him, proposing his imprisonment during the war and his banishment afterwards. This conduct so offended the Jacobins, that towards the close of 1793 he was excluded from the Convention on the ground of his being a foreigner (though he had been naturalised) and immediately after he was arrested, and committed to the prison of the Luxembourg. Just before his confinement he had finished the first part of his work against Christianity and revelation generally entitled "The Age of Reason" being an investigation of true and fabulous Theology, and having confided it to the care of his friend Joel Barlow it was published by which stop

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he undoubtedly forfeited the countenance of by far the greater part of his American connexion. In his prison he was taken dangerously ill to which circumstance he ascribes his escape from the guillotine and on the fall of Robespierre he was released. In 1795 he published, at Paris the second part of his "Age of Reason" and in May 1796 addressed to the Council of Five Hundred a work entitled "The Decline and Fall of the System of Finance in England;" and also published his pamphlet entitled "Agrarian Justice." Fearing of being captured by English cruisers, he remained in France till August 1802 when he embarked for America and reached Baltimore the following October. He had lost his first wife the year following his marriage, and after a cohabitation of three years and a half had separated from a second by mutual consent several years before. Thus situated he obtained a female companion in the person of a madame de Bonneville the wife of a French bookseller who with her two sons, accompanied him to America but whatever the nature of this connexion (at the age of sixty five) which has been differently represented the husband and children as well as the wife because his chief legatees. His subsequent life was by no means happy for although occupied in various mechanical speculations and other engrossing pursuits and possessed of decent competence his attacks upon religion had exceedingly narrowed his circle of acquaintance, and probably always a little inclined to the bottle, these slight which he felt keenly encouraged the pernicious practice until it became habitual to the extreme injury of his health and the ultimate production of a complication of disorders to which he fell a victim on the 8th of June 1809 in his seventy third year. Bring re interred in the ground of the society of friends which favour he had requested before his death he was buried on his own farm. The strong part taken by this extraordinary man in religion and politics has produced such extremes of praise and execration, that there exist few or no sources of unbiased information either as to his abilities or character except his writings. That he possessed much native vigour of intellect is indisputable and concentrated as it became by resolute exclusion of maddening acquirement, and of even a moderate recourse to books it appears in his writings that pernicious force and simplicity which of all qualities, secure the largest share of general attention in popular controversy. Both his "Common Sense" and "Rights of Man" prove the truth of this observation and like the kindred publications of a noted writer of the same class now existing form striking specimens of a faculty of appealing to reason in the abstract with a total disregard of the prejudices of education the operations of institution and of habit, as well as of the incidental and involuntary traits of association which modify human character independently on education. To say nothing of the total ignorance of mental and of moral philosophy

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which this form of appeal too frequently exhibits, it is unnecessary to add, that however occasionally searching and serviceable, it is frequently disguised fully as any other although possibly the error is more difficult of detection. "The Age of Reason" exemplifies in a still greater degree the characteristic of its author; but the whole of his subsequent experience was of a nature to convince him, that attacks upon revelation have to encounter principles and feelings which of all others are the least amenable by direct onset of this nature. That he made sacrifices to, and was sincere in his opinions, must however be conceded for the vague stories related of his examinations on his death bed appear to rest upon no solid foundation, and would prove little or nothing were it otherwise. For the rest he has been described as liberal and benevolent according to his means, but irascible and peevish in temper and exceedingly vain of the distinctions which he had acquired. Some defects in deportment and conduct indeed seem always to have impeded his cordial reception among the more steady and influential of the American leaders, although receiving an occasional countenance from nearly all of them until the publication of "The Age of Reason." The best political tracts, letters, and addresses of Paine are very numerous and may be found in the collective editions of his works. They are also enumerated at the end of his life by Sherman.—*Lies by Chatham and Sherman.*

PAINTER (WILLIAM) a writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth who published a very popular work entitled *The Palace of Pleasure*, beautified, adorned and well furnished with pleasant Histories and excellent Novels selected out of divers good and commendable Anthems, London, 1566-7 2 vols. 4to. This work, which was reprinted, is interesting to the critic on account of its having apparently been the source whence Shakespeare and other dramatists derived the plots of some of their plays. In 1813 Mr Haslewood published a new edition of the *Palace of Pleasure* some copies of which were printed on vellum forming 6 vols. 4to.—*Org.*

PAISIELLO (GOVANNI) a celebrated singer and maestro the son of a veterinary surgeon of Tarento in Italy where he was born in 1741. From the age of five to that of thirteen he was placed by his father in the jesuit's college in his native city where his musical talents first exhibited themselves in the matin services performed in the chapel and the chevalier Carducci, who superintended the choir prevailed upon his friends to send him to Naples, for further instruction in the science. Accordingly in 1756, he was put under the care of the celebrated Durante, at the conservatory of St Cecilio where his progress was very rapid, and in 1763 his first opera, "La Papilla," was performed with great applause at the Massigh theatre in Bologna. From this period commenced a long career of success, which attended him at Modena, Parma, Verona, Rome, Milan, Naples,

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and Florence till in 1796 he was induced to enter the service of Catherine II of Russia who settled on him a pension of 4000 rubles, with a country house and other advantages in his capacity of musical tutor to the grand-duchess. In Russia he remained nine years, when he returned to Naples visiting Vienna on his way and continued in the service of Ferdinand IV till the court retired into Sicily. On the French Revolution extending to Naples Palomini who remained behind, received from the republican government, now established, the appointment of composer to the nation. On the restoration of the Bourbons family he fell into disgrace but at the expiration of two years was restored to his situation. Napoleon afterwards sent him an invitation or rather a command to come to Paris which he obeyed but declined the directorship of the imperial academy which was offered to him acceptance contenting himself with that of the chapel. After remaining in the French capital nearly three years, his own health and that of his wife compelled him to return to Italy when on the expulsion of the Bourbons, he was made chamber musician to Joseph Buonaparte receiving at the same time from Napoleon the cordes of the legion of honour and a pension of 1000 francs. In this situation he continued under Murat, and became a member of many learned and scientific as well as musical societies, especially of the Napoleon academy of Lucca, the Italian academy of Leghorn and the French institute. There are few composers who have given greater proofs of industry than Paisiello, or whose works have met with a greater portion of success all over Europe. His operas serious and comic, exceed seventy besides a great variety of ballet cantatas and some sacred music of great merit. He died in 1816 at Naples and was honoured with a public funeral. Simplicity, elegance and correctness are the characteristics of his style, while the grace and freshness of melody in which he has far surpassed most other composers have constituted a model to numerous imitators.—*Bugl. Diet. of Mus.*

PALÆPHATUS Three ancient writers of this name are recorded, one an Athenian anterior to Homer another a native of Paros or Phœnix who flourished under Artaxerxes Mnemon and the third a grammarian and philosopher born either at Athens or in Egypt posterior to Aristotle. There is a work extant bearing the name of Palæphatus, but it is not known to which of the three to attribute it. It is in Greek and is entitled *De Incredibilibus*, it consists of an explication of ancient fables. The best edition is that of J F Fischer, Lips. 1761, 1789.—*Voss Hist. Let. Bibliogr. Diet.*

PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (D JUAN DE) natural son of the marquess de Harina, and bishop of Anguloporto in New Spain, where he became viceroy in the absence of the duque de Escalona. He was made bishop of Oviedo or Ossia in Old Castile in 1653 where he died in 1659. He was a voluminous writer,

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but his principal work is a little history of the conquest of China by the Tartars, published after his death by Dr. Joseph Palafox at Paris, and translated into several languages.—*Ned.*

PALAMEDES, a distinguished Greek, of the semi-fabulous times, was the son of Nauplius, king of the isle of Eubœa. He is said to have discovered, by a stratagem, the pretended madness of Ulysses, in order to be excused from accompanying the expedition against Troy in revenge for which act the latter contrived to involve him in a charge of treason and to get him stoned to death. This tale is possibly only an invention, but so many different authors record instances of his knowledge and ingenuity he was probably a very extraordinary person. To him are attributed the first use of weights and measures, the art of drawing up a battalion, the regulation of the year and months by the sun and moon and the invention of the games of chess and dice. Pliny and Plinostrotus also ascribe to him the adoption of four of the letters of the Greek alphabet. Sudas likewise mentions him as a poet.—*Plini Hist. Nat. Mores.*

PALEARIUS (AONIUS or ANTONI) a learned Italian writer of the sixteenth century was born at Vercelli in the Campagna di Roma. He taught rhetoric and the belles lettres first at Siena and afterwards at Lucca, but being suspected of favouring the sentiments of the reformers, and having otherwise given offence to the monks they never rested until they had convicted him of heresy which on the accession of Paul V a Dominican and an inquisitor to the papal chair they were enabled to effect. His conviction was grounded on his having called the inquisition a dagger drawn against literature in general. For this honest truth he was burnt at Rome in July 1570. His principal works are *De immunitate et auerse Epistola*, *Orationes Poemata* which have been collected into one volume 8vo, Amsterdam 1696.—*Mores.*

PALEOTTI (GABRIEL) a learned prelate of the sixteenth century the first archbishop of Bologna in which city he was born about the year 1584. His reputation as a scholar especially in the science of jurisprudence gained him early in life a professorship in his native university which he retained till a favourable opportunity offering at Rome, he obtained in his thirty third year the post of auditor of the Rota, in that capital. After filling several official situations about the papal court, he in 1565 reached his highest point of elevation being then presented with a cardinal's hat. Besides a history of the proceedings of the council of Trent, (at which he assisted in an inferior capacity) a work still preserved at Rome in manuscript, he was the author of treatises, *De Sacra Consultatione Consultationis* *Archiepiscopale Bono nomine De Imaginibus Sacri et Profanis*, &c. His death took place in 1597.—*Mores.*

PALESTRINA (GIOVANNI PIETRO ALBERTI da) an eminent musical composer of the

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sixteenth century the particulars of whose life and condition are little known at comparison with the fame which his works have gained him. He appears to have been born in Palestrina, the ancient Praeneste, about the year 1569, and to have studied under Gundemi. About 1585 he became a member of the Papal chapel at Rome and was afterwards chapel-master at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and at St Peter's. His death took place in February 1594 and a strong proof is exhibited of the veneration in which he was held by contemporary professors, in their numerous dedications of their works to him as well as in the inscription on his coffin in St Peter's, "Johannes Petrus Aloysius Praenestinus Munens Princeps. —*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PALFY (WILLIAM) a celebrated divine and philosopher was the son of a clergyman, who held a small living near Peterborough, where the subject of this article was born in 1743. He was instructed under his father who became master of a grammar-school in Lincolnshire whence he was removed as a scholar to Christchurch college Cambridge. He soon obtained a scholarship and 1763, having highly distinguished himself as a disputant on questions of natural and moral philosophy he took his first degree. He was afterwards employed for three years as an assistant to an academy at Greenwich and on taking deacon's orders, officiated as curate to Dr Hinckliffe then vicar of Greenwich and afterwards bishop of Peterborough. In 1766 he proceeded MA was elected a fellow of his college and appointed one of its tutes. In the latter capacity he signalized himself by his industry and ability, and the lectures which he then delivered on the Greek Testament and on moral philosophy contain the outlines of the works by which he subsequently obtained so much celebrity. In 1767 he took priest's orders, and maintained an intimate acquaintance with the most eminent persons in the university particularly Dr Law bishop of Carlisle Dr John Law his son and doctors Warang and Jubb. Most of these being presumed to fall below the established standard of orthodoxy Mr Paley began to be regarded with some coolness by its most zealous defenders. His friends could not, however, persuade him to sign the petition for relief in the matter of subscription to the articles, on which occasion he observed, with more point than decorum that he could not afford to keep a conscience. In 1776 he quitted the university after a residence of ten years and entered into a matrimonial connexion. He had previously obtained a small benefice in Westmoreland, and he now was induced into the vicarage of Dalton in Cumberland to which was soon after added the living of Appleby and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle. In 1782 he was appointed archdeacon of the diocese and not long afterwards succeeded Dr Burn in the chancellorship, for all which preferments he was indebted to the bishop of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his

"Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy" with a highly liberal dedication to his episcopal patron. Of a work so well known it is unnecessary to say more than that, while with much vigour and discrimination it stands unrivalled for its simplicity and pertinence of illustration, many of the definitions and principles laid down both in his politics and morals, are justly open to exception. That his erudition occasionally degenerates into an apology for existing practices, or exhibits the doctrine of mere expediency has been discovered by more than one able opponent; and allusions have, in consequence, been made to the maxims of the school of Loyola, which at least are abundantly severe. On the death of the bishop of Carlisle in 1767, archdeacon Paley drew up a short memoir of that liberal prelate, and soon after published his "Horae Paulinae" a work which ranks him very high among the argumentative advocates of Scripture authority. The chief object of this work is to bring together from the Acts of the Apostles, and from the different epistles, such passages as furnish examples of undesigned concurrence and thus to infer the authenticity of the Scriptural writings, independently on inspiration. In 1794 he published his "View of the Evidence of Christianity in three parts," in 3 vols. 12mo afterwards printed in 2 vols. 8vo. This work which contains an able popular view of the arguments for the truth of the Christian religion drawn up with his usual perspicuity and dialectic skill is now generally regarded as the most complete summary on the subject which has ever appeared. It seems indeed to have roused the episcopal bench into a due sense of his services, and he was made a sub-dean of Lincoln by bishop Fleetwood and received the valuable living of Bishop's Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham, and the prebend of St Pancras from the bishop of London. In 1795 he was created DD by the university of Cambridge, and his health not allowing him to officiate in the pulpit he undertaken the compilation of his "Natural Theology or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity collected from the Appearances of Nature," 8vo which however was not published until 1802. The object of this masterly treatise is to trace and show the marks of design in the various parts of the creation but the author has dwelt principally upon those which may be discovered in the constitution of the human body. Such was its favourable reception it reached a tenth edition before the expiration of three years. This was his last publication his death taking place on the 25th of May 1805 in his sixty second year. He left four sons and four daughters by his first wife and a second wife who survived him. In private life Dr Paley seems to have exhibited very little of the gravity of the philosopher being fond of amusement and company whom no one could better entertrain, by a spontaneous exhibition of wit and humour. At the same time no man was more beloved by his friends, or excited more attachment to them in general.

It is said that Mr Pitt wished to make him a bishop but that objections prevailed on a high quarter in the church, but whether on account of suspicions of his orthodoxy or any other latent reason is not known. As a writer Dr Paley was less solicitous to delight the ear than inform the understanding yet few authors have written so pleasantly on similar subjects and there is, both in his conceptions and language a peculiarity of manner which marks the native vigour of his mind. After his death a volume of his sermons was published in 8vo, and he was also author of two small pieces, entitled, "The Clergyman's Companion to the Sick" and "The Young Christian Instructed" — *Life by Medley*

PALFIN (JONN) an eminent writer on surgery and anatomy born at Ghent, in the Netherlands, in 1649. He practised as a surgeon in his native city where he also became anatomical and surgical lecturer. His death took place in 1730. He published "Osteology or a Description of the Bones," in Flemish translated by himself into French "Surgical Anatomy or an exact Description of the Parts of the Human Body" also in Flemish and French. An Account of the Dissection of Two Monstrous Infants united together. A Dissertation on the Circulation of the Blood in the Fetus in opposition to the opinion of M. Mery besides other works. — *Hutchinson's Biblio. Med.*

PALINGENIUS (MARCELLUS) a modern Latin poet who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His real name is believed to have been Pier Angelo Marzollo of which his Latin appellation is the anagram, and he is supposed to have been a native of Stellata in the Marches and to have held the post of physician to the duke of Ferrara, to whom he dedicated the work for which he is chiefly celebrated entitled "Zodiacus Vitæ," this is a poem divided into twelve parts each inscribed with one of the signs of the zodiac the professed object of which is to guide men to present and future happiness. It is interspersed with many invectives against the court and church of Rome the monks and the clergy whence it was placed in the Index Expurgatorius. He published this book in which he unreservedly revilets the opinions of Epicurus in 1536 and seems not to have lived long after that date. His body after his death was ordered to be dug up and burnt but the duchess of Ferrara who favoured the Reformation interfered to prevent its execution. His poem of the Zodiac has passed through many editions the best of which is that of Rotterdam, 1722. — *Bayle. Thibault*

PALISOT DE BEAUVIOIS (AMBROISE MARIE FRANCOIS JOSSE) an eminent naturalist born at Arras in the French Netherlands, in 1752. He studied at the college of Harcourt at Paris, and in 1772 he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of that city. Some time after he succeeded his elder brother as receiver-general of territorial imposts, which office was suppressed in 1777. He then devoted his attention entirely to natural history and

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especially botany, and in 1781 he became a corresponding member of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, to which he addressed several memoirs on botany and vegetable physiology. The love of science induced him to undertake a voyage to the coast of Guinea with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt, but he was unable to execute that design and after remaining some time at Oware and Bennu he sailed for St Domingo and arrived at Cape Francois in June 1788. He continued there some years occupying official situations in the colony but his opposition to the revolutionary attempts of the negroes having endangered his safety he with difficulty effected his escape to Philadelphia, in the United States. Thence he purposed to return to France when he learned that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He was obliged to support himself as a teacher of languages, and by exercising his talents as a musician till the arrival of the French minister Adet, who was himself a man of science and who afforded Palissot the means of prosecuting inquiries into the natural history of America. At length he received the news of his name being erased from the list of emigrants, and he returned to his native country taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. In 1806 he was admitted into the Institute in the room of Adamson and he became a member of other learned societies. He died January 31 1820. Among his principal works are *Flore d'Oware et de Benin* Paris 1804 & 2 vols. folio *Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amerique* 1805 & 1 folio *Essai d'une nouvelle Agrostographie ou Nouveaux genres des Graminees* 1817 4to and 8vo all which are illustrated by engravings.—*Bug Univ.*

PALISSOT DEMONTEVOY (CHARLES) a French dramatist born at Nancy in 1730 his father being counsellor to the duke of Lorraine. He made an early progress in his studies and entered into the learned congregation of the oratory but he soon quitted it, and was married at the age of eighteen. He then wrote a tragedy which had no great success on which he turned his attention to comedy and after producing two pieces of some merit, he brought forward in 1755 his comedy of

Le Cercle in which he gave offence to the philosophical party of the French literati by ridiculing Jean Jacques Rousseau. Henceforward he was engaged in a series of literary hostilities. In 1756 appeared his *Petites Lettres contre des grande Philosophes* in 1760, was represented his comedy of "Les Philosophes", and in 1764 he published his *Dunciade* in imitation of the satire of Pope. This he afterwards enlarged, and he also produced several other comedies, and *Memoires sur la Litterature Francaise* besides other works. In the latter part of his life he was administrator of the Marame library and a correspondent of the Institute. He died in 1814.—*Ibid.*

PALISSY (BRUNEL DE) an ingenious artist, was born at Agne about 1510. Having

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got possession of a cup of enamelled pottery he turned his whole attention upon imitating it, and after repeated unsuccessful attempts, in which he wasted his whole fortune he succeeded so well that his manufacture surpassed the finest of the Italians. He was the first person who formed a collection of natural history at Paris upon which he gave lectures at half a-crown each person under the obligation of returning it fourfold should any thing which he taught be proved false. Palissy was a Calvinist, and firmly attached to his religion and during the fury of the league under Henry III in 1568 he was committed to the bastille. The king who was his well wisher having told him that if he did not comply with the prevailing religion he should be constrained to leave him in the hands of his enemies, Palissy replied Your majesty has often said that you pity me for my part I pity you for pronouncing the words, I shall be constrained this is not speaking like a king, but let me inform you in royal language that neither the Gu sarts, your whole people nor yourself shall constrain a potter to bend his knee before images. He used to say that he had no other property than heaven and earth. The works of Palissy are *Moyens de devenir riche &c Discours admirable de la Nature des haux et containes de Bletonx des Sois des Sahars des Pierres des Terres, &c* He died in 1590.—*Moreri. Dict Hist.*

PALADINO (JAMES) known also by the name of James de Feramo from the city where he was born in 1349 was successively archibishop of Lorenzo Florence and Spoleto had the administration of the duchy for popes Alexander V and John XXIII and was sent legate into Poland where he died in 1417. He wrote some very curious books which were very popular in their day the principal is *Jacobi de Feramo compendium perverbis consolatio Peccatorum nuncupatum et apud nonnullos Behal vocatum id est Procesus Luciferi contra Jesum*. It has been translated into French by Peter Farset, an Augustine Lyons 1485 4to and has been frequently reprinted in the same form. It is also printed under the name of James d'Anchiarano.—*Varcham. L'ancet Dict Hist.*

PALLADIO (ANDREA) one of the greatest classical architects of modern Italy whose works of art and his writings alike contributed to improve the taste of the age in which he lived and direct the genius of posterity. He was born at Vicenza in the Venetian territory in 1508, and after having studied under Tassino he went to Rome where he acquired a maturity of skill and science from an examination of the productions of ancient and modern art which that capital afforded. Returning to his native country he established his fame by his designs for many noble edifices both there and in other parts of Italy which have afforded models for some beautiful structures in England as well as other parts of Europe. The villa built by lord Burlington at Chiswick (but since enlarged by James Wyatt) was from a design of Palladio, as was also a

bridge at Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, in Wiltshire. But this great architect is best known in the present age on account of his published works especially his treatise of architecture in four books, which first appeared in a folio volume at Venice in 1570, and has been many times reprinted. It has also been translated into French and English. James Leon, an Italian architect, published Palladio's architecture in English, with the notes and remarks of Inigo Jones and engravings by Picart London 1742 2 vols. folio and some of the designs of this architect were published by lord Burlington in 1730. Palladio was likewise the author of an Italian work on the antiquities of Rome Venice 1594, and Rome 1599 8vo and of Illustrations of the Commentaries of Caesar. He died at Vicenza in 1580.—*Tessaracta Litterarum et Veteris Architecturae et Sculpturae. Edit.*

PALLADIUS (*Rutilius Taurus Almi lianus*) also called *Rutilius Palladianus* the author of a curious treatise on the agriculture and rural economy of the ancient Romans. His work entitled *De Re Rustica*, lib. xiv. was published at Lyons in 1533 and at Heidelberg 1598 8vo an Italian version was printed at Venice in 1528 4to and there is a German translation published together with the *Agriculture of Columella* at Magdeburg 1612 folio. Palladius treats systematically of the labours of the husbandman through the twelve months of the year and affords some interesting details relative to the rural affairs of the ancients. Little is known of this author who wrote at Naples probably towards the close of the fifth century or the beginning of the sixth as he is mentioned by Cassiodorus.—*Bug Uss. Annales des Arts*, v. xl.

PALLADIUS bishop of Helenopolis in Bithynia, and afterwards of Aspros was born in Cappadocia in 368. In 388 he became an anchorite in the mountains of Nehra, and was made a bishop in 401. He was the firm friend of St John Chrysostom whom he never forsook. About 421 he wrote his *Lausiac History* so called from Lausus a nobleman of the court of Constantinople to whom it is inscribed. It contains the lives of persons who at that time were remarkable for their extraordinary austerity in Egypt and Palestine and is written in a plain and unornamented style. He died in the fifth century but in what year is unknown. His History was published in Greek by Maurus, Amst. 1619 and in Latin in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, but he seems not to have been the writer of the Life of St John Chrysostom, in Greek and Latin published by M. Rigot in 1680. *Dagm. Moros. Lardner. Care.*

PALLAS (*Felix Simon*) a celebrated German traveller and naturalist born at Berlin, in 1741. After having studied medicine at the universities of Halle and Göttingen, he removed to Leyden, where he graduated as M.D. in 1760. He then went to London, to improve his professional knowledge by observing on the hospital practice of that metrop-

olis. About 1762 he returned to Berlin but at length settled at the Hague, where he published some valuable works relating to zoology. In 1767 he went to Russia, and was employed by the government of that country in conjunction with other persons on an expedition of discovery in the Asiatic provinces of that vast empire. In the course of this undertaking which occupied six years he not only collected a variety of miscellaneous information but likewise procured the materials for several important works on the various branches of natural history which he afterwards published. In 1793 and 1794 he travelled in the southern provinces of Russia and subsequently settled in the Crimea on an estate bestowed on him by the empress Catherine II. His death took place at Berlin in 1811. Among the principal works of M. Pallas are *Elenchus Zoophytorum Reg Com* 1763, *Miscellanea Zoologica*, Hag Com 1765 4to, *Speciega quibus novae Animalium species Iconibus illustrata* Berolii 1767—80 4to *Nova Species Quadrupedum et Glirium Ordine Erlang* 1778 4to *Icones Insectorum presertim Rossiae Sabineque pecunatum* Erlang 1791 4to *Flora Rossica seu stirpium Imperii Rosae per Furo pat et Asiam indigenarum Descriptiones et Icones*, Petrop 1784—1815 2 vols. folio *Illustrationes Plantarum imperfecte vel non dum cognitiorum* Petrop 1804—6 folio *Languarum totius Orbis Vocabularia compatta* Petrop 1786—99 2 vols 4to *Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs* Peterburg 1771 &c 5 vols 4to *Sammlungen Historischer Nachrichten über die Mongolischen Volkschaften* Leipzig 1779 8vo *Bemerkungen auf einer Reise in die Südlichen Staatsstaatschaften der Russischen Reiche in den Jahren 1793—4* Leipzig, 1799—1801 2 vols. 4to The travels of M. Pallas have been translated into French under the title of *Voyages dans plusieurs Provinces de l'Empire de Russie et dans l'Asie Septentrionale trad. par Gauthier de la Peyronne* Paris 1788 5 vols 4to and 1794, 6 vols. 8vo and *Second Voyage en Russie pendant les années 1793—4* Paris 1811 4 vols. 8vo There is also an English translation of the latter work 1812 2 vols. 4to.—*Bug Uss.*

PALLAVICINO The name of a noble Italian family which has produced many remarkable characters. Cardinal **ANTONIO PALLAVICINO** born at Genoa in 1443 distinguished himself as a statesman and a scholar during the latter half of the fifteenth century. He was employed by the Vatican in conducting several important negotiations, and died bishop of Pamplona in 1507.—**FERRANTE**, the most notorious, and perhaps the most talented, of his race was a native of Piasezza born in that city in 1616. In early youth he exhibited tokens of very extraordinary abilities and, obedience to parental authority assuaged the monastic habit. For a time he appears to have acquired as much reputation for profligacy of conduct as for his learning, and obtained a

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cannery at St. Giovanni de Laterano. But yielding at length to the seductions of pleasure, while at Venice, the irregularity of his life became a source of poverty to himself, and of great scandal to his order. Being reduced to the last has impaired fineness by the assistance of his pen has talent for satire shewed itself in a series of poetical lampoons entitled

The Courier robbed of his Mail. The work at length attracted the notice of the holy office by the causticity of its animadversions on an officer of the republic, and the author found it convenient to retire from the coming storm into Germany. After a while he was induced to return and might probably have done so with impunity had not his sarcastic vein again broken out in distiches of much bitterness against the whole of the Barberini family and more particularly against its head pope Urban the Eighth. He was arrested by the familiars of the inquisition from whom he managed to effect his escape but being betrayed again into their hands by a pretended friend one Morin a native of France who offered to procure him an asylum in that country under the protection of cardinal Richelieu he was treacherously conducted to Avignon instead of Paris and redelivered into the power of his enemies. His fate was now decided and although the form of a trial was allowed him at which he defended himself with great ingenuity sentence of decapitation was pronounced against him and was carried into effect at Avignon in 1643. His works, an edition of which appeared at Venice in four duodecimo volumes, in 1655 contain many pieces of considerable literary merit especially a tract entitled Il Divortio Celeste (The Heavenly Divorce or Separation of Christ from the Church of Rome). Of this there is an English translation. The traitor who unengaged him to his fate though richly rewarded at the time fell afterwards by the poniard of a companion of his victim. It is much to be lamented that such utter profligacy and gross sensuality degraded a genus of so superior an order as that possessed by this unhappy and infatuated man who amidst all his debauchery seems to have possessed some amiable qualities as well as a most brilliant wit.—SPOZI born at Rome in 1607 though the eldest son of Alexander marquis Pallavicino resigned his prospects as a layman and voluntarily taking the tonsure entered into the order of jesuits in 1638. His family connections soon raised him to high dignities in the church which his learning and correct life proved him not unworthy of. Innocent the tenth made him a bishop and Alexander the sixth elevated him to the purple in 1657 out of gratitude it is said for kindnesses shown to that pontiff when in a less exalted situation. He wrote a history of the council of Trent, in opposition to that composed by father Paul the best edition of this work in the original Italian is that of Rome folio 2 vols 1656 there is also a Latin translation of it in three 4to volumes. Upon the whole this treatise is

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more esteemed for the elegance of its style than the accuracy of its statements, which are sometimes distorted by the prejudice of the author. Cardinal Pallavicino died in 1667.—*Rev. Des. Hist.*

PALIOT (PATER) an industrious genealogist was born at Paris in 1608, and settled at Dijon where he became a printer. He devoted himself to the studies of genealogy and heraldry and published the following works Le Parlement de Bourgogne 1649 folio to which another volume was added by Fr Petitot in 1733, ' Science des Armoiries de Gellot, augmentée de plus de 6 000 Ecussons' Paris 1666. His other works are genealogical histories of particular families, and he left in manuscript thirteen volumes folio of memoirs concerning the families of Burgundy. He died at Dijon in 1698.—*Mores Novis Dict. Hist.*

PALLUEL (FRANCIS CANTZ de) a distinguished French agriculturist born at Dugny near Paris in 1741. He was nominated a member of the electoral assembly of the Isle of France in 1789 and was also admitted into the Royal Society of Agriculture. In 1791 he was chosen a deputy to the legislative assembly and in 1796 a member of the commission of agriculture. Amidst his various occupations, the improvement of husbandry in France principally engaged his attention and his merit as an experimental farmer is warmly acknowledged by Arthur Young in his *Itineraries in France*. He published a variety of memoirs and observations in the *Transactions of the Agricultural Society* and in other periodical works. His death took place at Dugny November 22 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALM (JAMES PHILIP) a German book seller memorable as one of the victims of French ambition. He was a native of Wurtemberg and was established in business at Nuremberg in 1806 when that fine city was suddenly occupied by the French army. Being accused of having distributed in the spring of 1806 a pamphlet against Bonaparte ascribed to M. Gutz and entitled Germany in its profound abasement Palm was arrested by virtue of an order sent from Paris and conducted to Braunschweig. Three days after his arrival he was arraigned before a military commission when he alleged that he received by post the offensive pamphlet and that he knew nothing of the author. He was however condemned to be shot, and the sentence was speedily executed notwithstanding the intercession of the inhabitants of Braunschweig. Palm was regarded throughout all Germany as a martyr and subscriptions were opened for the benefit of his widow and children not only in his native country but also at London and at Petersberg where the emperor and the empress dowager became contributors.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALMER (John) a dissenting minister of some note in the last century was born in Southwark and being brought up to the ministry in 1759 became minister of a dissenting congregation in New Broad-street. Al-

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though brought up a Calvinist, he finally became a Unitarian, and particularly opposed himself to every thing in the form of a religious test. He retired from preaching in 1780 and having married a lady of considerable property lived privately until his death in 1790. His works are "Prayers for the use of Friends," "Free Thoughts on the Inconsistency of conforming to any religious Test as a Condition of Toleration Observations in Defence of the Liberty of Man as a moral Agent in answer to Dr Priestley's Illustrations of Philosophical Necessity An Appendix to the same and A Summary of Christian Baptism —*Life by Truth*.

PALMER (JOHN) an eminent English actor born in London about 1742. He made his first appearance under Foote's management at the Haymarket theatre and after having performed with reputation in the country, he was engaged by Garrick at Drury Lane. For some time however he was confined to inferior characters and attracted but little notice till the accidental illness of another performer furnished him with an opportunity for displaying his talents. He gradually appeared in a great variety of parts both in tragedy and comedy in which he was greatly admired and in some of which perhaps he was never excelled. He remained at Drury lane sometimes visiting Liverpool in the summer till he engaged in the scheme for erecting a new theatre in the Eastern suburb of London. Having been appointed manager of the concern he laid the first stone of the building December 26 1785 and in June 1787 it was opened but without legal authority Mr Palmer persevered for some time in a fruitless attempt to obtain a patent and after having involved himself in a quarrel with the proprietors of Drury Lane by his secession from that house he was obliged to return thither His unlucky project was the cause of great pecuniary embarrassments, and he was at length committed to the King's Bench from which he was liberated by means of a compromise with his creditors. His difficulties still continuing he purposed emigrating to America and he went with that view to Edinburgh in his way to Glasgow where he intended to embark but he afterwards relinquished his scheme and returned to London. Towards the close of his life he passed the summer season in the country and his last engagement was at Liverpool At the theatre there on the 2d of August, 1798 while performing the principal character in Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger" he fell on the stage in a state of exhaustion and almost immediately expired while the scene was rendered doubly unpressive by his having just before exclaimed, in the words of the drama "There is another and a better world!" His distressed circumstances, the recent loss of a son by death and other family misfortunes, had preyed greatly on his spirits so that he may be said to have died of a broken heart.—*Theat. Diet.*

PALMER (John) the first projector of

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mail coaches, was a native of Bath where he was brought up as a brewer but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city Being led by his profession to travel about from place to place to witness and engage rising performers he was struck with the insecurity of the usual manner of conveying the mails, and matured in his mind the existing plan of mail coaches. He succeeded in his object, but not without great opposition, and the utility of the scheme soon becoming manifest he was made controller of the post-office with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum. Some disputes, however occurring a party grew up against him which he was not powerful enough to encounter and he was suspended in 1792 On subsequent petitions however he was reimbursed by parliament, although very inadequately to his promised reward. He died in 1818.—*Monthly Mag.*

PALMER (SAMUEL) an English printer of eminence who died in 1732. He published a General History of Printing from the first invention of it at Ments to its Propagation and Progress through most Kingdoms in Europe particularly its Introduction and Success in England 1733 4to and he was also the author of a Printer's Grammar 8vo —*Org.*

PALMIFRI (MATTEO) an Italian man of letters was born at Florence in 1405. He was several times employed in offices of magistracy and rose to the supreme dignity of gonfalonier of justice. He died in 1475 His most considerable work was a chronicle from the creation down to his own times, which was continued to 1482 by a native of Pisa nearly his namesake Matteo Palmieri. He also wrote *The Life of Niccolo Acciaioli*

De Captivitate Pisorum published by Muzerato *Della Vita Civile*. In imitation of Dante he composed three books in terza rima entitled *Città de' Viti* never printed but extant in MS. In consequence of some theological notions condemned as heretical it was solemnly burnt a fate which some writers have erroneously attributed to the author.—*Voss. Hist. Lat. Trebisch.*

PALMQVIST (MAGNUS baron) a Swedish nobleman president of the council of mines in his native country. He was long engaged in military service and was distinguished for his skill in fortification, and his acquaintance with mathematical science. He died in 1729 aged sixty nine. In the *Journal des Savants* for 1690 is a letter from Palmoquist, to M. Regis on the solution of an arithmetical problem.—PALMQVIST (FREDERIC) another Swedish mathematician was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. He also published several works in the Swedish language of which the most important are, *An introduction to Algebra*, 1741 4to, *A Treatise on the Force and Density of Bodies*, 1749; and *The Principles of Mechanics* 1756 8vo.—*Bug. Univ.*

PALOMINO DE VELASCO (A ANTO-

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(no) one of the most eminent of the Spanish painters, born near Cordova in 1653. After having studied his art under Valdes, he went to Madrid for improvement in 1678. He was employed by the king, and appointed royal painter to which title was added a considerate pension in 1690. His works at Valencia, Salamanca, Grenada, and at Cordova, added greatly to his reputation, and he distinguished himself by the works of his pen, as well as his pencil having published a treatise entitled

El Museo pictorico, y Escala optica, Madrid 1715 24, 3 vols. folio which contains the theory and practice of painting, and the lives of the most celebrated Spanish painters. The latter part has been translated into French and Palomino's Lives of the Spanish Painters, and his Notices of the Cities, Churches and Convents where their works are preserved, were published in London the former in 1742 and the latter in 1746 8vo. This artist died at Madrid in 1726.—*Bug. Univ.*

PALSGRAVE (John) a learned English divine and grammarian of the eighteenth century a native of London educated at the universities of Cambridge and Paris. In this latter city he soon acquired a very extensive knowledge of French literature and so intimate an acquaintance with the principles of the language that being selected by the court to instruct the queen Mary wife of Louis XII and sister of Henry VIII of England in the tongue of her adopted country he actually compiled a grammar of it for her use the first of the kind ever produced and what is yet more remarkable in a foreigner accompanied it with many judicious regulations for more correct pronunciation. He eventually returned to England and graduated as bachelor in divinity at Oxford where he obtained from the king the situation of a court chaplain with a stall in St Paul's cathedral and the living of St Dunstan's in the East in the city of London. His grammar is entitled *L'Élarcusseme de la Langue Française* folio 1530. His only other production was a translation of Fulonius Latin comedy *Acolastus*. His death took place in 1554.—*Athen. Oxon.*

PAMPHYLIUS an ancient painter flourished in the time of Philip king of Macedon. He was the master of Apelles and had a school at Sicyon, where he was the first that taught his art upon mathematical principles.—*Suidas Aed. Pictor.*

PAMIGER or PAMINGER. There were two eminent German composers of that name in the sixteenth century father and son LEONARD the elder was a good scholar as well as a musician, and was the intimate friend of Martin Luther. He composed a great variety of church music, printed in four vols. which appeared at different periods, after his decease in 1560 under the superintendence of his son, Stephanus. The latter born in 1526, studied under Luther and Melanchthon, to whom he was recommended by his father at Wittenberg, and afterwards suffered much persecution on account of his having embraced

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their religious opinions. He became in 1568 rector of the chair at Oettingen; but the same cause forcing him to quit that place, he retired to Nuremberg where he supported himself principally by the sale of his father's works, and by teaching at the Carthusian convent in that city. His death took place in 1603.—*Bug. Dict. of Mus.*

PANARD (CHARLES FRANCIS) an ingenious French poet was born about 1690 at Courville near Chartres where he had a trifling employment and lived some time in obscurity until the comedian Le Grand having seen some of his pieces encouraged him to write for the stage in which department he became very successful. Marmontel calls him the La Fontaine of the Vaudeville both from the naivete of his writing and the simplicity of his character. His works are occasionally incorrect and negligent, but they are always stamped by native sentiment, wit, and good sense. He knew perfectly well how to sharpen the point of an epigram, but his satire was always directed to the vice not to the person. He died in 1765. His works were printed in 6 vols 12mo entitled *Théâtre et Œuvres diverses*.—*Nécrologie Française. Bug. Dict.*

PANCIROLUS (Guy) a learned professor of jurisprudence descended of a noble family and born at Reggio in 1523. He early displayed an extraordinary genius, which he cultivated with much assiduity at Ferrara Parma, and other of the principal Italian universities. In 1547 he obtained the second professorship of civil law at Padua which he retained till 1564 when he vacated it on being elected to that of the Roman law. Philibert duke of Savoy giving him an invitation to Turin he accepted it in 1571 the rather than he considered himself to have some grounds for complaint as to his treatment at Padua. In this capital he continued to fill the professor's chair in jurisprudence upwards of eleven years, during which period he produced an ingenious work *De rebus inventis et desperatis*, written in the Italian language. His eyes at length failing him and the sight of one becoming totally lost Pancirulus returned to Padua, where he passed the remainder of his life. Besides the work alluded to, which Salmon translated into Latin he was the author of a treatise *De Nomismatibus antiquis, De quatuordecim Regionibus Romae curruque Edicibus Commentarii in Novitiam utriusque Imperii et de Magistris* folio,

De clavis Legum Interpretibus, De Magistris Municipal et Corporibus Artificum &c. His death took place about the close of the sixteenth century.—Niceron.

PANKOUCKE (ANDREW JOSEPH) a bookseller at Lille in Flanders, where he died in 1753, aged fifty two. He was the author of several popular and useful compilations, and some original works, including "La Bataille de Fontenoy, Poème héroïque, ou Vers burlesques, par un Lillois Natif de Lille en Flandre avec des Notes historiques, critiques, et morales, pour l'intelligence de ce Poème," 1745, 8vo, intended as a criticism,

on Voltaire's poem on the same subject, and "Art de dessouler la Bâtie" of which a poet humous edition appeared in 1773, 3 vols. 12mo.—PANCKOUCKE (CHARLES JOSSE) son of the preceding, was also a bookseller and a man of letters. He was born at Liège in 1726 and at the age of twenty-eight he settled at Paris, previously to which period he had made himself known by some publications from the press, and mathematical pieces which he had sent to the Academy of Sciences. His house became the resort of the most distinguished authors and he conducted himself with great liberality to those with whom he was connected in his literary enterprises. He engaged in the publication of the "Méthode de France" and various other periodical works and established the "Moniteur" under the direction of H. B. Marot, since duke of Bassano. He also formed the plan of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique" consisting of a number of distinct dictionaries of the various branches of art science and literature, of which many parts had been published in 1822. Panckoucke died December 19 1798. He was the author of "De l'Homme et de la reproduction des différents Individus," 1761 12mo., Traduction Libre de Luctece" 1768 2 vols. 12mo., and other works.—Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.

PANTALEON (HANNY) a learned physician and historian was born at Basel in 1522. He studied divinity but changing his design he taught dialectics and natural philosophy at Basel for forty years. At an advanced age he devoted himself to medicine and took the degree of MD practising with much reputation until his death, which took place in 1595. He composed various works the most useful of which now is an account of the eminent men of Germany entitled "Paeopographia Herorum et Illustrorum virorum Germanorum" dedicated to the emperor Maximilian II who gave him the title of count Palatin. He also published

"Historia Militaris ordinis Johannitarum Rheniorum ac Melitensium Equitum" Chro nographia Ecclesiae Christi" Diarium His toricum," and "Comedea de Zacheo publicam præcepta" 1546 8vo.—Melchor Adam.

PANVINIUS (ONURINUS) called, by Ma nuel Helvius Antiquatus, from his incessant labour in antiquarian pursuits was a noble Venetian of the sixteenth century born in 1529. He became a member of the society of the Lermits of St. Augustine and rising high in the favour of cardinal Alessandro Farnese followed that prelate to Sicily. A spurious and imperfect edition of his first work, "A Chronicle of Popes and Cardinals," having appeared in 1557 at Verona he was induced to supersede the publication of a more accurate copy. He afterwards wrote a continuation of Platina's

"Lives of the Popes," with annotations on the original work. His other productions were "Topographia Romana," "De Primate Petri," "De Antiquo Rito Baptizandi De Romanorum Nomibus," "De Ira cum plus et Ludo Circenarius," "De Repub

licis," "De Regis Sepulchris mortuorum apud veteres Christianos," and four treatises on Roman antiquities, to be found in the collection of Gravina. He also published an edition of the "Fasti Consulares." Panvinius died in Sicily in 1568.—Nouv. Dict. Hist.

PANZER (GOTTFRIED WILHELM FRANCIS) an eminent bibliographer, born at Seisbach in the upper palatinate of the Rhine in 1729. He studied at the university of Altdorf where he took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1749 and afterwards that of doctor of divinity. Returning to his native country he became a minister at Eyselwang and subsequently pastor of the church of St Sebald at Nuremberg. He exerted all his efforts to suppress such religious practices as appeared to be relics of pagery and in particular he introduced into his parish the custom of public confession. His death took place July 9 1805. His principal work is "Annales Typographici ad Artis in ventam originis ad annum 1536 post Maittarnum Denusi abhorumque doctiss. viror. curas in ordinem redacti amendati et aucti, Norimb 1793—1803 11 vols. 4to." He also wrote an account of early printed Bibles, and on other subjects connected with the history of typography.—Biog. Univ.

PAOLI (PASCAL) a Corsican officer distinguished by his exertions to maintain the independence of his native country. He was born in Corsica in 1726 and was the second son of Hyacinthus Paoli, a man of considerable influence in the island who had frequently taken an active part in the management of political affairs. The circumstances of the country at length inducing him to remove with his family to Naples. Paoli was there educated at the jesuit's college. He was still engaged in the prosecution of his studies when his countrymen, who had long been struggling for freedom against the Genoese by whom they were held in subjection sent him an invitation to become their chief. He accepted the proposal and going to Corsica, he was appointed to the supreme government of the island in July 1755. Having organized a regular plan for the conduct of affairs both civil and military Paoli opposed the Genoese with such spirit and success, that after they had earned on hostilities against him for nearly ten years they entered into a treaty with France in pursuance of which a body of French troops was sent to their assistance, and finding themselves still unable to conquer the island they at length made a formal surrender of their claims of sovereignty over it to the French government. The duke de Choiseul endeavoured to prevail on Paoli to submit to the new arrangement, and accept of the office of commander in chief under the authority of France. But he passionately rejected all overtures of accommodation and opposed with vigour the dangerous enemies he had now to encounter. At first he was successful and a much greater force than had been anticipated was found requisite for the subjugation of Corsica. Fresh bodies of troops were sent thither and over powered by numbers, Paoli found it necessary

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to commit his personal safety by flight from his native country. He made his way to the coast, and embarking on board an English vessel, on the 16th of June 1769 he sailed to Leghorn whence he afterwards proceeded to England. Here much attention was paid him, and he obtained from the government a pension of 1 500/- a year. After an interval of twenty years, the Revolution in France presented to Corsica exile new and flattering prospects for himself and his compatriots. In 1789 the island was recognised by a decree of the National Assembly as a department of France and Paoli being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension and took his departure from England. On the 23rd of April, 1790 attended by deputies from Corsica, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly at Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm and he took the oath of fidelity to the French government. The progress of the Revolution disappointed the hopes which he had conceived but he continued the connexion with France till after the execution of Louis XVI when he abandoned his allegiance and was invested with his original dignities of president of the Consulta or national council and commander-in-chief of the island. He was encouraged to adopt these measures by the promise of assistance from Great Britain and in February 1794 an English army landed in Corsica, under sir Gilbert Elliot afterwards lord Minto. On the 14th of June following a meeting took place of deputies from the different parts of the island when through the influence of Paoli a decree was made declaring the separation of Corsica from France and its union to the British empire. Paoli subsequently returned to England in consequence of some differences with the viceroy sir G. Elliot. Having had the misfortune to lose the bulk of his property through a commercial failure at Leghorn he was reduced to difficulties on his return to London but his pension being restored he was relieved from his embarrassment and he passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity. He died at his residence in the Edge ward road, London February 5 1807.—*Aitana's Atheneum* vol 1. *Bug Univ.*

PAPEBROCK (DANIEL) a Flemish jesuit who assisted in the compilation of the "Acta Sanctorum" commenced by Rosweide and Bollandus. [See BOLLANDUS JOHN] Papebrock, in conjunction with Henschenius another jesuit, published the *Memoria of Saints* for the month of March in 3 vols. folio, in 1663 those for April in 3 vols. in 1675 those for May in 7 vols. 1680—85—88 of which the first only appeared during the life of Henschenius. The work was carried on under the direction of Papebrock, till his death which happened June 29 1714, in the eighty sixth year of his age.—*Diet. Hist. Bug Univ.*

PAPILLON (JOHN) the son of an indifferent French engraver was born at St Quentin in 1661 and was very successful as an engraver on wood. He is also said to have been

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the inventor of printing papers in imitation of tapestry to furnish rooms. He died about 1698—His son JOHN BARTING MICHAEL, was born at Paris in 1698, and excelled the same art still more successfully. His engravings possess considerable merit, particularly those which represent foliage or flowers. He was the author of an interesting work, entitled, "Traité historique et pratique de la Gravure en Bois." He died in 1776.—*Strutt. Morris. Diet Hist.*

PAPILLON (THOMAS) a French lawyer was born at Dijon in 1514. He was the author of the following works, *Commentaria in quatuor praeceps titulus, lib. praeceps Digestorum De Directa Hereditate Substitutionibus Libellus de Jure accrescendi.* He died in 1596 at Paris.—There was also a PHILIBERT PARISOT a learned canon of La Chapelle-aux-Riche Dijon who wrote a work entitled "La Bibliothèque des Anteups de Bourgogne." Dijon 1742 2 vols. folio. He died in 1758.—*Mores. Diet Hist.*

PAPIN (DENYS) an eminent natural philosopher and physician who was a native of Blois in France. After he had finished his studies and taken the degree of MD he made a visit to England and in 1680 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He assisted Mr Boyle in his philosophical experiments, and made himself known as an ingenious practical philosopher. Being a Protestant, the revocation of the edict of Nantes prevented him from returning to his native country and on leaving England he settled at Marburg in Germany as a teacher of mathematics. Papin chiefly distinguished himself by his researches concerning the power of steam and the influence of mechanical pressure in retarding the abolition of liquids. He suggested the principle which led to the invention of the steam engine (see NEWCOMEN) but is best known for an invention of his own denominated Papin's Digester consisting of an air tight iron vessel in which water &c may be heated considerably beyond the boiling point of which a description was published under the title of "The New Digester or Engine for the Softening of Bones." He was also the author of *Fasciculus Dissertationum de quibusdam Mechanicis Physicis, and Ars nova ad Aquam Ignis adminicculo efficacissimum elevandam.* He died in 1694.—*Diet Hist. Bug Univ.*

PAPIN (ISAAC) a French divine probably of the same family with the subject of the last article as he was born at Blois, in 1657. He studied theology at Geneva but was refused the usual testimonies of proficiency in consequence of his departure from the standard belief of the Calvinists. He then visited England, and took orders in the established church in the reign of James II and afterwards became professor of divinity among the French refugees at Danstic. Disturbed by the hostility of Jansen with whom he had a literary controversy and driven from the situation he occupied he became a Roman Catholic, and wrote in defense of that church. He died

at Paris in 1709; and his writings were published collectively in 1723, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Niceron*.—*Moresi*.

PAPON (*Jean Pitrais*) a French historian and member of the Institute born near Nice in 1734. Having finished his studies, he was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory, but he quitted that society to become keeper of the library at Marseilles. While in that situation he commenced his principal work, *Histoire générale de Provence* 1777-86 4 vols. 4to for which a pension of 2000 francs was bestowed on him by the states of Provence, and he also expensed the largess of the late king, then the count de Provence to whom the history was dedicated. The abbé then settled at Paris, whence he removed to the department of Pay de Dôme during the storms of the Revolution, and after remaining there some years he returned to Paris where he died of apoplexy in 1803. He was the author of *Voyage itinéraire de Provence* 1787 2 vols. 18mo *Histoire de la Révolution de France* published posthumously 1815 6 vols 8vo *Epoques mémorables de la Peste et Moyens de se préserver de ce Fléau* 2 vols. 8vo, besides other works.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PAPINI ^N a celebrated Roman lawyer. He was born in the year 173 and became pretorian prefect under the emperor Severus who had so high an opinion of his worth that at his death he recommended his son Caracalla and Geta to his care. The first having brutally murdered his brother enjoined Papini to compose a discourse in accusation of the deceased in order to excuse his barbarity to the senate and the people. With this mandate the prefect not only refused to comply but he nobly observed that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. Caracalla enraged by this refusal secretly induced the pretorian guards to mutiny and demand their leader's head and apparently to satisfy them he was executed in 212 in his thirty seventh year and his body dragged through the streets of Rome. The reputation of Papini as a lawyer stood very high, and he had a great number of disciples. He composed several works among which are twenty seven books of Questions on the Law nineteen of Responses or Opinions two of Definitions, two upon Adultery, and one upon the 'Laws of Ediles'. —*Moresi*. —*Scrib. Ossiet.*

PAPPUS an Alexandrian philosopher and mathematician who flourished in the fourth century under Theodosius the Great. He was the author of some annotations on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, a mathematical treatise translated by Commandine in 1568; a description of some of the principal rivers in Africa, a work on military engines, &c. together with several other treatises, most of which have not reached posterity though some of them have been abridged, and others enumerated by Maria Manèse. Charles Manœopus collected and published all that is now known of

his writings, in one fine volume, Bologna, 1690.—*Hutton's Math. Diet.*

PARABOSCO (*Girolamo*) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century at Piacenza. He was a musician, and a maestro di cappella. His comedies which are six in number possess much originality. The best edition was published at Venice in 1560. He also wrote novels in the style of Boccaccio and Bandello which were published in 1558 with the title of *I Diporti di M. Girolamo Parabosco*. His letters, tragedies and other works, consisting of *Motti*, or bon mots, are now almost forgotten.—*Tiraboschi. Naso's Diet. Hist.*

PARACELSIUS or **PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS AB HOCHEIM** a celebrated empiric and alchymist, born at Einsiedeln near Zurich in Switzerland in 1493. His father William ab Hohenheim a physician is said to have been the natural son of a Teutonic knight. After some education at home he visited France Spain Italy and Germany with a view to improvement in medicine and the arts and sciences connected with it especially chemistry. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with some remedies not in common use among the faculty (probably preparations of mercury) by means of which he performed extraordinary cures and obtained great reputation. Returning to Switzerland he taught medicine and surgery at Basel delivering his lectures partly in the German language for want of a sufficient knowledge of the Latin at length having cured John Lichtenfels, a rich ecclesiastic of a dangerous disease and being precluded by a decision of the magistracy from obtaining the stipulated reward for which he was obliged to sue his patient he was so enraged at the disappointment that he grossly abused the judges and becoming apprehensive of their resentment, took his departure from the city. He then led a wandering life in Alsace accompanied by his pupil Opornus, who disgusted with his violence and intemperance at length left him to pursue his wild career alone. Paracelcus professed an utter contempt for the practice of his medical contemporaries and boasted of an intercourse with spirits, and the possession of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life but he disgraced his pretensions by dying in the forty-eighth year of his age after a few days illness, at the hospital of St Sebastian at Salzburg in 1541. Among the writings attributed to Paracelcus are some on surgery chemistry and theology many of which remain unpublished. A collection of his works in 11 vols. 4to, was printed at Basel in 1589 and they were also printed at Geneva in 1608 with a preface containing an account of the author.—*Metz. Adam. Teissier Eloges des H. S. Morby Poliphil. Hutchinson's Bibl. Med.*

PARADIN (*WILLIAM*) a French historian of the sixteenth century the time of whose birth and death are unknown. He wrote several works of which those are the principal *Historia sui Temporum*, translated into

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French in 1558, "The History of Arisane; respecting the various of the Peatouch," "Annales de Bourgogne," "De Moribus Gallicis Historia," "Mémoires de l' Histoire de Lyon," "De rebus in Belgio, anno 1543 gestis," "La Chronique de Savoie;" "Historia Galliae a Francia I coronacione ad annum 1550," "Historia Ecclesiae Gallicanae," "Memorials insignes Francie Palmerum." He was dean of Beaujouan.—*Le Long Edit. Hist. de France. Merv.*

PARCIEUX (Antoine de) an ingenious French mathematician, member of the academies of sciences at Paris, Stockholm and Berlin and censor royal. He was born near Uzes, in 1703 and was of low parentage but was enabled through the gratuitous benevolence of a friendly individual to study at the college of Lyons where he cultivated mathematical learning with great success. He afterwards settled at Paris where he attracted notice by his skill in the construction of sun dials. He published "Traité de l'Usage des Régions Rectangulaires et Sphériques" 1741 4to dedicated to the Royal academy. "Essai sur les Probabilités de la Durée de la Vie Humaine" 1746 4to. "Mémoire sur la Possibilité d'amener à Paris les Eaux de la Rivière de l'Yvette" 4to and several other works. He died in 1768.—*Bug. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

PARCIEUX (Antoine de) nephew of the preceding and also eminent as a mathematician. He was born near Nismes in 1753 and he applied himself with such ardour to literature that when quite young he composed a tragedy called, "Oxone" altered from one written by Thomas Corneille. At length he became professor of mathematics at Paris and often supplied the place of Brisson professor of natural philosophy at the college of Navarre whose lectures he had assiduously attended. In 1779 he gave a course of lectures on experimental physics and he was afterwards employed to form a cabinet of that science at the military school of Brienne. On the establishment of the Lyceum at the Pantheon he was nominated professor. Among his works are "Voyages du Calcul Géométrique et d'Astronomie," "Traité élémentaire de Mathématique," "Traité des Annuités ou Rentes à l'ermes &c." He was preparing a complete course of natural philosophy and chemistry of which he had sent only the first volume to the press when he fell a sacrifice to fatigue occasioned by over attention to his studies in 1799.—*haut. Dict. Hist.*

PARDIES (Juvatius Gaston) a learned and ingenious Jesuit of the seventeenth century a native of Paris, or as others say of Pau, in Gascony born 1636. In the earlier part of his life he cultivated the belles lettres with great success, and some of his lighter compositions were much admired on account of the airy elegance and delicacy of their style. Subsequently he devoted the whole of his attention to severer studies and became celebrated for his proficiency in mathematics and general philosophy his reputation for which procured him a professorship in the

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college of Louis XIV. Some of his works were well known in England especially a controversy carried on by him in 1672 with Sir Isaac Newton, whose theory of optics he impugned, the substance of which is to be found in the Philosophical Transactions. His Elements of Geometry, too, became familiar to the English reader in Hart's translation, which has gone through several editions. His other works are "Lettre d'un Philosophe à un Cartésien de ses amis," "Discours sur la Connaissance des Bases Horologium Thaumatopædum duplex," "De Motu et Nature Comète," "La Statique ou la Science des Forces Mouvantes," "Recherches du Mouvement de la Lumière" and "Discours du Mouvement Local." In 1673, having employed himself diligently in administering the comforts of religion to the prisoners confined in the Buret during the Holy week he caught a jail fever than prevalent among them which occasioned his decease.—*haut. Dict. Hist.*

PARE (AMBROSE) an eminent surgeon, was born at Laval in the district of the Maine in 1509. He was appointed surgeon in ordinary to king Henry II in 1538 and he held the same office under Francis II, Charles IX and Henry III. He was on one occasion of great service professionally to Charles IX who proved his gratitude by sparing him in the massacre of St. Bartholomew although a Protestant. He died in 1590. Pare was a bold and successful operator and rendered real services to his art particularly in the practice of tying divided arteries and in the treatment of gun shot wounds. His works were universally read and translated into most of the languages of Europe they consist of numerous treatises and were translated into Latin by his pupil Guillotin with the title of "Ambroise Parac Opera, novis iconibus elegantissimis illustrata et Latine doctae." —*Eloy. Dict. Hist. de la Med. Rec's Cyclopædia Halle. Moreri.*

PARENT (ANTHONY) a learned French mathematician born at Paris in 1666. He received his early education at Chartres and while at school was particularly attracted by the study of gnomonics on which he wrote a treatise and he acquired skill in forming sundials. He then went back to Paris to study the law but his strong attachment to the mathematical sciences superseded every other pursuit and shutting himself up in the college of Dormans he gave way to his inclination leaving his retreat only to attend the lectures of De la Hire and Sauveur at the royal college. Wishing to obtain a practical acquaintance with mathematics as applied to military tactics he made two campaigns with the marquis d'Aligre. He afterwards devoted his time entirely to the study of physical and mathematical science including anatomy botany and chemistry. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences as an adjunct professor of mechanics, and in 1716 he was appointed assistant geometer. He died of the small pox the same year. The Measures of the Aca-

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study of Scotland contains many papers by M. Picard, who also published 'Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy' 'Mathematical and Philosophical Researches' and a treatise on arithmetic.—*Martin's Big Philo.*

PAREUS vs PARE. There were three of the same name, father, son, and grandson all eminent for their learning and abilities. DAVID the elder, was born of Protestant parents at Frankenstein in Silesia. His father, whose name was Wiegler an appellation which the son afterwards elevated into Pareus, from a Greek word of the same signification, becoming a widower contracted a second marriage the consequence of which was that his offspring were neglected and sent to different trades, the subject of this article being first placed with an apothecary and afterwards with a shoemaker. The strong bent of his genius towards literary pursuits triumphed however eventually over his difficulties, and being fortunate enough at length to secure the instructions of Schilling his progress was equally sound and rapid. He obtained the professorships of the humanities and of divinity at Heidelberg, where he entered warmly into the controversies carrying on between the Lutherans and the Calvinists having abandoned the tenets of the former for the stricter discipline of the latter party. While reagent at this university he acquired the esteem of the elector palatine and other persons of high rank and consideration and in 1589 printed, under their auspices, an edition of the Scriptures, with a commentary. In 1592 he was elected an ecclesiastical counsellor and the year following took his doctor's degree. In 1617 appeared his famous Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans which was speedily dispersed all over Europe but the doctrines it contained militating very strongly against regal prerogatives and the divine right of kings, James I of England was so incensed at its pronulgation that he ordered it to be burnt publicly in London by the hands of the common hangman David Pareus dying in 1638 his son JOHN PHILIP collected his exegitical works, and published them with a life prefixed, in three folio vols. at Frankfort in 1647. The latter who was born at Hembach in the spring of 1576 and became rector of the college of Neustadt was the author of several valuable works the principal of which are Calligraphus Romanus, 8vo, 1620, Lexicon Craticum 8vo, Klecta Symmachiana, 8vo, Analecta Plautina, Lexicon Plantinum, and other treatises illustrative of his favourite author Plantus of whose works he published an excellent edition and in defence of whose fame he entered into a controversy with the learned John Gruter as remarkable for the reading it evoked as for the acrimony with which it was carried on. He died at Hanau in 1648, his son, DANIEL PAREUS having preceded him to the grave thirteen years before. This young man was a scholar of great promise and besides an original History of the Palatinate of Bavaria, and a work entitled *Medalla Historiae Ecclesiast-*

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the "post published editions of the works of Lucretius, Minimus and Quintilian with valuable notes, as well as an elegant selection from the writings of the best Greek authors under the title of *Malleficium Atticum*," when his career was cut short by the hand of an assassin who murdered him for the sake of plunder.—*Nov. Diet. Hist. Big. Uni.*

PARFAIT (FRANCIS) a French writer distinguished as a dramatic historian who was born at Paris in 1696 and died in 1753. Among his works are *Histoire générale du Théâtre Français depuis ses origines jusqu'à présent*, 15 vols. 12mo. *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Poésie*, 2 vols. 12mo. *Histoire de l'ancien Théâtre Italien* 12mo and *Dictionnaire des Théâtres* 7 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. Hist.*

PARINI (JOSEPH) a modern Italian poet who raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirizing the vices and follies of his age and country. He was the son of a poor peasant and was born on the shores of Lake Pusane about seven leagues from Milan. His docile disposition attracted the notice of some monks who bestowed on him a gratuitous education to fit him for some subordinate ecclesiastical office. A thirst for learning induced him to acquire further knowledge by his own exertions but his prospects of clerical promotion were blighted by an attack of paralysis in his nineteenth year which rendered him a cripple for life. He first exerted his poetical talents to procure the means of support for himself and his widowed mother, but he was obliged to struggle through nearly twenty years of obscure indigence and neglect till he emerged into reputation and competence. This change in the literary fortunes and situation of Parini was produced by the appearance of his fine satirical work *Il Giorno* or *The Day* a poem, intended to exhibit a sarcastic and humorous delineation of the character and manners of the Milanese nobility which appear to have been highly deserving of his animadversions. Parini was also the author of several lyric compositions, some of which display the same strain of moral satire as the *Giorno*, on which his celebrity chiefly depends. Towards the close of his life he enjoyed a large share of popularity which he constantly exerted to promote peace and union among his fellow-citizens. Once when the democratic spirit ran high at Milan and the people were tumultuously assembling with cries of 'Viva la République! Morti ai Tiranni ai Patrini!' Parini issuing forth from an adjoining hotel in dignified exclamation, 'Viva la République, e morte a nessuno canaglia stola!' "The republic for ever and death to nobody you stupid people." The crowd struck with surprise and admiration after cheering the champion of their rights, quietly dispersed. He lived much esteemed and respected to his seventeenth year and died very generally regretted.—*Big. Uni.*

PARIS (FRANCIS) usually called the abbé Paris was the son of a counsellor to the par-

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hament and was born at Paris in 1690. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession and took deacon's orders, and in the disputes occasioned by the bell Unigenitus, he attached himself to the Jansenist party. Upon the death of his father the abbe Porez renounced all claim to his patrimonial inheritance in favour of a younger brother and devoted himself to a life of poverty living in a poor little house in the suburb of Marcey where he passed his time in prayer and in making stockings for the poor. He died in 1727 and was buried in the churchyard of St Medard, and on his death the Jansenists made great use of his credit to revive their sinking fame by making his tomb the seat of their pretended miracles, and so far did the delusion gain ground that in 1732 the court found it necessary to have the churchyard walled up. The abbe Paris wrote a "Commentary on the Gospel of St Matthew," an "Exposition of the first Chapters of the Epistles of St Paul to the Romans" on the Galatians, and An Analysis of the Epistles to the Hebrews. — *Dact Hist. Douglas's Criterion.*

PARIS (MATTHEW) an English historian was a Benedictine monk of the congregation of Clugny in the monastery of St Albans and died in 1259. He is said to have been universally accomplished and a man of rare integrity freely censuring all that he found wrong in all orders of people without regard to rank or power. His principal work is his *Historia Major* of which we have only remaining the annals of eight kings from the beginning of the Conqueror's reign to the end of that of Henry III, the latter years being added it is supposed by William Rushanger a monk of the same monastery. It is a valuable history composed with great candour and impartiality. He also wrote *Historia Minor* or an abridgment of the former which is extant in MS. and some other works which are supposed to have perished. — *Vetus Hist. Lat. Nicholson's Histor. Lib.*

PARISOT (PIERRE) also called Norbert born in 1697 at Bar le Duc. He entered into holy orders and assumed the habit of a Capuchin friar in which capacity he afterwards was despatched by his order on a mission to India. Here his conduct gave great offence to the jesuits, who procured his recall in 1744 after he had been about four years in the country which induced him on his return to France to publish a work highly vituperative of the society entitled "Historical Memory of the Missions in the Indies." His own order however so far from supporting him on this occasion found much to displease them in his book on their own account, and the indignation which it excited among them operated so strongly that the author withdrew into England and there supported himself by introducing a manufactory of tapestry. After visiting part of Germany and the Peninsula, he at length returned to his native country became reconciled to his order and again with a sickness which seems to have been inherent in him abjured it. His principal work is

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a "History of the Society of Jesus, from its first Foundation by Ignatius Loyola," in 8 vols. His death took place in 1770. — *Eng. Univ.*

PARK (MUNRO) an enterprising traveller who fell a victim to his repeated attempts to explore the interior of the African continent. His father was a farmer and he was born near Selkirk in Scotland September 10 1771. He was educated for the medical profession, and after having studied at Edinburgh for three years he was apprenticed to Mr Anderson a surgeon of Selkirk whose daughter he subsequently married. On quitting this situation he went to London and then made a voyage to the East Indies as constant-surgeon on board one of the Company's vessels in the course of which service he had an opportunity of making some botanical collections at Benecoolen of which an account may be found in the Transactions of the Linnean Society. Returning to England he engaged in an expedition to the intertropical regions of Africa, to trace the course of the river Niger under the patronage of the African Society. He arrived on the coast of Senegal in June 1795 and having made himself acquainted with the Mandingo language he commenced his journey in the course of which he encountered great dangers in spite of which he prosecuted his undertaking till he had reached the banks of a large river which appeared to be the object of his researches. The state of destitution to which he had been reduced rendered it almost impossible for him to proceed and he therefore returned towards the coast, and arrived in England at the end of the year 1797. Of his interesting discoveries he published an account in his *Travels in the Interior of Africa* in 1795 96 and 97. In 1799 having married the lady already alluded to Mr Park engaged in practice as a surgeon at I'ebien in his native country in 1801 and contented with the fame he had acquired he would probably have sought for no new adventures nor have exposed himself to fresh peril, but for the extraordinary inducement held out to him in a proposal from government, to engage in a second expedition of discovery in the tract he had before visited but with much more ample resources than on the former occasion. Towards the close of 1803 he entered on the undertaking provided with an escort of thirty soldiers, and accompanied by other individuals furnished with commodities for trading with the natives of the countries through which they might pass. Mr Park transmitted to the British settlement on the coast, an account of his progress till he embarked with some of his followers in a boat on the stream which he had previously discovered but beyond that point no certain intelligence of his fate has ever been received. After all hope of his return was at an end, governor Maxwell of Goree despatched a person to the inland part of the country to learn, if possible what had become of the unfortunate traveller and his companions and the result of the messenger's enquiries was a vague report that Mr Park and his friend Mr Max-

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tyn had been drowned, in attempting to avoid the pursuit of a barbarous chief, whom they had unmercifully offended, and that all the other Europeans of the party had previously died from fatigue or disease. An account of Park's second journey, so far as his own narrative extended, with a memoir of his life, by Mr Wickwar was published in 1815.—Quarterly Review.

PARKER, lord Morley (HINCHIN) a literary nobleman of the reign of Henry VIII. He was the son of sir William Parker knight, and derived his title from his maternal grandfather lord Morley. He was educated at Oxford and was summoned to parliament in the twenty first year of Henry VIII. He was one of the barons who signed the memorable declaration to pope Clement VII threatening him with the loss of his supremacy unless he consented to the king's divorce. Of his works only one has been published entitled *A Declaration of the 9th Psalm* the rest remain in manuscript, in the king's library. He is said to have written several tragedies and comedies, of which not even the names are remaining.

Certain Rhymes and the Lives of Sestors are also mentioned as his, but nothing is now known of them except a few lines quoted in our authours. Lord Morley died in 1556.—*Ath Oz Park: Royal and Noble Authors Writen i Hyst. of Poetry Phillips's Thesaurus by Sir E Brydges.*

PARKER (MATTHEW) archbishop of Canterbury a prelate of great learning and accomplishments as well as of uncompromising principles, and much consistency of mind. He was a native of Norwich born 1504, and was educated at Corpus Christi (Bene t.) college Cambridge of which he was successively fellow and master and during his eventual elevation became a liberal benefactor to the society. In 1533 Anna Boleyn appointed him her chaplain when she obtained from the king a license for him to preach the reformed doctrines and subsequently procured him a king's chaplaincy which he held through that and the following reign. Edward VI raised him to the deanship of Lincoln but on the accession of queen Mary his well known and inflexible attachment to Protestantism caused him to fall into disgrace at court and to be deprived of all his preferment. A charge brought against him of having contracted a marriage was the causative ground of his degradation and while in retirement, he took up the subject in a treatise, which he composed, and entitled

A Defence of the Marriage of Prests. After narrowly escaping the stake more than once, the accession of Elizabeth again restored him to safety to his former rank in the church, and ultimately to the primacy. He was especially careful as to the morals, both of the higher and inferior clergy, but his severity in respect to conformity led him to measure which have been justly deemed demonstrative of a bigoted and persecuting spirit. He exerted himself in procuring a more general distribution of the scriptures, himself taking a very prominent part in the rendering that trans-

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lation of them familiarly known by the name of the "Bishop's Bible" and also in the construction of the present liturgy of the church of England. He was, besides, the author of a funeral sermon on the death of Bucer and in addition to the theological works already mentioned gave strong evidence of his general learning, industry and research by a treatise

On the Antiquity of the English Church an edition of the works of Matthew Paris, and by the encouragement he gave to the cultivation of the ancient Saxon language. He was also a sound practical as well as theoretical musician, and not only composed several melodies for parts of the Liturgy but makes some very ingenious observations on church music in general in a translation which he completed of the Psalter. His death took place in May 1576 and although during the Cromwell usurpation his tomb in Lambeth chapel was ransacked yet his remains were afterwards collected and restored to their original resting place.—*Strype's Life of Parker Big Brit*

PARKER (RICHARD) an English sailor noted as the leader in the dangerous mutiny which took place on board the squadron of lord Bindport in the spring of 1797. Parker was born at Exeter about 1760 and having received a decent education he entered into the navy and served during the American war. On peace taking place he retired from his professional duties, and married a woman with some property which he dissipated, and having incurred some debts he was imprisoned at Edinburgh. He was at length released and sent on board the royal fleet at the Nore, as a common sailor where he displayed a spirit of insubordination to his officers but he so far acquired the confidence of the men that on the mutiny arising he was appointed admiral of the fleet. The revolt having at length been suppressed, through the prudent management and firmness of lord Howe Parker was put in confinement and after undergoing a trial at Sheerness he was hanged on board the Sandwich to which ship he had belonged and his body was exposed on the coast of the Isle of Sheppey. He suffered June 30 1797 the plaining in his last moments great calmness of mind, and penitence.—*Monthly Mag*

PARKER (SAMUEL) bishop of Oxford, in the reign of the second James, a prelate of considerable talent and learning but contemptible from his versatility and time-serving disposition, qualities which he appears to have inherited from his father a lawyer who after exhibiting the greatest subserviency to the parliamentarian party veered round at once on the death of the protector and received his reward in the appointment of a sergeant-at-law and a seat on the Exchequer bench. His son the subject of this article was born in the autumn of 1640 at Northampton and having been brought up in the strictest principles of puritanism, entered himself at the age of nineteen, at Wadham college Oxford, where as well as at Trinity college, to which he afterwards removed, he distinguished himself as

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much by his ascetic mode of life as by his indefatigable application to books. His religious opinions, however soon underwent a change more compatible with his temporary interests and a work which he published entitled, *Testammas Physico-Theologica de Deo, &c.* attracting the notice of the primate Sheldon that prelate gave him a stall in Canterbury cathedral, with the archdeaconry of the diocese annexed. In the ensuing reign James to whom the pliancy of his disposition made him peculiarly acceptable forced him upon the fellows of Magdalen college as their president and still farther advanced him to the see of Oxford favours which the new prelate returned by writing in favour of the Romish doctrine concerning the Eucharist and the efficacy of the intercessions of saints duly canonised by papal authority. His next work was entitled, *Reasons for Abrogating the Test imposed upon all Members of Parliament, &c.* which met with great approbation at court although he is said at this very time to have been either so incensed in his public professions, or so alarmed at the probable consequences to which the attempt to render his principles general might lead that he addressed a private expostulation to the king recommending his conversion to the reformed church. The scarcely-concealed disdain with which all the most respectable persons of both communions at length treated him, is said to have had a strong effect upon his health both mental and bodily and materially to have accelerated his decease which took place at Magdalen college in the spring of 1687. Besides the works already mentioned bishop Parker was the author of a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion a work of merit. A History of his own Times in Latin and English published by his son of the same name. The Case of the Church of England fairly Stated and other polemical tracts.—*Bug Brt.*

PARKER (THOMAS) lord Parker afterwards created earl of Macclesfield, was raised to the office of lord chancellor in May 1718 having succeeded lord Cowper. After holding the estimation for several years with credit and respectability he was accused of corrupt practices in selling the post of master in chancery and the fact being proved he was displaced and sentenced to pay a fine of 30 000*L.* This proceeding is said to have originated in the displeasure conceived by the prince of Wales, afterwards George II at an opinion delivered by lord Macclesfield on the subject of a dispute between the prince and his father as to the custody of the children of the former. His lordship was removed from office in 1725 and his death took place in 1732, when he was succeeded in his title by his son, GEORGE PARKER second earl of Macclesfield, who was president of the Royal society. This nobleman devoted himself to scientific inquiries and was an active promoter of the act of parliament for the reformation of the calendar or introduction of the new style in England in 1752,

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on which subject he delivered a speech in the house of lords, which he afterwards published. He died in 1766.—*Collins's Parerga.* Edit.

PARKES (SAMUEL) an ingenious and scientific professor of chemistry was born at Stourbridge in Worcestershire in 1759, and educated at Market Harborough under Dr Addington. He was principally eminent as an experimental chemist, and in 1806 published a most interesting and valuable treatise on the science entitled a *Chemical Catechism,* of which many editions have since appeared. This work he followed up in 1818 by an *Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures* and in 1829 by his *Rudiments of Chemistry illustrated by examples* an abridgment of his first treatise which he was induced to publish on account of an unprincipled attempt to pirate the work only suppressed by an injunction from the court of Chancery. His last production was *Chemical Essays principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the British Dominions* printed in 1813 in eight octavo volumes. Mr Parkes was a fellow of the Society of Arts and of various other literary and philosophical associations at the time of his decease which took place at his house in Mecklenburg square London December 23 1829.

Anno Regis.

PARKINSON (JOHN) one of the earliest and most industrious cultivators of the science of botany in England. He was born in 1567 and adopting the profession of pharmacy he settled in London and was appointed apothecary to king James I. In the following reign he obtained the further title of principal botanist to the king. He had a large garden near the metropolis where he appears to have cultivated many of the plants which he has described. He probably died soon after the publication of his *Herbal* in 1610. The titles of his works are *Paradise in sole Paradiso terrestre* or a *Garden of all Sorts of pleasant Flowers* which our English Air will permit to be nured up &c and *Theatrum Botanicum* or *A theatre of Plants*, or an *Herbal* of a large Extent, containing therein a more ample and exact History and Declaration of the physical Herbs and Plants there are no other Authors, 1640 folio.—*Pultney Hutchins* son's *Bug Brt.*

PARKHURST (JOHN) an English divine and poet of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1511 at Guildford in Surrey and was educated at Magdalen college Oxford and afterwards became a fellow of Merton where he also acted as a tutor and had among his pupils Jewel the celebrated champion of the English church. He was presented to the rich living of Cleve in Gloucestershire in the reign of Edward VI but on the death of that prince he was obliged to leave the kingdom on account of his religious opinions. He found an asylum at Zurich in Switzerland whence he returned when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne and in 1559 he was raised to the bishopric of Norwich over which he presided fourteen years dying in 1574. He translated

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part of the Apocrypha, in the Bishop's *Bible*, and he published a volume of Latin poems, entitled *Ladiora, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*, highly praised by Fuller.—*Wood's Athene Oxoniensis, Fuller's Worthies.*

PABKHURST (Jean) a learned ecclesiastic and divine who was a native of Catesby in Northamptonshire. He was educated at Rugby school in Warwickshire, whence he removed to Clare Hall Cambridge where he obtained a fellowship. He took holy orders, but held no preferment; for being possessed of an independent fortune he devoted himself entirely to literary researches. He was well skilled in the Hebrew language and like some other Oriental scholars, he was an advocate for the Hutchinsonian philosophy. He published a valuable Hebrew and English Lexicon, also a Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, and a tract in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ. He died at Epsom in Surrey, in 1797 aged sixty-eight.—*Gent Mag Suppl to Encyclop Brit.*

PARMENIDES a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, who flourished about BC 504. He was a native of Elea, where he was a man of wealth and influence and also distinguished in civil affairs until introduced by Diocletian, a Pythagorean to the study of philosophy. He wrote the doctrines of his school in verses of which a few fragments remain in the collection *De Poena Philosophica*, by Henry Stephen Parry 1773. Parmenides became the disciple and successor of Xenophanes the founder of the Eleatic sect, but adhered more closely to the doctrine of Pythagoras than his master. Telesius revived the opinions of Parmenides in the sixteenth century.—*Brucker Ensdid.*

PARMENTIER (Jean) a scientific French navigator born at Dieppe in 1494 was originally a merchant. He was the first pilot who conducted ships to the coast of Brazil and the first Frenchman who discovered the Indies as far as Sumatra where he died in 1530. He wrote two rare and curious books entitled *Description nouvelle des Dignitez du Monde et de la Dignite de l'Homme* and *Moralites tres-excellentes en l'honneur de la Beante Vierge Marie mise en rime Françoise et en Personnages par Jehan Parmentier Paris, 1531 4to, black letter*. He also drew several maps and charts, both spherical and plane, of great use to navigators.—*Nous Diet Hist. Brault Manuel du Libraire*

PARMIGIANO a very eminent painter whose real name was Francesco Mazzola, was born at Parma in 1503. He was brought up by two uncles painters, and at the age of six years he had already created himself a reputation by an oil painting of the baptism of St John in one of the churches at Parma. At the age of twenty he went to Rome, to study the works of the great masters particularly of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and so well did he profit by his application, that it was said at Rome, "that the soul of Raphael had passed into the person of Parmigiano." He was painted by Clement VII for whom he painted

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a picture of the Circumcision at the Vatican. The sack of Rome in 1527 obliged him to take refuge at Bologna, where he painted several altar pieces for the different churches. On his return to Parma, he was engaged to paint in fresco the vault of La Maddalena delle Steccate, where was his famed chiar oscuro of Moses breaking the tables of the law one of the greatest compositions of the Lombard school both for sublimity of conception and beauty of execution. Parmigiano was devoted to the strange infatuation of pursuing the search of the philosopher's stone and after wasting his own fortune and large sums that had been advanced to him for the works he was engaged in at the Steccata, he was prosecuted by the confraternity. He fled to Casale Maggiore where he died of grief and disappointment at the age of thirty seven. His style is distinguished by its seductive grace and elegance, his designs are rather tasteful than correct and though his heads are full of expression they are not always free from affectation. His colouring was most beautiful and he was a complete master of the chiar oscuro. He is supposed to have been the first artist in Italy who employed the point for etching. Some of his plates are very spirited but from the early stage of the art at that period they are not distinguished by much clearness or delicacy.—*D'Argenville Pilangton Bryan's Diet of Paint and Eng.*

PARNELL (Thomas) an English poet was descended of a Cheshire family. His father having followed the parliamentary cause in the civil wars of Charles I upon the Restoration went to Dublin where Thomas was born in 1679. He was educated at Trinity college and taking orders in 1705 he was presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher. He then came to England every year and became connected with Addison Congreve Steele and other wits in power but towards the latter part of Queen Anne's reign when the Tories became triumphant, he deserted his former friends, and linked himself with Swift, Pope Gay and Arbuthnot. He afforded Pope some assistance in his translation of Homer and wrote the life prefixed to it but being a very bad prose writer Pope had a great deal of trouble in correcting it. Being intimate with all the Scriblerus tribe he contributed to the *Origin of the Sciences* he also wrote the *Life of Zollus* as a satire on Dennis and Theobald with whom the club had long been at variance. He wrote several excellent papers in the Spectator and *Guardian* in the form of vases. By means of Swift's recommendation to archbishop King he obtained a prebend and the valuable living of Finglass. On the death of his wife in 1718, to whom he was tenderly attached, he fled to wine for consolation and contracted habits of intemperance which ultimately shortened his life. He died at Chester on his way to Ireland in 1717 and was buried in Trinity church without any monumental record. A collection of his poems was published by Pope after his death. They are pleasing and possess much fancy ease spright-

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lness, and melody of versification, while their sentiments are elegant, and morally pure. An other posthumous volume was published at Dublin in 1758 but these are by no means calculated to raise his reputation, being in every way inferior though they have been added with the former in the collections of English poets—*Volumes 5 Left Left by Goldsmith, Nichols's Poets.*

PARR (RICKARD) a divine was the son of a clergyman and was born at Fermoy in the county of Cork in 1617. He was sent to England in 1635 and entered as a servitor of Exeter college Oxford of which he became chaplain and fellow. In 1643 at bishop Usher retired to that college from the tumult then prevailing in the nation. He observed the talents of Mr Parr and made him his chaplain. He was instituted to the living of Camberwell in Surrey where he was much admired and esteemed, both for his preaching and the benevolence of his character. At the Restoration he was created DD and had the deanery of Armagh and an Irzal bishopric offered to him, both which he refused but accepted a canonry of Armagh. He died at Camberwell in 1691. He was the author of a Life of Archbishop Usher prefixed to that prelate's letters folio 1686 which is the most ample account we have of Usher Christian Reformation being an earnest persuasion to the speedy practice of it, &c &c 1660. *Sermoms &c &c —Ait. Or Lyons's Environs, Manning and Bray's Surrey.*

PARR (SAMUEL) a learned divine and eminent critic, was the son of an apothecary of Harrow in Middlesex where he was born January 15 1747. At the age of six he was admitted into the celebrated school of his native place which he headed in his fourteenth year. He was soon after called upon much against his inclination to assist his father whom he subsequently induced to send him to Emmanuel college Cambridge but unable to support a continuance of the expense he accepted the situation of an usher under Dr Sumner at Harrow. In 1769 he entered into deacon's orders but did not receive those of priest until 1777. In 1771 he was created AM at Cambridge by royal mandate for the purpose of qualifying him to succeed Dr Sumner who died the same year. He accordingly offered himself as a candidate for the mastership of Harrow school but not succeeding he gave up the situation of assistant, and opened a school at St Albans where he was followed by no less than forty five of the scholars from Harrow. At this time he married a Miss Mauleverer a Yorkshire lady by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The establishment at St Albans ultimately failing he gave it up in 1776 and became master of the grammar-school at Colchester whence in 1778 he removed to take charge of that of Norwich. In 1780 he was presented to the rectory of Astbury in Lincolnshire, and the following year received the degree of LL.D. In 1783 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Hatton in Warwickshire where he put up his future residence

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and was about the same time presented by bishop Lowth to a prebend in the cathedral of St Paul. In 1803 Mr Francis Burdett, in a dissertation of his open and liberal political sentiments presented him to the valuable living of Grafham in the county of Huntington which proved the extent of his preference in the church for all which notwithstanding his claims as a man of profound learning and great intellect he was indebted to private friendship alone. Dr Parr commenced his career as an author in 1760 by the publication of *Two Sermons on Education* and in the following year printed *A Discourse on the late Fast* which in consequence of its adherence to the politics of the Jacobite contest with America excited great attention. In 1797 he assisted his friend, Henry Homer in a new edition of the learned Scotian William Bellenden (*Bellendenus*). That republication he inscribed to Messrs. Fox and Burke and lord North the character of whose oratory he drew with uncommon elegance force and felicity. Making use of the same opportunity to assail that of their political opponents who were in possession of power he necessarily put an end to all hopes of preferment from the side of government, on which account a subscription was made by the Whig club which secured him an annuity of 300*£* per annum. In 1799 he republished the *Treaty by Warburton and a Warburtonian*, to which he prefixed some severe strictures on bishop Hurd. In 1790 he engaged in the controversy on the real authorship of White's *Bampton Lectures* from which it appeared that his own share in them was by no means inconsiderable. In 1791 his residence was in some danger of destruction from the Birmingham rioters in consequence of his intimacy with Dr Priestley but happily their gothic and discreditable barbarity was in this instance turned aside. On this occasion he published a forcible and eloquent tract entitled *A Letter from Irenopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis*. On Easter-Tuesday 1800 he preached his celebrated Spital sermon in which he smartly attacked the social doctrine of Mr Godwin in his *Political Justice*. This discourse he soon after published, with a great number of notes to some of which Mr Godwin replied with no small animation. On the death of Mr Fox appeared his *Characters of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox*, selected and in part written by Philopatris Verbiogenesis being a collection of testimonies in praise of that statesman printed and illustrated by the doctor himself. In 1819 he republished *Speeches by Roger Long and John Taylor of Cambridge with a Critical Essay and Memoirs of the Authors* and towards the close of his composed a pamphlet which did not appear until after his death defending bishop Hulme from the charge of having become a convert to the church of Rome in his last sickness. The death of the eminent scholar took place at Hatton, March 26, 1825 in his seventy ninth year. Although equalled by some of his contemporaries in verbal criticism, in various ap-

elegant classical knowledge he seems to be entitled to the lead among the scholars of his day. It is possibly however to be regretted that he did not exert his Horatian powers upon subjects of adequate and permanent interest, on which account his sermons and tracts, although written with great vigour and elegance will fail to secure lasting attention. His prodigious memory and extent of research rendered him, like Dr Johnson, astonishingly powerful in conversation. Although possessed of something of the warmth of a political partisan Dr Parr was highly disinterested and independent, and evinced singular benevolence and benignity in his general deportment and few men appear to have been more venerated and beloved. Of all his family two daughters alone survived him. He also left a widow a lady whom he married in a very advanced period of life.—*Am. Biog.*

PARR (THOMAS) an extraordinary in stance of longevity was born in Shropshire in 1483. He was a labourer and at the age of one hundred and twenty he married a widow. In 1535 the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I, but the change of diet and air affected his health and he died at the age of one hundred and fifty two years and nine months. His body was opened by Dr Harvey who found no signs of internal decay. Parr had a grandson who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty.—*Life by Taylor the Water Poet.*

PARRHASIUS an ancient celebrated painter was a native of Ephesus and was contemporary with Zeuxis whom he is said to have excelled. According to Pliny he was the first who gave symmetry and just proportion in his art and as an instance of his power in expressing the complications of character and sentiment he is said to have painted the genius of the Athenian state sickle and inconstant mild and passionate Clement and cruel just and unjust, proud and humble. His other celebrated pieces were a portrait of Theseus a groupe of Meleager Hercules, Perseus and Andromeda, with Castor and Pollux. He became singularly vain and arrogant, and affected a ridiculous splen doir of dress. Xenophon makes Parrhasius an interlocutor with Socrates in a dialogue on the pictorial art and a work of his furnished the subject of an elegant epigram in the Greek Anthology.—*Pliny Hist. Nat. lib. xxv Certo Date Vt de Pittori Ant.*

PARRHASIUS (AULUS JANUS) the assumed name of Giampolo Parisio an eminent philologist, born in 1470 at Cesena in Narnia. He taught at Milan with much reputation and was much admired for his graceful delivery. He went to Rome during the pontificate of Alexander VI, but was obliged to fly to Milan, in order to avoid the consequences of his friendship with cardinal Bernardino Capranica and Silvio Savelli who fell under the displeasure of the pope. He next repaired to Vicenza, where he was elected to the chair of eloquence, but the states of the Venetians being laid waste by the troops of

the league of Cambrai he withdrew to his native country where he laid the foundation of the Cesenate academy. He was invited by Leo X to be professor of eloquence at Rome, but being a martyr to the goat, he soon returned to Cesena, where he died in 1553. His works were published by Henry Stephens in 1567 &c, and consist of letters and treatises on classical subjects, the principal is entitled *Liber de rebus per Epistolam Quæ sit*.—*Gen. Dict. Movet. Sacra Ora.*

PARRY (CALEB HILLIER) MD FRS an ingenious physician and natural historian of Bath, father of captain Parry the commander of the Polar expedition. Besides numerous professional publications on the rise and progress of various disorders, Dr Parry is advantageously known as the author of *A Treatise on Wool* containing the result of a series of experiments on this staple commodity of Great Britain to which his attention was originally directed by the circumstance of king George the Third presenting two Merino rams, of the purest breed to the Bath and West of England society then in its infancy with a view to ascertain the practicability of producing in this country wool of equal fineness with the best of that of Spain. But his principal work is the *Elements of Pathology* printed in 1816 an original and valuable treatise. He died March 9 1822 having been deprived of the use of his faculties by a sudden attack of paralysis in 1816.—*Am. Biog.*

PARRY (J H) an ingenious antiquary who combined great literary attainments with highly polished manners. He was the son of a Welsh clergyman rector of Llanferres in Denbighshire and was born at Mold in 1787. After receiving a university education he became a member of the Temple in 1807 and having served the usual number of terms was called to the bar in 1810. His professional labours had already procured him considerable forensic reputation as well as a fair share of emolument, when his life was cut short unluckily in consequence of a blow which he received in the street. As a writer he is known by his edition of the *Cambrico-Briton*, *The Cambrian Plutarch*, *The Transactions of the Royal Cambrian Society* and other works illustrative of ancient British history and the antiquities of the Welsh principality. His death took place in 1825.—*Am. Biog.*

PARSONS (JAMES) an eminent physician and antiquary born at Barnstaple in Devonshire in 1705. He received his early education in Ireland whether his father had removed on obtaining the appointment of barrack master but his medical studies were prosecuted at Paris under Astruc, Lecat and other celebrated professional men. He afterwards took his degree at the university of Rheims, and returning to London in 1736 he assisted Dr James Douglas in his anatomical works, and also commenced medical practice in 1740 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and in 1751 admitted a licentiate of the college of Physicians. He had previously obtained the situation of medical attendant to

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the public infirmary in St Giles's parish, but he devoted himself chiefly to the obstetrical branch of his profession. He was a fellow of the Andoverian society and was acquainted with Dr Stukely bishop Lyttonson Henry Baker Dr Gowin Knight, as well as with several men of science abroad with whom he kept up an extensive correspondence. In 1769 ill health induced him to retire from business, and he went to Bristol with a desire to seek a warmer climate but relinquishing his purpose he returned to the metropolis, where he died April 4th 1770. Dr Parsons was the author of a tract on the analogy between the propagation of animals and that of vegetables and other works on anatomy and physiology as well as several papers in the Philosophical Transactions but his most remarkable production is his *Remains of Japhet being Historical Inquiries into the Affinities and Origin of the European Languages*, &c a work displaying extensive learning and much ingenuity — Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Nichols's Lit. Anec.

PARSONS (PHILIP) an English clergyman and miscellaneous writer who was a native of Dedham in Essex and was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1776. He had previously obtained the living of Wye in Kent, with the mastership of a free grammar school and in 1767 he was presented to the rectory of Eastwell to which was subsequently added that of Snaves both in the same county. He published in 1774 *Astronomic Doubts or an Inquiry into the Nature of that Supply of Light and Heat, which the superior Planets may be supposed to enjoy* 8vo *Dulouges of the Dead with the Living* 1778 8vo *Six Letters on the Establishment of Sunday Schools* 1786 8vo and some poetical pieces besides a work containing an account of monuments and painted glass in the different churches in the county of Kent 4to. Mr Parsons died at Wye in 1812 aged eighty—*Gent Mag.*

PARSONS (WILLIAM) an English comic actor of great eminence. He was born February 29th 1736 and was a native of England but he made his first appearance on the stage at Edinburgh in 1758 and soon established a high reputation as a representative of old men. In 1763 he came out at Drury lane in the character of Fitch in the Beggar's Opera and was much admired in that as well as other characters in low comedy. His love of acting not at all interfering with that of the manager Garrick he became a favourite with him as well as with the public, and was much benefited by his instructions. Having afterwards joined Colman's company at the Haymarket he was for many seasons the chief support of that theatre. His death took place February 3d, 1795. In the conception and performance of such parts as Forecht in "Love for Love" Corbaccio in "Volpone" and sir Frostif Plagiary in the Critic his excellence was always unavailed and his appearance never failed to extort the genuine applause of universal laughter. To his thes-

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tical talents, he added considerable skill in the art of painting particularly fruit pieces.—*Theo. Diet. Jones's B. Diet.*

PARSONS or PERSON (BOSSUAR) a famous English jesuit, born in 1546, at Nether Stowey in Somersetshire where his father is said to have been a blacksmith. He however obtained a university education having been a student at Balliol college Oxford where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. According to Fuller he was expelled from his post with disgrace having been charged with embezzlement of the college-money. He then went to Rome and entered into the order of the jesuits and in 1579 he returned to England as superior of the Catholic missionaries. Two years after he was obliged to leave the kingdom hastily in consequence of his political intrigues when he again took refuge at Rome where he was placed at the head of the English college. His political sagacity and active disposition induced Philip II to employ him in some preliminary measures, at the time of his projected invasion of England by the Spanish armada and after the failure of that scheme Parsons rendered himself formidable to the government of queen Elizabeth by his attempts to promote insurrection and procure the assassination of that princess. He seems however to have carried on his plots with a degree of caution that argued a prudent regard for his own safety and while Garnet and others of his brethren became the victims of their zeal he kept himself secure from danger and died in 1610 at Rome where he had for twenty three years presided over the English college. He was the author of a Conference about the Succession to the Crown of England which he published under the name of Dolman with a dedication to the earl of Essex besides other works.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit.*

PARUTA (FILIPPO) learned antiquary was a nobleman of Palermo, and secretary to the senate. He wrote several works but the one by which he is principally known is *Sacra descritta con Medaglie* published at Palermo in 1612. It was enlarged by Leonardo Agostini and printed at Rome in 1619 and at Lyons in 1657. Havercamp also published a Latin edition of it, 3 vols. folio 1733 which forms part of the Italian Antiquities of Gravina and Burmann. Paruta died in 1659 —*Landi Hist. Lit. de l'Italia*

PARUTA (PAUL) a noble Venetian, was born in 1540 and succeeded Contarini as hisuriographer of the republic in 1579. He became governor of Bracia, and finally was chosen a procurator of St Mark. His death took place in 1598. His works are, *Della Perfezione della Via Polonica*, 1582 4to; *Discorsi Politici* both of which are much esteemed for their depth and sagacity. A History of Venice from 1513 to 1551 with the Addition of the War of Cyprus in 1570-72 4to, 1605. It is written in a grave, dignified style, and for its exactness and impartiality it is considered one of the best works of the class in the language. A new edition

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of it was given by Apostolic Zeal in 1702. The integrity and zeal of Paolo Paruta were so esteemed that he was called the *Cato of Verona*.—*Champfleury. Niceron. Truhanchic.*

PASCAL (BLAISE) a very distinguished French mathematician and philosopher was born at Clermont in Auvergne, in 1623. His father, who was president of the court of Aida, in his province, and a man of considerable learning, relinquished his office when Blaise, his only son, had reached his eighth year in order to settle at Paris and superintend his education. From his infancy he showed marks of an extraordinary capacity and such an aptitude for the mathematics, that his father who feared that it would impede his acquirement of the learned languages having precluded the study of geometry he reached by himself and without assistance from books of any kind to a proposition tantamount to the thirty second of the first book of Euclid. He was then allowed to freely indulge his genius in mathematical pursuits and at the age of sixteen, composed a *Treatise on Conic Sections* which attracted the admiration even of Des Cartes. In his nineteenth year he formed an admirable machine for making an easy and expeditious method of making all sorts of arithmetical calculations with the eye and hand only. In his twenty fourth year he distinguished himself by various ingenious experiments confirmatory of the theory of Torricelli in respect to the weight of the atmosphere by which the reputation of his scientific sagacity was extended through out Europe. He also solved the problem proposed by father Mersenne which was to determine the curve described in the air by the nail of a coach wheel in motion now commonly known by the name of the cycloid. He also drew up a table of numbers which he called an *Arithmetical Triangle* the no less of which however is shown by Dr Hatton to have been previously entertained by Cardan Stifelius and others. Unhappily about this time M. Pascal, induced by the perusal of the books of some of the ascetic divines who make virtue consist in an abstinence from pleasure of every kind and eternal self mortification, gave himself up to the most supererogatory practices. In the fulfilment of this absurd theory he not only adopted a rigid system of prayer and extreme mortification but relinquished science itself as a source of enjoyment. He wore an iron garde next his skin notwithstanding the extreme delicacy of his constitution and was in the habit of striking it with his elbow to increase the pain when he desired a vision or sinful thought had involuntarily occurred to him. But Nature cannot be wholly controlled however abstracted from the world he could not be entirely indifferent to all that was passing in it, and especially interested himself in the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists. Taking the side of the latter he wrote his celebrated "Provincial Letters," published in 1656, under the name of Louis de Montalte which attack upon the detestable casuistry

of some of the most distinguished leaders of that dangerous body has, in the estimation of Voltaire rendered him the *first of French satirists*. Of all the books published against the jesuits, none did them more injury or inflicted greater mortification than these celebrated letters which were translated into all the European languages, and which while they interest more serious readers by their solidity and by their wit and pungency prove attractive to those of every description. Pascal was only thirty years of age when he produced this celebrated work yet he had become exceedingly infirm and concerning his end to be approaching he redoubled his austerities and mortifications until he became afflicted with the most melancholy hypochondria. He imagined that he saw a deep abyss on the side of his chair that he was favoured with a kind of vision and exhibited other marks of a disordered imagination. After languishing in this state of occasional nervous imbecility for some years he died at Paris August 19 1662 in the thirty ninth year of his age. Towards the close of his life he occupied himself wholly in pious and moral reflections which he wrote down on slips of paper as they occurred to him. These have been published in thirty two chapters, under the title of *Penitées de M. Pascal sur la Religion et sur quelques autres Sujets* which collection bears the marks at once of his genius and his infirmities. The works of Pascal were collected together and published at Paris in 1779 under the superintendance of the abbé Bossuet, who ranks him as a man who inherited from Nature all the powers of genius and who was at the same time a geometer of the first rank a profound reasoner and a sublime and elegant writer an opinion which had previously been pronounced in still stronger terms by Bayle.—*La Vie de Pascal, par Madame Perier. Hutton's Math. Dict. Bayle.*

PASCHAL (CHARLES) an eminent writer on ethics, antiquities, and jurisprudence in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a native of France where he was a counsellor of state and was the intimate friend of Guy de Faucon de Pibrac whose life he wrote. He likewise published an elaborate work in ten books *De Cœsara*, Paris, 1610 4to, and *Loyd Bat* 1671 8vo *Virtutum et Virtuum Characteres*, Paris 1615, 8vo and a treatise, "*De Legato*" 1623 12mo. His death took place in 1655 at the age of seventy-nine.—*Satibi Introit. in Hist. Lx.*

PASCASIUS RATBERTUS a celebrated Benedictine of the ninth century was born at Sommeys, and was carefully educated by the monks of Notre Dame. He took the religious habit in the abbey of Corbeil of which he became abbot. About the year 831 he wrote a treatise *On the Body and Blood of Christ* in which he maintained that after the consecration of the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper nothing remained of these symbols but the outward figure, under which

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the clerical body and blood of Christ were really present. This doctrine then being quite new caused a violent controversy in which most of the learned men of the time took part, and which finally induced Finschewalde to resign his abbey and he died soon after in 1655. His other works are "Commentaries on St Matthew on Psalm XLIV and on the Lamentations of Jeremiah;" "The Life of St Adelard" "treating "De Puto Virginis De Corpus Christi," etc. His works were collected and published by father Hermann, in 1618.—Cass. Dug.

PASOR (Geron) a learned divine and cause of the seventeenth century. He was professor of divinity and Hebrew literature at the university of Frascati whether he had removed from Herborn, in Germany. He was the author of *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum*, which has gone through many editions, and other philological works. He died in 1637.—Pason (MATTHIAS) son of the preceding was first professor of mathematics at Heidelberg, whence he removed to England and in 1626 settled at Oxford, and gave lectures on the Eastern languages and mathematics. In 1629 he went to Groningen where he obtained the professorship of ethics, and he afterwards occupied the chair of theology and the Hebrew language. He died in 1638, aged fifty-nine leaving some miscellaneous tracta written in Latin.—Bry. Wood. Bug Uss.

PASQUIER (Sauvage) a celebrated lawyer and man of letters, was born at Paris in 1528 and being admittad as an advocate, became one of the most eloquent pleaders of his time. He particularly distinguished himself against the jews, and was chiefly instrumental in causing their exclusion from the university. He was rewarded by Henry III with the post of advocate-general of the chamber of accounts. He died in 1615. He wrote a great deal both in verse and prose, of which his Latin poems are much the best. His most important work is his *Recherches sur la France* of which he published seven books and three more were printed after his death. It contains much interesting information and lively observation but not a great deal of judgment. He also wrote *Catechisme des Jeunes*. *Lettres d'Exhortation aux Peuples, etc. pour obvier aux Seditions qui semblaient nous menacer pour le Fait de la Religion*. —His son, NICOLAS, a master of requests, left a volume of entertaining "Letters."—Mauri. New Dict. Hist.

PASQUINI (Bartolomeo) a native of Rome, born in 1640 considered one of the most eminent dramatic composers of his time. He was contemporary with Corelli, and played in the same orchestra with him and Gostini. He is also celebrated as being the musical instructor of Gasparini and Durante. Of his works, the only two now much known are his

Dow à Amore e Flora, "an opera performed at the opening of the Capranica Theatre in 1679, and an Allegorical Drama, performed at Rome in 1686 in compliment to

Christina of Sweden on her visiting that capital.—Bug. Diet. Mex.

PASS or PASSE (Crispin de) an eminent engraver and man of letters, was born at Utrecht about 1560, and is said to have been the pupil of Theodore Gessert. How long he lived is unknown, but his fame was highest from 1610 to 1643, in which year he published at Amsterdam his famous drawing book, in Italian French High and Low Dutch, with forty-eight plates. His next work was, "La structure du Roi et l'Exercice de monter à Cheval par Meunier Antoine de Plevin" adorned with some excellent cuts. He also was at the entire expense of "Holland a Horologie," in which he employed the best Flemish engravers. The works of Crispin Pass are very numerous, among which were his *Virgil*, *Ovid* and *Homer* and his "Hortus Floridus" extremely scarce and valuable. He is supposed to have come to England, but at what period is unknown. His plates, though occasionally stiff and formal possess much originality. His two sons, CRISPIN and WILLIAM his daughter MAGDALEN and his grandson, SIMON all distinguished themselves, and gained considerable fame in the art, and William and Simon passed some time in England but the particulars of their lives are not known.—Walpole. Strutt. Bugas's *Dict. of Painters and Engravers*.

PASSERAT (Jules) a native of Troyes in France who studied jurisprudence under Jean Cujas and became professor of rhetoric at the Royal College at Paris. He wrote commentaries on the poems of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius, orations Latin and French poetry; a tract "De Latitudinibus inter se cognationes," and other works. He had also a share in the famous *Satire Médiépée* directed against the League. Passerat died in 1602 aged sixty-seven.—Diet Hist.

PASSERI (Jules BAPTISTE) a painter and poet, was the disciple of Domenichino, but did not distinguish himself in either art. He wrote an interesting work, entitled "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects who flourished at Rome in his own Time." It is written in a very impartial spirit, and was published at Rome in 1772. Passeri died in 1779.—His nephew, Jules Passeri also a painter was born at Rome in 1654 and was a scholar of Carlo Maratti, under whom he made great progress. One of his most esteemed works is at Paris, and represents St Jerome meditating on the last judgment. He died in 1714.—Pillington. D'Argenville.

PASSERI (John BAPTISTE) an eminent antiquary was born at Gabio in 1694, and on the death of his wife in 1738 he entered into the ecclesiastical order and obtained the office of vicar-general of Pescara. He died in 1786, in consequence of a fall from his carriage. His principal works are, *Lucanus Actio Minora Passari* and *Discourse on the History of the Fouls of the District of Pescara*. *Dissertations on ancient Monuments in the Museum Cleopatrae*; "Pictures

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Hippocratis in Venetia in usum collectoris Dissertationibus illustratae, the second and third volumes of the "Thesaurus Communis Antiquariorum Andicorum"; and the fourth volume of the "Thesaurus veterum Diptychorum conservatorum" with many other credits too numerous. In 1780 was printed at Rome the first volume of an extensive work entitled, "Thesaurus Communis Selectissimum."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Sacri Oev.*

PASIONEI (Domenico) an Italian ecclesiastic and man of letters, born at Fossombrone, in the territory of Urbino in 1602. He pursued his studies in the Clementine college at Rome, after which he went to Paris with the papal nuncio, cardinal Granvela. In 1628 he was employed as a secret agent of the court of Rome in Holland and subsequently in Switzerland and other countries. He was appointed titular archbishop of Ephesus by Innocent XIII.; was made a cardinal and secretary of the briefs by Clement XII. and at length became keeper of the Vatican library. He died in 1761. He published an account of his negotiations in Switzerland under the title of "Acta Legationis Helvetica folio; and he displayed his regard for literature by forming a library at the Clementine college and by the encouragement he gave to the collation of MSS. of the Old Testament in the Vatican library for the use of Dr Kennicott in the publication of his Hebrew Bible.—**BARTHOLDI PASIONEI** nephew of the cardinal published a collection of ancient inscriptions, with annotations. 1763 folio.—*Biog. Univ. Diet. Hist.*

PATERCULUS (Carlo ZELLINE) an ancient Roman historian, who born in the year of Rome 735, of a family in Campania which had borne various important offices in the state. He served under Tiburtius in Germany as commander of the cavalry and in the first year of that emperor's reign was nominated praetor. Nothing further is known of him but the praises he bestowed upon Sejanus have led to a supposition that he was a partisan of that minister and involved in his ruin. His death is placed by Dodwell in the year of Rome 794, in his fiftieth year. Paterculus composed an abridgment of Roman history in ten books, of which the greater part has perished, and unfortunately that which remains is incurably corrupted, only one manuscript having been discovered. His style is pure and elegant, and he excelled in a brief and forcible manner of drawing character but his connections with Tiburtius and Sejanus rendered him an admirer of those detestable persons, and warped his representations of the actions and characters of the republican party. The most esteemed editions of this classic, are those of Burmann, Leyden, 1719; of Rohrbachius, Leyden, 1779 and of Krausius, Leipzic, 1800.—*Venit. Hist. Lett. Diet. Hist. of Harvard's Class.*

PATERSON (Samuel) a writer on bibliography and miscellaneous literature. He was born in London in 1726, and having been deprived of his parents while young, and consigned to the care of an unfeathered quondam,

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he was sent to France, where he had an opportunity for gaining a general acquaintance with the value of books, and on his return to England he engaged in trade as a bookseller in the metropolis. Not being successful in this pursuit, he became an antiquarian, when he turned his previous knowledge to good account, and obtained great credit for his skill in forming catalogues of books and manuscripts, and arranging them for sale. He also produced some light and amusing works of his own composition, including "A Journey through part of the Netherlands in 1766, by Coriat, Junior" 1769 3 vols. 12mo; and "Joueria, or the Book of Scrape" 1772 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work as a bibliographer is his "Bibliotheca universalia selecta; a Catalogue of Books, ancient and modern, in various Languages and Faculties and upon almost every Branch of Science and Polite Literature" 1786 8vo. Mr. Paterson died March 29 1802.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Dublin's Bibl. Dec.*

PATIN (Guy) a French physician and letter writer born at Houdain near Beauvais in Picardy in 1602. He studied at the college of Beauvais, and afterwards at Paris and was designed for the church. His inclination led him to prefer the medical profession and having applied himself closely to the requisite studies he was admitted a physician at Paris in 1627. He became very eminent as a practitioner and at length he was made professor of medicine at the Royal College. He died in 1672. He was the author of several medical tracts of little importance but his *Lettres* published posthumously attracted great notice. They contain the current wit of his time interspersed with satirical observations and amusing anecdotes, carelessly thrown together in a manner that indicates their not having been designed for the press by their author. The first volume was published at Geneva, in 1683 and its unexpected success occasioned the speedy appearance of two more volumes, and the three were reprinted at Paris. In 1716 an addition to this correspondence was made by the publication of *Nouvelles Lettres de feu M. Guy Patin trées du Cabinet du M. Charles Spes* Amsterdam 2 vols. 12mo. All the letters were written between 1662 and 1672.—**PATIN** (Charles) second son of the foregoing, a physician and medicinalist. He was born at Paris in 1633 and he made such an astonishing progress in Latin and Greek literature that he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at the age of fourteen. He then studied the civil law and was made a counsellor of the Parliament of Paris but he relinquished that profession for medicine, in which he took the degree of doctor and delivered lectures on the practice of physic. He also acquired considerable reputation as a physician, but in 1668 he was obliged to leave France, to avoid the resentment of some persons in power whom he had offended. He then travelled in Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland, and Italy after which he settled at Basil, but the war between France and

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Germany rendering his situation dangerous, he removed to Padua in Italy, where he was made professor of medicine in 1676. Three years after, the state of Venice bestowed on him the order of St Mark. In 1681 he received an intimation that he might return to France but he was tempted to remain at Padua, by an appointment to the professorship of surgery with an increased salary. He died of a paroxysm of the heart, October 2, 1693. Among his works are, "Introduction à l' Histoire par la Consommation des Médaillles 1668 1686," "Familia Romana ex antiquis numismatibus, folio," "Imperiorum Numismata, folio;" "Itinéraire Numismatique, &c." Relations Historiques et curieuses de diverses Voyages en Allemagne Anglterre Hollande &c. 1700; "Lycaceum Patriorum, sive Icones et Vite Professorum Pataviniensium 1682 pub. docentum, &c. The wife and daughter of Paua were learned in dies, and members of the academy of the Rectorian at Padua, of which he was president.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PATKUL (Joh Rantzio count) a Lusatian who distinguished himself by his opposition to the dominion of the Swedes over his native country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The schemes of the ingrate being frustrated, Patkul left Livonia and was employed as political agent in Saxony by Peter the czar of Russia. Charles XII of Sweden having obliged the Saxon government to surrender him a prisoner, he was condemned and executed on the charge of treason in 1706.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRICK (SIMON) an English prelate was born in 1696 at Gambsborough in Lancashire in which town his father carried on the business of a mercer. After being well grounded in grammatical learning he was sent in 1646 as a sizar to Queen's college Cambridge of which he became a fellow in 1647. In 1651 he obtained the degree of M.A. and took orders from Dr Hall the ejected bishop of Norwich and in 1658 he graduated B.D. and became vicar of Battersea. In 1661 he was elected by a majority of the fellows, master of Queen's college in opposition to a royal mandate, but the affair being brought before the king in council he was ejected. He was presented to the living of St Paul's Covent-garden in 1667 and endeared himself much to his parishioners, by remaining with them during the plague. In 1668, having received some sight at Cambridge he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, and became chaplain to the king. About the same time he composed a treatise intended to expose the character and manner of preaching of the nonconformist ministers, entitled, "A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist," which he subsequently with much caution allowed to be too indiscriminately severe. He followed this publication with his "Christian Sacrifice showing the successful end and manner of receiving the Holy Communion;" "The Devout Christian;" "Advice to a Friend;" "Jesus and

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the Restoration Justified," "The Glorious Reconciliation;" and various other pieces moral. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Wimborne-st. st., and in 1676 dean of Peterborough, where he completed the "History of the Church of Peterborough," which had been begun by Simon Gunton. During the reign of James II he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion and in 1688 took part in a conference with two Roman priests, in the presence of that king and his brother-in-law the earl of Rochester whom he wished in vain to make a Catholic. After the Revolution he was advanced to the see of Chichester whence in 1691 he was translated to that of Ely where he died in 1707 in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. Besides the works already alluded to Bishop Patrick wrote Commentaries on the historical parts of the Old Testament and Paraphrases on the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs &c. which are deemed the most valuable of the whole. After having been frequently reprinted they were published in 2 vols. folio and with Lowth on the Prophets, Arnald on the Apocrypha and Whiby on the New Testament, have been recently published in &c. as a complete commentary on all the sacred books.—*Biog. Brit.*

PATRICK (ROBERT) an English divine and philological writer. He published "A Chart of the Ten Numerals in Two Hundred Tongues with a Descriptive Essay" 1815, 8vo. "The Death of Prince Bagration" a poem 1813 8vo and a sermon on the state of manners in an English sea port besides a variety of articles in the Classical Journal. He was vicar of Sculcoates near Hull in Yorkshire and chaplain to the dowager marchioness Townshend. His death took place in February 1815 at the age of forty five.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRICK (Dr SAMUEL) a learned and industrious critic who belonged to Eton college in the former part of the eighteenth century. He published a great number of useful works relating to classical literature including "Plauti Comediarum quatuor cum Notis Operae" Lond 1724 8vo; "Hederici Lexicon amicale Gracum, 1727 4to; "Clavis Americae sive Lexicon Vocabulorum Omissorum quae Continguntur in Iudeo et potissimum parte Odysseia," 1727 8vo often republished; "Celticae Geographiae Antiquae, recognita castigata et aucta," 1730 8vo. Dr Patrick died in 1768.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRIN (EUGENE LOUIS MATTESEN) a mineralogist, distinguished for his interesting discoveries in geology. He was born at Lyons in France in 1748, and was destined by his parents for the bar but he preferred the study of natural history and physical science and he was permitted to follow his inclination. After having acquired a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy he travelled to the north of Europe, and then to Germany and Poland; and in 1786 he undertook a journey to Siberia, to investigate the structure of the Ural mountains. He returned

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the following year to Edinburgh, with a quantity of mineral specimens which he had collected; and after an absence of ten years, he revisited his native country and resided at Paris. He was chosen a member of the National Convention for the city of Lyons, but he took little interest in the events which agitated that assembly in which he voted for the banishment of Louis XVI. He was afterwards proscripted, and obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. On the creation of the school of Marseilles, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made Historian and he remained in the Journal published by the professors. He died in 1812. His principal work is, *Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux*, 5 vols. forming a sequel to the works of Buffon. He was a member of the Institute, the academy of Petersburgh, &c.; and a contributor to several periodical works of science.—*Big Univ.*

PATRICE (Paris) a French minor poet, was born at Caen in 1545. He was designed for the law, but dedicated himself to poetry and at the age of forty attached himself to the court of Gaston d'Orléans. He lived to the great age of eighty-eight, and becoming religious as he advanced in life endeavoured to suppress the licentious productions of his youth. Of his works there are extant a collection of versos, entitled, "La Ménestrelle de Dieu," 1590, &c.; "Pléiade des Comédies"; and "Miscellanea Poemata." The piece by Patrice which is most known, however, was written a few days before his death and is called "The Devil." Although of a serious cast, it has singularly enough found its way into most of the English poet-books, in a translation, commencing "I dreamt that I dwelt in my father's sky," owing to which odd appropriation, the English version is probably much better known than the French original.—*Nom. Diet. Hist.*

PATRIZI or PATRICIO (FRANCESCO) an Italian philosopher and philological writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Lecce, and studied at the university of Padua. After travelling for some time, he became professor of philosophy at Ferrara, whence he removed to Rome, and died in that city in 1597 at the age of sixty-seven. He was a professed admirer of the Platonic philosophy, and published a Latin work, entitled, "Oratione Zenobia, Hermosa Triumphi, et aliorum ex Scriptis Platoniciorum collatio, Cr. et Lat. Latina Dissertationes Historicae," Ferrara, 1591. He also wrote "A parallel between the Antients and Moderns as to the Military Art" besides other works on rhetoric, poetry, geometry, &c.—*Traité Biogr. des H. S.*

PATRU (Caron) a distinguished French plater and man of letters, was born at Paris in 1624. After visiting Rome he returned to Paris, and applied himself seriously to the study of the law. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1660, and on his admission he pronounced an oration of thanks, which gave no small satisfaction, that it became thenceforth a rule for every new

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member to deliver a similar harangue. Upon every point relating to language, Patru was strongly inclined; and Voltaire acknowledges his assistance in his remarks on the French language. Boileau and Racine submitted their works to his judgment, and though he was generally severe they seem to have pleased by it. In spite of his talents, Patru fell into a state of indigence, and being obliged to sell his library Boileau purchased it and generously invested upon his returning it during his life. His opinions were accepted, and being visited by Bonnet during his last illness he refused to talk on the subject. On his death-bed he received a visit from Colbert, who brought him, but too late a donation of five hundred crowns from the king. He died in 1681. He is principally known by his *Plaidoyers*, which are five from the bar humours which formerly pervaded the bar. He also wrote orations, letters, and lives of some of his friends. The best edition of his works is that of 1732, 2 vols. 4to.—*Morer. Ann. Diet. Hist. Ancien.*

PATTISON (WILLIAM) a poet was born at Farnham in Surrey, in 1706 and was the son of a farmer but his father not being able to give him an education suitable to his literary propensities his landlord the earl of Thanet took him under his protection and placed him at Appleby school in Westmoreland. He then proceeded to Sidney college Cambridge but having a violent quarrel with his tutor to avoid threatened expulsion he took his name out of the college-book and came to London. He plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis and was in a short time reduced to the deepest distress until Curll the bookseller finding some of his compositions well received took him into his house, where he died of the small pox in 1737 in his twenty-first year. His poems were published in two volumes, octavo, in 1728.—*Lyt's preface to his Poems.*

PAUNCTON (ALFRED JOHN PITT) a French mathematician, born in 1736. From the poverty of his parents, his education was neglected till he was eighteen years old when he received some instructions from a charitable ecclesiastic and he afterwards studied at Nancy, where the exact sciences principally attracted his attention. He then went to Paris, and became a mathematical teacher. In 1768 he published, "Théorie de la Vie d'Arribalzaga"; and in 1780 appeared his Méthode ou Traité des Mécanismes, Poésie et Mémoires des Anciens Peuples et des Modernes, &c., the most valuable work of the kind extant. Pauncton obtained the chair of mathematics at Strasburg, which he was obliged to quit in consequence of the Austrian invasion. He then settled at Dôle, till 1785, when he removed to Paris, on being appointed mathematician to the *Commission des Temps*, and he was also appointed an associate-correspondent of the Institute. He died June 15, 1798.—*Big Univ.*

PAUL OF BURGOS, a learned Jew born in that city in 1352. He embraced Christian-

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sky and became successively archbishop of Toulouse, bishop of Carthage, of Bayeux, and finally patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 1255. He has left additions to Nicolas de Lyra's "Postille" a treatise, entitled "Formacionis Scripturarum"; with other learned works. His three sons were also Christians. Alphonse was bishop of Bergos and wrote an abridgment of the Spanish history. Gonçalo, the second was bishop of Placentia and Alvernia; the third published a history of John II king of Castile.—*Moreri.*

PAUL THE DEACON or **PAULUS DIACONUS**, also called **WARTHFRIDUS** and **PAULUS MONACHUS**, was born at Frinili in the eighth century and was educated in the court of the Lombard kings at Pavia. On the capture of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards by Charlemagne he retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino where he took the habit. He wrote a "History of the Lombards" and as he was an eye witness of many of the events he mentions, his statements are held to be generally correct. It was printed at Hamburgh in 1611 and is also contained in Muratori's *Rerum Italic. Scriptores*. —*Dugdale. Moreri.*

PAUL OF SAMOSATA so named from the place of his birth flourished in the third century and was one of the first who entertained the opinions known by the name of Unitarian or Socian. He was chosen bishop of Antioch in 260 but venturing to broach his new doctrine, he was deposed in 270. He refused to submit to his sentence and was supported by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra but on the capture of that monarch by the emperor Aurelian Paul was expelled and what became of him afterwards is unknown. His great wealth proved that his character as a pastor was not unimpeachable since it was neither derived from his ancestors, nor acquired by his own industry. His followers were called Paulinists for a long time after.—*Lorden. Miller's Church Hist. Gibson.*

PAUL (St VINCENT de) an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome was born in 1576 in a voyage which he made from Marseilles to Barbadoes the ship was captured by the Turks and he remained a considerable time in slavery under three masters, the last of whom he converted. Returning to France Louis XIII made him abbot of St Leonard de Chenuine, and he had also the living of Clachy. In 1609 he became tutor to the family of Emanuel de Gondi but on the death of madame de Gondi he retired to the college de Bonne Enfance whence he was removed at the direction of the house of St Lazarus. His life was a continued series of good and charitable works. Of the benevolent institutions of France, the following are principally indebted to him for their establishment: the hospitals de Bicêtre de la Salpêtrière de la Pitié those of Marseilles for galley slaves, of St Etienne for pilgrims, of le Saint Nom de Jesus for old men, of the Charitable Virgins for the sick poor an hospital for foundlings, &c. During ten years, he Vincent presided in the council of

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confidence under Anne of Austria, and he deserved none but the most worthy to be promoted to positions. He died in 1660, and was canonized by Clement XI in 1737.—*Dicit. Huius. Moxon.*

PAUL OF VENICE (father) a celebrated ecclesiastic and historian of the sixteenth century whose proper name was Pietro Serpi. He was born at Venice August 14, 1552, and was the son of Francesco Serpi a merchant of that city. He entered young into the religious order of the Servites, and in his twentieth year he was appointed chaplain to the grand duke of Mantua, and made lecturer on the canon law by the bishop of that city. After two years, he returned to Venice, and having received the degree of doctor of theology he became provincial of his order for the regulation of which he composed a new body of statutes. He was afterwards raised to the office of procurator general of the Servites and being under the necessity of residing for a while at Rome he consigned his private affairs at Venice to the care of a friend, who having abused his confidence endeavoured to persuade him to remain at Rome for the sake of obtaining promotion in the church. Father Paul in reply to this advice, observed that he was so far from coveting the dignities of the court of Rome that he held them in abomination. His treacherous correspondent betrayed his sentiments and brought on him the imputation of being a heretic while his liberal intercourse with eminent protestants contributed to increase the prejudices against him in the breasts of the scions of popery. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a dispute took place between the pope and the Venetian government on the subject of ecclesiastical immunities, which was carried to such extremity, that his holiness at length laid the state under an interdict. Father Paul on this occasion showed himself a strenuous advocate for the cause of liberty and by his writings against the encroachments of the papal government, he gave the highest offence to the court of Rome whether he was summoned on pain of excommunication to answer for his conduct. The Venetians were about to throw off their spiritual allegiance, when the affair was compromised, and a reconciliation took place. Father Paul had however acted too prominent a part in this dangerous rebellion against ecclesiastical despots to be allowed to escape unpunished and to the vengeance of his political enemies may be attributed an attempt which was made to assassinate him in 1607. He received many dangerous wounds from a band of ruffians, and probably owed his recovery to the skill and attention of the celebrated surgeon Fabrizio ab Acquapendente who was rewarded by the senate of Venice with the order of St Mark. Father Paul employed the latter part of his life in writing the history of the council of Trent, in which he has developed the intrigues connected with the transactions of that famous assembly with a degree of boldness and veracity which renders the work one of the most interesting and im-

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present production of the class to which it belongs. The literary and scientific labours of father Paul were extended to various branches of knowledge, he was not only deeply skilled in the canon law but he was also distinguished for his acquaintance with anatomy. He appears to have discovered the valves of the veins which contribute to facilitate the circulation of the blood, though those writers are mistaken who represent him as having foreshadowed our countryman Dr Harvey in the discovery which has immortalised his name. The death of this great man took place January 24, 1622, and he is said to have expired after uttering the words "Esto perpetua," which have been construed as a prayer for the prosperity of Venice. The history of the council of Trent was first published in London in 1619 having been transmitted to this country through the medium of the English resident at Venice, sir Harry Weston, a personal friend of the author. It has been translated into English by sir Adam Newton and sir Nathaniel Brent; and a more recent translation was projected by Dr Johnson in the early part of his literary career but never executed. He proposed to have added the notes annexed from the French version of father Cœrnat published in 1736 2 vols. folio. The works of father Paul were printed at Verona 1761 2 vols. 4to and at Naples, 1790, 24 vols. 8vo.—*Hug. Mervi. Biog. Univ.*

PAULINUS St BARTHELEMI (JOHN PHILIP WARDWELL) a barefoot Carmelite and missionary to the East Indies born in Lower Austria, in 1748. His parents were peasants and at the age of twenty he took the religious habit, and having studied theology and philosophy at Prague, he entered into the novitiate of the missions of his order at Rome and learnt the Oriental tongues at the college of St Panteleimon. In 1764 he embarked for the coast of Malabar and after passing fourteen years in India he was honoured with the title of vicar-general, and at length with that of apostolic visitor. He was then recalled to Europe to give an account of the missions in India and to correct the catechisms, and other elementary works printed at Rome for the use of the missionaries. He removed from Rome to Vienna in 1798 when the French invaded Italy; and he was secretary to the congregation of the Propaganda at the dispersion of that society. He returned to Rome in 1800, and pope Pius VII appointed him counsellor of the congregation of the Index, and inspector of studies at the Urbino college of the Propaganda. He died January 7, 1806. He wrote an account of his travels translated into French and published at Paris under the title of "Voyage aux Indes Orientales," 1805, 3 vols. 8vo, and he was also the author of several works relative to the languages of India, and the state of Christianity in that country of which an account is given by the managing authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

PAULINUS, an ecclesiastical writer descended from an illustrious Roman family was born at Bourges in 333. After filling some ecclesiastical posts in the empire he married a

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Spanish lady, who converted him, and he was ordained a priest. He settled at Nein, of which he became bishop in 409. He died in 431. His works consist of poems and letters, written with much elegance and strength; they were published at Paris in 1546, and at Antwerp in 1622. Paulinus appears to have corresponded with all the great men of his time, by whom he was much esteemed and caressed, being of a most amiable and liberal disposition.—*Dugan. Mitner. Sacri Ossæ.*

PAULINUS, parson of Aquileia in the eighth century, was born at Friuli in 726. He is honoured by the Catholics with the title of saint on account of his zealous defence of the orthodox doctrine of the trinity on which he published several treatises. He was high in favour with the emperor Charlemagne who gave him many preferments, and finally made him patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 804 and a complete edition of his works was published at Venice in 1737 by John Francis Medina a prior of the congregation of the Oratory.—*Dugan. Cave. Milner.*

PAULLI (SAMON) a Danish physician and naturalist, born in 1603. He was the son of Henry Pauli physician to the queen dowager of Denmark and after having studied in the universities of Germany he went to Paris and returning to Württemberg he took his degrees in 1630. Two years after he was appointed to the medical chair at Rostock and in 1639 he was invited to Copenhagen to become professor of anatomy at the college of Frick. He afterwards became first physician to Frederick III of Denmark and he died at Copenhagen in 1680. He was the author of a treatise on the properties of plants used in medicine Rostock 1639 4to of which an improved edition was published at Frankfurt in 1708 "Icones Flora Danicae cum explicationibus Copenhagen, 1647 4to." "Commentarius de abusu Tabaci et Herbas Them," 1661 &c. several times reprinted besides other works.—*SIMON PAULLI* a son of the preceding relinquished the medical profession and settled as a painter at Strasburgh where he published several works on geography and improved editions of some of the writings of his father. He also produced "Historia Lit toraria sive dispositio librorum omnium fiscalium ac artium secundum materialm" 1671 8vo, which notwithstanding its imposing title, is only a catalogue of the books he kept for sale.—*Huet. Biog. Univ.*

OLIGERI FACTI another son of the elder Simon distinguished himself by his financial publications. He was bred to commerce and having been appointed secretary to the Indian company he became one of the richest merchants in Denmark. In the midst of his prosperous speculations he became deranged, and after setting up for a prophet and committing many extravagances, he was made a bankrupt, and quitting his family he went to Paris, and prepared a plan for the conquest of Judea, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem. He was at length impressed at Amsterdam for publishing a book, in which he ridiculed Christianity and trav-

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suggested a project for establishing a new religion on his return. After experiencing various adversities, he died in obscurity at Copenhagen, in 1715. He published "The Dove of Noah, or Good News from Canaan," Amsterdam, 1690, "The Triumph of the Sons of Light over the Sons of Darkness," and other books with equally strange titles.—*Adding a History of Human Policy*, vol. iv.

PAULMIER sieur de GRENTEMESNIL (Jacques le) a miscellaneous writer born at Caen in Normandy, in 1687. He received a classical education but on leaving college, he relinquished the study of literature and served for several years in the army. At length he returned to Caen and at the age of forty five resumed his studies, and as Huet informs us, wrote a number of works in prose and verse in the French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek languages. His most important production was "Observations on the ancient Greek and Roman Authors," and a "Description of ancient Greece," both written in Latin. He died in 1670.—**JULIAN LE PAULMIER** the father of the former studied medicine at Paris, and having taken the degree of doctor he became one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He published several works relating to his profession, and died at Caen in 1688 aged sixty-eight.—*Huet Orig de Cœn. Bug. Univ.*

PAULLUS AEGINETA a Greek physician a native of the island of Aegina, supposed by Le Clerc to have lived in the fourth century though others, with greater probability place him nearly two centuries later. He travelled through several countries in search of knowledge and particularly visited Alexandria then famous for its library. He wrote on surgery and Fabricius ab Aquapendente is said to have copied freely from that part of his works, the materials of which Paulus had probably derived from the writings of his predecessors. There have been many editions of his productions which were translated into Latin and commented on by John Wisther of Andernach whose annotations, with those of Gopil and Camotius, appear in the edition printed at Venice 1555 &c.—*Hutchinson's Bug. Med.*

PALLUS (Julius) a celebrated Roman lawyer who flourished in the third century of the Christian era. He exercised for many years the profession of an advocate at Rome and being made an imperial counsellor under Severus and Caracalla, he distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Heliogabalus he was honoured, but the emperor Alexander Severus recalled him raised him to the consular dignity and appointed him praetorian prefect, after the death of Ulpius. Some of his numerous professional works are still extant.—*Bug. Univ.*

PAULUS (Peter) grand pensionary of Holland, was born in Dutch Flanders in 1754. He was employed in the marine department of the state, in which he displayed great activity and intelligence, but having by open

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expression of his opinions, offended the stadholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787 when he retired to France. In 1793 he presided at the first assembly of the provisional representatives of Holland; was a member of the naval committee, negotiator of the treaty of peace with France, and deputy from the province of Holland at the deliberation which related to the convocation of a constituent assembly. He died March 27th, 1796. Paulus was the author of a *Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht*, 1775, 3 vols. 8vo. a "Memoir on the Equality of Mankind," which passed through several editions, besides other works.—*Sing. Univ. Bug. Univ. des Contes.*

PAUSANIAS, a Greek geographer of the second century, supposed to have been a soothsayer or rhetorician and a native of Coeonia in Cappadocia. According to Philostrotus he studied under Herodes Atticus, and afterwards resided at Rome though he held an office at Athens. He wrote a valuable description of Greece still extant besides other works which are lost. Among the best editions of the "Descriptio Graecie" are those of Kuhnau, Leipzig 1696 folio and of Paquin, Leipzig 1794-97 4 vols. 8vo. There is a French translation by Claver and one in Eng. bush by Taylor 1797 3 vols. 8vo.—*Festus Hist. Greec. Bug. Univ.*

PAUW (CORNELIUS de) a German canon was born at Amsterdam in 1739 and died in 1799 at Xanten near Aix-la-Chapelle. He was uncle to Anacharsis Cloots who figured at the French Revolution and his opinions were in some respects as singular. His principal works are "Recherches philosophiques sur les Américaines les Egyptiennes, et les Chinoises" 7 vols. 1768 and "Recherches philosophiques sur les Grecs," 2 vols. 8vo, 1767. He has much learning and ingenuity his style is agreeable but full of paradoxes, and of those free opinions once so much in vogue in France and which greatly recommended him to Frederick the Great of Prussia.—*New Diet. Hist.*

PHACHAM (Hirwaj) an ingenious writer of the seventeenth century a native of North Mims Herta. Little is known of his private history farther than that he was a graduate of Trinity college Cambridge and that a portion of his life was passed in Italy in the study of the fine arts of which he was a passionate admirer. He was the author of "The Valley of Variety," "The Gentleman's Exercises," 4to, "The Worth of a Penny," "Miserere Entitaneica," 4to "Thalia's Banquet" and other tractates but the work by which he is principally known is his "Complexe Gentleman" which has been repeatedly reprinted, and though now obsolete, enjoyed at one period a great share of public favour. The time of his decease is supposed to be about the year 1640.—*Bug. Brit.*

PEACOCK (Brinsford) whose name is also written Peacock, Bishop of Chichester a learned prelate of the fifteenth century by birth a Welchman, born in 1390. He re-

doubtless obtained at Oxford, he studied and afterwards obtained many preferments in the city of London, where he acquired the descent and patronage of the prebendaries of Gloucester who raised him to the bishopric of St. Asaph in 1446. After presiding over this one five years, he exchanged it for that of Chichester; but falling into disgrace with the court of France, on account of a work in which he denied the real presence, he was solemnly deprived, and suspended close prisoner to Thorney Abbey notwithstanding his having submitted to a public recantation of the opinions he had advanced in his writings which were burnt at Oxford in 1457. The principal of these is a tract entitled "A Treatise on Faith," &c. 1458 Bishop Peacock survived his disgrace only three years dying in confinement.—*Life by Lowe.*

PEARCE (NATHANIEL) a scathing adventurer was born of respectable parents at West Acton in Middlesex and went to see a ^{an} early age. He resided for some years in Abyssinia, where he was a favourite of the king, and beloved by the people. He went to Cairo with the intention of revisiting England having collected a great number of curiosities for the British Museum and had proceeded to Alexandria where he was seized with a bilious fever which put an end to his life on the 15th of August 1820. He was buried in a Greek convent his body according to his desire being carried by six English sailors. He left his MSS. to Mr Salt the consul-general in Egypt.—*Gent Mag.*

PEARCE (JACOB) bishop of Rochester a prelate of distinguished learning and piety born in Holborn London where his father was a driller in 1690. From Westminster grammar school he went off to Trinity college Cambridge where he obtained a fellowship through the interest of the lord chief-justice Parker afterwards earl of Macclesfield. The same patronage also procured him a living in Essex, and the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fivdes, London but his friend going out of power Dr Pearce who had now obtained the degree DD. from the archbishop of Canterbury remained stationary for a time though still noticed occasionally by the ministry till 1739 when he was promoted to the vacant deanship of Winchester. Nine years after the bishopric of Bangor was bestowed upon him, not only without solicitation, but contrary to his wishes, which pointed entirely to a private life. He was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept it and though translated to Rochester with the deanship of Worcester annexed in 1756 he anxiety to retire from the high station to which he was thus involuntarily raised, was so甚 acute, as well as strong, that at length in 1768 the government yielded to his repeated request and allowed him to resign the more valuable appointment, his deanship in favour of Dr Thomas, retaining however, the bishopric, to the rocking from which there existed some objections of an ecclesiastical nature. Bishop Pearce was as distinguished for his charity and mildness, as for his learning. His enriched

the library, which, in the beginning of the present century, contained 3000 vols. with 1000 on theological subjects and another thousand. Of these the principal are, "A Commentary on the Gospels and the Acts," 4to 3 vols., two Letters to George Middleton in defence of Bishop Waterfield, a reply to Wotton on the Miracles, a Review of the Text of Milton, an edition of "Longinus the Sublime" with a Latin translation annexed and another of Cicero's Offices, four volumes of Sermons, &c. His death took place in 1774.—*Life prefixed to Commentary.*

PEARSON DD (EDWARD) a learned and pious divine, was born on the 25th of October 1755 in the city of Norwich. He was never placed at any public school but derived all early education from private instruction and his own industry. In 1778 he was entered at Sidney Sussex college Cambridge and proceeded to the degrees of BA., 1782 and MA. 1785. In 1786 he obtained the Normana prize for an Essay on the Goodness of God as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ, which was soon afterwards published, in conformity to the will of the founder. In 1792 he took the degree of BD and during a considerable period Mr Pearson filled the situation of tutor to the college in 1797 he was presented by his kind and esteemed friend Dr Elliston the master to the rectory of Kempstone Nottinghamshire. In the same year he married Susan the daughter of Richard Johnson, esq. of Beauchamp-street, Covent-garden. In 1807 he was chosen by the trustees to preach the Warburtonian lectures at Lincoln's Inn which he completed early in 1811. In 1808 on the death of Dr Elliston he was elected master of Sidney Sussex college on which occasion he received by royal mandate the degrees of DD and in the same year was appointed vice-chancellor. In 1810 he was elected by the university to the office of Christian advocate. The arduous duties connected with these various and important appointments had visibly affected his health, and whilst taking his customary walk in the gardens of his parsonage at Kempstone, he was suddenly attacked with an apoplectic seizure from which he never recovered sufficiently to articulate but expired on the 17th of August 1811. The works of Dr Pearson besides that already mentioned, are the following Discourses to Academic Youth, A Letter to a Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge and "Remarks on the Theory of Morals." The Warburtonian Lectures were also published as well as several family prayers, written by him.—*Private Correspondence.*

PEARSON (JOHN) bishop of Chester a learned and pious prelate of the seventeenth century. He was the son of an English divine, rector of Shering Norfolk where he was born in 1618. From thence he went off, on the foundation, to King's college, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1645, upon the Restoration, to Salisbury cathedral. The following

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year, had keeper Finch, whose domestic chaplain he was, presented him to the living of Ticehurst, Sussex; but on the success of the Puritanical party, he was one of the many ministers ejected on account of his nonconformist principles. In 1650, however, he was appointed to St. Clement's, Eastcheap, in the city of London, and hence, after the Restoration, in succession, lady Margaret professor of divinity and master of Jesus college in the university of Cambridge, with the rectory of St. Christopher's, London, and a stall at Ely. In 1660 he was removed to the mastership of Trinity college, and in the course of the same year admitted to the revenue of the Rectory, a task for which his previous publications had announced him to be peculiarly qualified. The death of bishop Williams in 1673, made room for his advancement to the episcopal bench and he accordingly was raised to the vacant see of Chester over which diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1686. The work by which he was principally known, is his celebrated "Exposition of the Creed," originally delivered by him in a succession of discourses from the pulpit at St. Clement's. This able treatise first appeared in its present shape in 1659 4to, and has since gone through many editions. Previously to that he had in conjunction with Mr. Gunning, carried on a polemical controversy on the subject of secession from the Romish church, with two treatises of that communion, a garbled account of which appeared in 1658 at Paris. His other works are, "Anapæta Cyprianica" and a vindication of the letters of St. Ignatius against the attacks of Dulles.—*Eng. Brit.*

PEARSON (MARGARET BOLIVARUS) a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling or painting on glass. She was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the well-known bibliographer and miscellaneous writer and she became the wife of an artist named Paterson in conjunction with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampton. Among the various productions which remain as monuments of her almost unrivalled excellence in her profession may be mentioned her copy of the Cartoons of Raphael of which she executed two sets one for the late marquis of Lansdowne, and another for sir G. P. Turner. Her death took place in February 1803.—*Gent. Mag.*

PECHANTRE (NICOLAS DE) a French wit and poet, was born at Toulouse in 1588. He wrote several tragedies, which were much esteemed, viz. "Goliath Le Sacrifice d'Abraham"; "Joseph Vendu par ses Freres;" and "Le Mort de Nero" concerning which a short anecdote is related. He happened to leave the play of this tragedy in a public-house, in which he had written, "Ici est ton œuvre tord." The innkeeper, conceiving that he was concerned in some conspiracy gave information to the magistrates and Pechantre was taken up but on presenting his paper in the hands of the men who seized him, he eagerly exclaimed, "Ah! there it is, the very scene which I had

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planned for the death of Nero!" "Il voulut évidemment déchirer," Re-died ut Propterea 1700.—*Mémo. Bel. Hist.*

PECK (FRANCIS) a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford in 1672. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1707 and having entered into orders, became rector of Gedney in Lincolnshire, which was his sole preferment. The same year he published his "Antiquæ veris Angliae," or Antiquities An acts of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northamptonshires. In 1728 he published the first volume of the work by which he is most known, entitled "Dunciæ Cantabrigiensis, or a Collection of diverse scarce and curious Pieces, relating chiefly to Masters of English History," of which a second volume appeared in 1739. The same year he displayed his industry in "A complete Catalogue of all the Dunciæ written before and against Poetry in the Reign of King James II." In 1730 he edited "Nineteen Letters of the truly rev. and learned Henry Hammond DD." His next publication was, "Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Oliver Cromwell as delivered in Three Discourses of his writer in Latin" and "New Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr John Milton," 2 vol. 8vo. This was the last of his labours, his death taking place in 1745. He left behind him a great number of manuscripts for some different works, which he had in contemplation. Of his MSS. the greater part of which came into the possession of Sir Thomas Care the most valuable were five volumes in 8vo faintly written out for the press, under the title of "Monasticon Anglicanum supplementum novis Additamentis, which are now in the British Museum.—*Nichol's Lit. Ann.*

PECKHAM (JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward I and was born in Sussex about 1240. He took his doctor's degree at Oxford and proceeded to France and obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Lyons, and thence to Rome where the pope appointed him auditor or chief judge, of his palace. In 1270 the pope consecrated him archbishop of Canterbury upon his agreeing to pay his holiness the sum of 4,000 marks which he was so slow in remitting that the pontiff threatened to excommunicate him. In 1282 he went in person to the prince of Wales, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between him and the king; but being unsuccessful, he excommunicated the prince and his followers. He died at Merton in 1292. He was a man of great state and pomp, but of an accessible and liberal disposition, and appears to have been a severe disciplinarian. His theological works remain in MS.; two only have been printed "Collectanea Bibliostritatis quinque;" and, "Perspectiva Communiæ." He founded a college at Wingham in Kent, which at the dissolution had an annual revenue of £44.—*Tanner. Corp. Wharfed. Anglia Sacra.*

PECQUET (JOUY) a physician and economist of the seventeenth century distinguished

peint's college at Aragon, where he displayed extraordinary abilities, and particularly applied himself to the investigation of ancient medals, inscriptions, and other monuments of antiquity. He then removed to Aix, and became a student of law, after which he went to Italy and remained for some time at Padua, where he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and the oriental languages. In 1605 he visited England, examined the public library, and formed an acquaintance with the famous Camden and other English learned. His connections with the learned and ingenious contemporaries were very extensive and he numbered among his friends, Neptune Faria, the Italian philosopher and the celebrated master Rebecus. He also lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with Duvair first president of the parliament of Aix, who afterwards took holy orders and became bishop of Lavaur and who was a man of distinguished learning and abilities. Peiresc became a counsellor of parliament in 1607 and when Duvair in 1616 was appointed to the office of keeper of the seals, he accompanied him to Paris, where with an unusual degree of disinterestedness he made use of his influence with his friend rather for the benefit of others than for his own and the only preferment he would accept was a small benefice at Gouesnes, which he obtained in 1618. After the death of his friend Duvair in 1621 he returned to Aix, where he continued his scientific and literary pursuits, and his commerce with men of letters till his own death which happened in June 1637. Many of the letters of Peiresc have appeared in different collections and he left several unpublished works.—*Bug Uva*.

PEIROUSE (PHILIP) Picot, baron de la, a naturalist born at Toulouse in 1744. He turned his attention to the office of magistracy in company with the youths of his uncle the baron de la Penrouse whose title and fortune he inherited in 1775. He had obtained the post of advocate general of the chamber of waters and forests, in the parliament of Toulouse which being abolished, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history and till the commencement of the Revolution he employed the greater part of his time in travelling and making observations. His first publications related to fossils, and was entitled " Description de plusieurs nouvelles espèces d'Orthocerasites et d'Ornithocerasites," Erlang 1781 folio. He had however previously communicated to the academy of Toulouse memoirs relating to the plants and minerals of the Pyrenean mountains, among which he had fixed his residence. In 1795 he published an account of the new works in the county of Foix which was translated into German by Kastner. After the convocation of the States General in 1793 Peirouse was employed to draw up instructions to the deputies for the provinces of Languedoc and in 1790 he was appointed one of the administrators of the district of Toulouse; but the state of affairs induced him to resign all public functions in

1793. He was, notwithstanding, imprisoned during eighteen months, under the tyranny of the Jacobins. On his release, after the execution of Robespierre, he resumed his philosophical researches; and he was successively nominated inspector of mines, and professor of natural history at the central school of Toulouse. In 1802 he was appointed mayor of Toulouse which office he held till 1806; and during his administration he founded a botanical garden, a cabinet of chemistry and physics, public library, a museum, and other important establishments. The academy of sciences at Toulouse, which had been suppressed in 1793 being restored in 1807, he was appointed perpetual secretary. He died October 18 1818. Besides the works mentioned, he published an Account of a Journey to Mont Perdu a peak of the Pyrenees "Tables sur les thymophiles des Massif des Pyrenees et des Causses observées dans le Département de la Haute Garonne" 1799. *Histoire abrégée des Plantes des Pyrenees, et itinéraire des Botaniques dans ces Montagnes, 1813* besides memoirs in the transactions of various learned societies, and other productions.—*Bug Univ.*

PELAGIUS the Greek appellation of an asceticism of the fifth century for which he exchanged that of Morgan bearing the same signification in the language of his native country Wales. He appears to have been originally a man of undistinguished character and to have passed the earlier period of his life in the monastery of Bangor of which he was a monk or as some say abbot. Soon after the commencement of the century in which he flourished he went to Rome where he wrote a treatise which he addressed to pope Innocent the First, in 405 entitled "Liberius Fides" which denied the doctrine of original sin and asserted that of free will and the possibility of man's being saved by his own merits. In advancing these opinions Pelagius appears to have been carried on by his zeal against lukewarmness and indifference in religion beyond what he had at first contemplated. This work drew upon him the attacks of Augustine and Jerome, the censure of several councils, especially that of Carthage and the excommunication of the pope who denounced, in the strongest terms, the opinions of heresy which is still known by his name. Celestine his disciple and countryman, accompanied him into Palestine where he was well received by the bishop of Jerusalem, and exhibited much ingenuity before a congress of prelates held at Diopolis. On the accession of Zosimus to the papal chair Pelagius was for a while countenanced by that pontiff, but soon fell into disgrace, and the whole influence of the new pope was exerted with Honorius, the emperor to procure his banishment. On this he retired once more into his native country where which St Germane, of Auxerre, wrote a refutation of his opinions. It has been asserted by some that Pelagius received his education at Cambridge; this, however is disputed by the learned Cave, while he admits that he was a Briton by birth. He was the

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author of several other treatises, "De Virginitate," "Sedis et Democritus," &c., and sundry works illustrative of his opinions. The time and place of his decease are alike uncertain.—*Diplo.* *Cow.*

PELL (John) an eminent mathematician born in 1616 at Southwark in Surrey of which place his father was minister. He studied first at Cambridge, where in 1630 he took the degree of M.A. and the following year he removed to the university of Oxford. He was said to have been deeply skilled, not only in mathematics, but also in the ancient and several of the modern languages. In 1643 he was appointed mathematical professor at Amsterdam, and in 1646 the prince of Orange made him professor of philosophy and mathematics in the Schola Illustres, which he had founded at Breda. In 1652 he returned to England, and two years after Cromwell employed him on a mission to the Swiss Protestant cantons and he remained as resident at Zurich till 1658. His negotiations appear to have done him no disservice with the royalists at home, notwithstanding he had been an agent of the Protector whose death took place before Pell arrived in England. In 1661 he was ordained and soon after presented to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex and appointed chaplain to the bishop of London. He afterwards obtained another living and he received the degree of D.D. and might probably have reached high promotion in the church, but he was careless of his own interest and engrossed by his mathematical studies. His negligence of his private affairs involved him in difficulties, and he was arrested for debt and confined in the King's Bench prison, whence however the benevolence of his friends soon released him. He then resided at the college of physicians, but in about a year he removed to the house of a relation at Westminster where he died December 12, 1685. Dr Pell made some improvements in Algebra, and was the author of "Arithmeticae et Chist. Longianissima de vnu Circuli mensura," Amsterdam 1646 4to; "Idea of Mathematics," London 1651 1mo and "A Table of ten thousand square Numbers for use in an Appendix," 1672 folio, besides other works.—*Martin's Biblio. Phil.*

PELLEGRINI There were two of this name: **Aurelio**, born at Padua, in 1574, was an artist of considerable eminence many specimens of whose painting are still preserved in the country where he was much patronised by the then Duke of Mantua. His death took place in England in 1641.—**CAVILLO PELLEGRINI**, an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Capua, in 1596, and is favourably known as the author of a history of the kings of Lombardy, written in the Latin tongue, as also of a treatise on the antiquities of his native city. He died in 1650, at Naples.

PELLEGRINO. There were two of this name: **Tullio**, born in 1587 and deceased. De Bologna, from the place of his nativity was the son of a Milanese architect, who brought his son up to his own profession, in

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which, as well as in painting, he soon rivaled the best artists of his day. The palaces de Sforza, of Pavia, built for cardinal Borromeo, the fortifications of Romona and Astrea, the exchange in the latter city, and, above all, the palace of the Esorial in Spain, are monuments of his genius. Philip the Second, in reward of his services on this last occasion, gave him a patent of nobility, and a pension of 100,000 crowns, with which he retired to Milan and died there in great esteem with the Italians, in 1592.—**PELLASERIO**, of Modena, a painter who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century was a scholar of Raphael d'Urbino, whom he assisted in painting the Vatican, besides producing some original pieces of great merit. On the death of his master he returned to his native city where he fell, in 1538 while attempting to save the life of his son, who had killed an antagonist in a tournament.—*Bryson's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

PELLETIER (BERTHARD) an ingenious French apothecary born in 1761 at Bayonne, and settled at Paris, where he practised with much repute and became a member of the Institute and of the Academie des Sciences, to both of which societies he contributed several useful papers. He was also the editor of the *Journal of Natural History* and wrote a treatise on the properties of arsenic. He fell at length, a victim to arsenic, his death which took place in 1797 being considered to have been much accelerated by the effects of oxyhydrogen gas inhaled during his chemical experiments.—*New Dict. Nat.*

PELLETIER (CLAUDE) a French statesman born in 1630 at Paris, where he practised for some time as an advocate. On the death of his elder Colbert, in 1665, Pelletier was appointed to the vacant post of comptroller-general which situation he continued to fill about fourteen years when he resigned it, and retired into private life. He edited the *Adventures of Scuderie*, and other tract by Pierre Patou and published a selection from the works of some of the early Christian writers. His death took place in 1711.—*Ibid.*

PELICAN (CONRAD) a learned German divine, of the reformed community who flourished in the sixteenth century. He was the son of respectable but not opulent parents, of Reichen in Alsace, where he was born in 1501. He was partly educated at the university of Heidelberg and in 1525, when only sixteen years of age, was induced to take the habit of a Monks unknown to his parents. In 1531 he was advanced a priest, and obtained great reputation for learning and knowledge in the Catholic church, until led to peruse the writings of Luther when he began to entertain doubts, which soon appeared in his preaching, and gradually led to the necessity of his seeking an asylum, with Zwingli, at Zurich, where he fully confirmed the principles of the Reformation, and remained. He subsequently employed himself in a public exposition of the books of the Old and New Testaments, in

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which he claimed himself intimately acquainted with Hebrew learning, and which extended to five volumes, folio. He died, much respected for learning and integrity in 1556. His works which have been collected, amount in the whole to seven volumes, folio.—*Melchior Adam, Vt. Govr. Novri.*

PELLICER (Joan António), a Spanish bibliographer who was librarian to Charles III and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was a native of Valencia, and studied at the university of Salamanca, where he distinguished himself by his attention to history and antiquities. He died at Madrid in 1800. Among his works are an *Essay towards a Library of Spanish Translators*, 1778 4to, and a history of the royal library at Madrid the printing of which was interrupted by the invasion of Spain by the French in 1808. He published a valuable edition of *Don Quixote* with notes.—*Big Uva.*

PILLIISON FONTAVER (PAUL), an eminence French writer born at Besiers in 1634. He was of a Protestant family and his paternal ancestors had occupied judicial situations in the provincial parlements. He displayed while young an extraordinary aptitude for study and a fondness for points literature and being destined for the legal profession he gave a proof of his talents and industry by writing a commentary on the *Institutes of Justinian* at the age of twenty one. In 1649 he was appointed secretary to the king and has his history of the French Academy which he produced about the same time procured him the extraordinary honour of being admitted a member of that learned institution though there was no vacancy. He was afterwards made deputy to Fouquet, intendant of the finances who being arrested and prosecuted Pilliison was involved in his disgrace and was committed to the Bastille where he remained about five years. He spent a part of this period in the study of the Bible and books of religious controversy and on recovering his liberty he abjured Protestantism and set about writing works to promote the conversion of his brethren to the Catholic faith. He got again into favour at court, and attended Louis XIV as historiographer in his expeditions to Holland. In 1674 he was appointed master of requests and in 1675 he obtained the stewardship of the abbey of Clugny and St. German de Pres, and afterwards other benefices. He continued to the end of his life a zealous member of the church which he had joined and employed his pen in the composition of various religious treatises, one of which concerning the Eucharist, he was prevented from finishing by his death which took place February 7, 1696.—*Gaston Falloux* elder brother of Paul, was also admitted for the bar and became a counsellor at Bourg en Bresse but being a Protestant, he relinquished his profession and settled at Paris, devoting his time to literature and society. He died in 1677 aged fifty-four. He was the author of *Miscellaneous Questions on Natural and Moral Philosophy*—*Pavoni, Novri. Big Uva.*

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PELLOUTIER (Gaston) pastor of the French Protestant church at Besiers, member of the academy of that city, and ecclesiastical censor, was born at Lodève in 1662. He is highly distinguished by his book, entitled *Histoire des Cévennes et particulièrement des Gardes et des Géorgines, depuis les Temps Fabien jusqu'à la Paix de Ryswick, par les Gardes*. This work is full of learning and curious research; the best edition is that of M. de la Bastide Pons, 1770. Pelloutier also contributed many valuable papers to the memoirs of the Berlin academy. He died in 1737.—*New Dict. Hist.*

PHLOPIDAS a robust and patriotic Thessalian the friend of Epaminondas, and the associate of his victories. While at Athens, to which city he had retired from the usurpation of the Lacedemonians, over his native city he organised a conspiracy among his banished countrymen which had for its object the restoration of liberty to Thessaly. This he accomplished with their assistance partly by valour and partly by stratagem about the year 373 of the Roman era, and afterwards confirmed the newly gained independence of his country by defeating her enemies in a pitched battle at Pegaea. He held also a distinguished command at Leuctra, and during all the actions fought in the Boeotian war Alexander the tyrant of Phera, in violation of the sacred character of an ambassador threw him into prison to recover his freedom; however and at length fell in battle against his old enemy in the year of Rome 390 about 304 years before the birth of Christ.—*Plutarch.*

PEMBERTON MD (Hawey) a learned physician mathematician, and mechanician was born at London in 1694. After studying grammar and the higher classics, he repaired to Leyden where he attended the lecture of Boerhaave and then visited Paris to perfect himself in anatomy. On his return to London, he assiduously attended St. Thomas's hospital but seldom practised owing to his delicate state of health. In 1719 he again visited Leyden and graduated MD and soon after became intimately acquainted with Dr. Hooke Mr Isaac Newton and other eminent men and was himself much distinguished for his scientific acquirements. Being chosen professor of physic at Gresham college he undertaken a course of lectures on chemistry which did him great credit, and at the request of the college of physicians, he also revised and improved their *Pharmacopœia*. After a long life, spent in the improvement of science Dr. Pemberton died in 1771 in his seventy seventh year. His principal works are a "View of Mr Isaac Newton's Philosophy," "Lectures on Chemistry," "Observations on Poetry;" "On the Alteration of the Style and Colour;" "On reducing Wright's and Measures to one Standard." A Dissertation on Religions," with numerous papers addressed to the Royal Society.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict.*

PENMBLE (WILLIAM) a controversial divine of the seventeenth century whose talents and abilities gave great promise of future

successor, which was not short by his desire to be the author of it. He was born in 1620 at Epworth, a small village in East Kent, and received his education at Magdalen College Oxford, of which society he became fellow tutor and lecturer in divinity. He was the author of " *Biblicidismus, Grammaticus* ;" " *De formarum originis* ;" " *De sensibus intervali* ;" etc. Twelve years after his death which took place in 1662 his works were collected and printed in one folio volume.—*Athen. Oxon.*

PENN (Sir WILLIAM) an English admiral who appears to have been a native of Bristol, though descended of a family holding considerable estates in North Wiltsire. He was employed in the war with the Dutch after the overthrow of royal government in England, and he was subsequently sent to the West Indies, together with Admiral Venables, when after an ineffectual attempt on Hispaniola they took the island of Jamaica. Penn concurred in the measures for the restoration of Charles II., who bestowed on him the honour of knighthood and he served under the duke of York against the Dutch, and was present at the victory gained over Opoem in 1665. His death took place in 1670, at the age of forty-nine.—PAWN (WILLIAM) a celebrated theologic secretary and legislator was the son of Sir W. Penn and was born in London in 1646. After some previous taintion, he entered as a commoner at Christchurch, Oxford in 1660, and while at the university he displayed his inclination for fanaticism, by frequenting the meetings of the nonconformists, a circumstance which exposed him to the displeasure of his father. To cure him of his heresy he was sent to France and afterwards he entered as a student of law at Lincoln's Inn. He staid there however but a short time for in 1666 he was at Cork in Ireland, where he met with a person he had known at Oxford, who had become a proselyte to Quakerism and he found the principles of his friend so congenial to his own that he immediately adopted them. This step produced an open breach with his father on his return to England but he was too zealous a professor to be reclaimed by harsh treatment, and in 1668 he was committed to the Tower for preaching against the established church. While in confinement, he composed a tract entitled " *No Cross, No Crown*, A Discourse showing the Nature and Discipline of the Holy Cross of Christ, which is considered as the best of his writings. He was no sooner released than he re-commenced preaching, and he was in consequence arrested, together with his companion William Moseley, and indicted at the Old Bailey sessions for illegally holding forth in Grapen-court-street, in the city of London. Though acquited by the verdict of the jury they were vindictively imprisoned in Newgate by order of the court. On obtaining his liberty, Penn visited Holland and Germany as a missionary; but he hastily returned to England, in consequence of the illness of his father who died on the 20th of March 1670.

whom he offered a consolation prize to his son, which happened shortly after his death and settled at Blackhamsworth, in Hertfordshire. Becoming heir to very considerable property he determined to employ the influence he derived from it, in propagating the principles he had adopted. Great part of his inheritance consisted in crown debts due to the estate of Admiral Penn, for advances of money he had made for the sea-service. In lieu of these claims Mr. Penn obtained from Charles II. a grant of a vast tract of land in North America, to the south of the provinces of New England and New York. He sailed in 1681 to examine his newly acquired territories, with a band of persecuted Quakers, who followed his fortune and having entered into a treaty with the Indian natives, he founded the city of Philadelphia, and the settlement received from the proprietors the appellation of Pennsylvania. He abolished negro slavery in his dominions and established a code of laws for their internal government which contributed much to the prosperity of the colony. Penn became a great favourite at the court of James II., whose measures for allowing liberty of conscience he advised or recommended in consequence of which he incurred the suspicion of being a jesuit in disguise from which suspicion he thought it necessary to justify himself by an appeal to the press. The Revolution placed the Quakers, in common with other dissenters, under the protection of the laws in the exercise of their religion and Penn having witnessed this favourable change in their substance returned to America where he was joyfully received and found the affair of his settlement in a prosperous condition. After residing in Pennsylvania some years, he left it to negotiate some matters with the British government, relative to the commerce of the colony whether he did not again die there dying at his seat at Rosecombe in Berksire in 1718. Besides the tract already mentioned Penn was the author of " *Primitive Christianity revived in the Faith and Practice of the People called Quakers*. A Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the Quakers, &c which with his journal, life, original letters and other papers, were published in two volumes folio, in 1795.—See *Brit. Voltaire's Lett. on the English nation*.

PENNANT (Thomas) an eminent English naturalist and antiquary born at Downing in Flintshire the seat of his family in 1726. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Oriel college in the same university which he left without taking a degree. His first production was an account of an earthquake felt in Flintshire April 1750 which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1756 and the following year he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London, through the influence of the Swedish naturalist, Linnæus, with whom he corresponded. He commenced in 1761 a body of " *British Zoology*" which first appeared in 4 vols. folio, and was republished in quarto and octavo, and translated into German by C. Theophr. Müll.

This work was followed by his "Indian Zoology," 1766; "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," 1771; "Genera of Birds," 1773; "History of Quadrupeds," 1781; "Arctic Zoology," 1786 and "Index to Buffon's Natural History of Birds," 1787, which are his principal works relative to the department of science which he chiefly cultivated; but he also published a number of detached essays and papers in the Philosophical Transactions on a variety of subjects. In 1765 Mr Pennant took a journey to the continent when he visited Buffon, Haller, Pallas and other eminent foreigners. He was admitted into the Royal Society in 1767 and in 1769 he undertook a tour into Scotland of which he published an account in 1771 and a second volume appeared in 1776 relating to a second tour in the same country and a voyage to the Hebrides. In 1778 he published a tour in Wales to which was afterwards added in another volume a journey to Snowdon. He produced in 1782 a narrative of a "Journey from Chester to London;" and in 1790 appeared his very unusual and popular work "An Account of London &c." In 1793 he professedly took leave of the public in a piece of autobiography which he styled "The literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant" but this did not prove to be his last publication as he subsequently contributed to the press a "History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell" in his native county. He died December 16 1798 at his seat in Flatbush. After his death appeared

Outlines of the Globe comprising a View of India beyond the Ganges, of the Malayan Isles, &c. 4 vols. 4to forming a portion of a very extensive undertaking which was never completed. This posthumous publication was succeeded by a "Journey from London to the Isle of Wight 1801" a "Tour from Dovring to Alston Moor 1801" and a "Tour from Alston Moor to Harrogate and Brimham Craggs 1804." The character of Pennant stands higher as a naturalist than as an antiquary and it is by his skill in the selection of interesting subjects for discussion, and by his facility of illustration that he has attracted so many admirers rather than by the extent of his researches or the profundity of his observations. Though he made no great discoveries in science yet he improved on the labours of his predecessors and the popularity of his productions shows that he possessed the happy art of communicating an interest to the subjects of which he treats.—*Life by Himself*—*Neath. Rev. Genl Mag. Edt.*

PENNINGTON (Isaac) a writer of considerable estimation among the society of friends. He was born in 1617 being the son of an alderman of London who sat as one of the judges of Charles I for which he was arrested at the Restoration, and imprisoned in the Tower where he died. The subject of this article is said to have received a learned education and to have attended one of the universities. He is represented by himself and says as having been early impressed with no-

Born. Decr.—Vol. II

tion of the want of a more civil and refined religion. Thus disengaged, he attended the preaching of George Fox, and being led finally to join the quakers, he soon began to experience the harsh persecutions to which that rising sect was then subjected. He resided for the most part on his own estate in Buckinghamshire and endured no fewer than six long imprisonments some of which could scarcely be deemed legal, even under the conviction and other oppressive acts then enacted. All this he bore with a meek and quiet spirit, in strict conformity with his principles until his death in 1679. The latest edition of the numerous writings of this amiable and lovable enthusiast is in 4 vols. 8vo. Some of his letters were also published in 1796 in an octavo volume. All his writings breathe a genuine spirit of philanthropy deeply tinged, however with mysticism, which of course confines them to the persons of persons of his own persuasion.—*Penn and Lillian's Testimony prefixed to his Works.*

PENROSE (Thomas) the son of a Berkshire clergyman born at Newbury in that county in 1743. Having received a classical education at Christ church Oxford, where he had developed a talent for poetical composition of no mean promise he from some unexpected cause suddenly entered the royal marines, and served as a lieutenant on board a king's ship, in the early part of the American war. A severe wound which he received in action induced him to retire from the service, after which he renewed his academical pursuits, and taking orders, served the church of his native town for some time in the capacity of curate but gave up that situation on obtaining the living of Brechinster and Standerwick Somerset. There is an edition of his poems with a life prefixed now become comparatively scarce. It appeared soon after his decease which occurred at Bristol Hot-wells whether he had gone for the benefit of his health in 1779.—*Ackels's Lit. Anec.*

PENNY or AP HENRY (John) commonly known by his assumed name of Martin Mar prelate was born in Wales in 1589. He studied first at Peterhouse Cambridge where he graduated BA in 1584, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford where he obtained the degree of MA and was ordained a priest. He preached for some time both at Oxford and Cambridge with great reputation but soon rendered himself notorious, by embracing the sentiments of that body of the clergy who were denominational puritans. In 1608 he published a brace of tracts to prove the necessity of more attention to religious instruction in Wales, both of which being written on puritanical principles, gave great offence. The controversy between the church and this body having now become exceedingly virulent, the latter to whom the public presses were shut printed many productions privately which were the labour of a club of writers, of whom Penny was supposed to be one of the most active. Of these tracts that which gave the greatest offence bore the name of 'Mar

the May-prison, which contained a bitter satire upon the kingship and all its supporters. A warrant being granted for his apprehension, he retired into Scotland, where he employed himself in drawing up the basis of a petition to be presented to the queen. With this he secretly returned to England, and lived in concealment near Stepney, until discovered and apprehended by the virtue of that petition, it was sentenced in the first place to prosecute him for the books printed in his name but at the time was one that could be legally done. A new and most iniquitous step was taken to reach his life by indicting him for seductive words and rancour against the Queen's most excellent Majesty tending to stir up rebellion among her subjects. No evidence was produced to criminate him except expressions taken from his own private papers, which it was held implied a denial of the Queen's authority; and upon this sort of proof he was adjudged guilty of felony and condemned to death. He pleaded in vain the utter illegality of this sentence, it was determined that he should die and archbishop Whinfield was the first man who signed the warrant for his execution which took place with great precipitation and in a manner as harsh and cruel as the sentence itself was illegal and unjust. This victim of excess and inconsiderate zeal on his own part and of a vindictive spirit of revenge on that of his enemies, had connected himself with the puritans termed Separatists who in respect to church government, had embraced all the notions of the future independents. Although a man of talents and learning he was doubtless heated and indignant, a fact which by no means prevents his treatment from being a disgrace to those who inflicted it. His chief publications are "Martin Mar prelate Theses Marianianæ," "A View of publick Wrants and Disorders in the Service of God; Exhortation to the Governors and People of Wales," "Reformation no Enemy to her Majesty and the State," Sir Simon Synd's Hymn and Cry &c. Most of these were full of low scurrility and personal satire with which however the numerous rephrises to them equally abounded.—*Brock's Lives of the Puritans. Strype's Life of Whitgift.* Athen. Oxon.

PERPUSCH (Johann Christopha) the son of a Protestant minister resident at Berlin where he was born about the year 1657. He discovered at an early age a strong genius for music, and by the due cultivation of his talent became one of the soundest theoretical musicians of that or any other age. When only fourteen years old, his reputation as a performer prompted him to be appointed instructor of the harpsichord to the prince royal, at the personal suggestion of the queen. About the commencement of the following century Perpusch quitted Germany for England and was soon after employed in adapting operas for the stage at Drury Lane theatre. In 1713 he took his doctor's degree in music at Oxford and although he subsequently obtained a sum of six thousand pounds with his wife,

figures de l'Opéra, yet he still continued to follow music as a profession, and is known to having introduced the air in the "Boggs's Opera" for Gay and Hack, composing also a new overture for that piece which has continued to be printed with every succeeding edition of the work. In 1747 he became a fellow of the Royal Society having previously drawn up their account of the ancient genus which appeared among the Philosophical Transactions of the preceding winter. He was also the author of a valuable treatise on Harmony. His death took place in 1746.—*Sherley's Hist. of Mus. Raw's Cyclop.*

PEPYS (SAMUEL) secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II and James II. He was born at Brampton in Huntingdonshire of a branch of an ancient family of the same name of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire and was educated at St Paul's school in the metropolis, whence he was removed to Magdalene college Cambridge. He early acquired the patronage of Monck afterwards earl of Banastre, who employed him as secretary in the expedition for bringing Charles II from Holland. On his return he was immediately appointed out of the principal officers of the navy which post he maintained during those memorable events, the plague the fire of London and the Dutch war. In 1673 when the king took the admiralty in his own hands, he appointed Mr Pepys secretary to that office and being an excellent man of business it is generally allowed that he first introduced regularity and order into that important department. In 1684 he was falsely accused of being a papist but without a shadow of proof; and soon after the admiralty being put into commission he for some time lost his place of secretary. He was still however employed under lord Dartmouth in the expedition against Tangier and often accompanied the duke of York in his naval visits to Scotland and coasting cruises. When Charles II assumed the office of lord high admiral he was again appointed secretary and held the office from that time to the Revolution strictly commanding himself during the reign of James II to the duties of his office. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his Memoirs, relating to the navy for ten years preceding, a well written and valuable work. He led a very retired life from that time and having survived his lady by whom he had no offspring he resided for two years before his death to the seat of a naval friend at Cleapham, where he died May 26, 1703. With his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was otherwise widely informed and besides being a good critic in painting, sculpture and architecture, was versed in history and philosophy such indeed was his reputation, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society which office he held for ten years. He left a large collection of MSS. to Magdalene college Oxford, consisting of naval memoirs, prints, and five large folio volumes of ancient English poetry begun by Sackville, and copied down to 1700, from which fine

"*Episodes of Ancient English Poetry*" by Dr. Percy are far the most part selected, which the last year or two, Mr. Pope has become still more known, by the publication of his very interesting and interesting diary by Lord Brougham, which journal, though it contains his own judgment and very character with extreme fidelity and vivacity, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the operation of the Restoration, and the absolute court of Charles II. on the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. His frequent invective against all the careless mis-government, and consequent decline of the country in foreign estimation under Charles, with the preceding vigorous management of Cromwell, is peculiarly striking. Nor can the journalist always hide the contagious nature of such examples even in his own conduct; and as it is evident that this diary was never so used for general perusal, it probably amounts to one of the most aesthetic as well as among records of the description that ever was published.—Pope's Diary. Gregor. Nichols.
Ed. Am.

PERCEVAL, the name of a noble English family the head of which from the epoch of the Hanoverian succession has borne the title of earl of Egmont. The first thus ennobled was John SPENCER, born in 1683, at Horton in Yorkshire who distinguished himself in the early part of the last century as an active member of the house of commons. Soon after the accession of George I he was made an Irish peer by the title of baron Perceval and after going through the intermediate grade of viscount, obtained an earldom in 1733. He was a good herald and learned genealogist and besides a history of the family from which he sprang he published a tract on the precedence of the peers of Ireland. He was also the author of a treatise on the test act, and of another on the colourisation of Georgia, a measure in which he took a very lively interest. At his death in 1748 he was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son of the same name born in 1714, in the metropolis. In 1762 he obtained the English barony of Lovel and Holland, and the year following was placed at the head of the admiralty having previously filled a situation in the household of the prince of Wales, and then of joint postmaster general. He wrote several political pamphlets especially one entitled, *Faction overruled*, and died in 1770, having been out of office nearly four years prior to his decease.—The hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, second son of the preceding bore 1769 his education at Hoxton and Trinity college Cambridge of which he became a master about the year 1775. On quitting the university he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, with the view of following the law as a profession, and practising the Common bar. In the mean time he soon distinguished himself as a sound constitutional lawyer and obtained a silk gown. In 1790 he represented Northamptonshire in parliament, and five years after his legal abilities, which had attracted the notice of the nobility, aided

by family influence raised him to the office of colonel-governor. In 1802 he became vice-president, and died that evening till their wives, on the formation, of the navy ministry after the death of Sir Fox, he remained the zenith of his career being appointed controller of the exchequer on the second of March in that year, on the principle of Catholic emancipation. In this high and responsible post he continued, till the 13th of May 1812, when, while in the act of approaching the door of the house of Commons, a person named Bellingham, who had for some time previously presented a variety of memorials respecting some alleged ill treatment received in Russia, discharged a pistol at him in the lobby, the bullet of which entering his breast, deprived him almost instantaneously of life. The assassin who asserted that he had been waiting with the view of destroying lord Liverpool, Gower late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg made no attempt to escape, and was instantly arrested. He was brought to trial on the 13th and although a plea of insanity was set up by his counsel was found guilty and executed on the 18th of the same month. The barony of Arden is also vested in a junior branch of this family — *Wadpole's Catalogue Great Mar.*

PERCIVAL, M D (THOMAS) an eminent physician of the last century a native of Warrington Lancashire born in 1740 After studying medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden he returned to England in 1765 and settled at Manchester where he practised with great repute He was the author of a variety of very able treatises on medical subjects, especially some 'Observations on the deleterious Qualities of Lead,' and 'Medical Ethics.' A Father's Instructions to his Children He also wrote 'Moral and Literary Dissertations &c' and papers in the 'Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical Society' of which institution he was the founder and first president. He attempted to establish public lectures on mathematics, the fine arts and commerce, in that town, but met with sufficient encouragement to desist but sincere disinteresse from the church of England he likewise sought to obtain support for dissenting academies at Warrington and Manchester but was equally unsuccessful Dr Percival died highly respected both for talents and conduct, on the sixth of August 1804. His works were published in 1807 in four volumes octavo, by one of his sons—
Mr. Morris referred to Warrington

PERCY ("Popes") bishop of Dromore in Ireland, a prelate of considerable learning and ability, distinguished also by his proficiency in the study of the antiquities of his country. He was descended from the ancient race of Maynoothmen, and was a native of Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, where he was born in 1729. Having graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1753, in 1756 he obtained the degree of B.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and M.A. at the same University. In 1759 he was appointed chaplain to the King, and in 1772 raised to the diaconate.

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Carte, which he resigned four years after for the Irish bishopric of Down. The most popular of his works are, his "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," in 8 vols. 8vo, a collection of great interest; and a poem, "The Hermit of Warkworth." He was well skilled in the Icelandic and several of the Oriental languages, especially the Chinese, from which he made some translations, and in particular one entitled, "Hua Kien Chouan." His other writings are, "A Key to the New Testament," a new version of "Solomon's Song," with translations of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities"; and of some pieces of Icelandic poetry he also published a curious domestic record, long extant in the Percy family and known as

The Northumberland Household book, a document valuable for the light it throws on the manners, habits, &c., of our ancestors. His death took place at his episcopal palace at Downe on September 30, 1611.—*Gent. Mag. March 1. Lit. Ans.*

PEREVILLE (HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT de) archbishop of Paris in the seventeenth century was a prelate of much learning and no mean talents as an historian. His father filled a situation in the household of cardinal Richelieu, who patronised the son and contributed to his advancement. He became a member of the Sorbonne and was afterwards one of those appointed to superintend the education of Louis XIV. In 1647 he published a treatise entitled, "Institution Præcepta," which gained him considerable credit but the production by which he is most advantageously known is his life of Henry IV. About 1661 wrote a work of great merit for the accuracy and impartiality with which it is composed. He survived his elevation to the metropolitan see only four years, dying in 1670.—*N. & Q. 11. Hist.*

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO (Antônio) a Portuguese divine and historian, born in 1723. He was educated at the jesuitic college at Villa Viçosa, and in 1744 he was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory at Lisbon. After having distinguished himself by some useful works on education he employed his pen in defending the rights of his country against the court of Rome. Joseph I to recompense his services appointed him deputy in ordinary of the tribunal of concord which office he held from its creation in 1768 till it was abolished. In 1769 by the king's command, he quitted the habit of his order to fill at court the double employment of first interpreter of languages in the foreign and war offices, which he held till his death, in August 1777. His works, original and translated are very numerous, including a translation of the Bible into the Portuguese language, with a preface and notes, 23 vols. 8vo, and Histories of the Old and New Testaments.—*Bibl. Univ. de Coimbra.*

PERKINS (J. A.) Reckless, a native of Spanish Basque, who first practised in France the art of trapping the deaf and dumb. He appears to have opened a school at Cézilie, which probably did not succeed, as he soon

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moved to Bordeaux. Having taught a dumb person at Biarritz to pronounce a few words, he was employed to communicate instruction to a youth of fortune, whose proficiency proved so satisfactory on examining before Louis XV in 1751, that he bestowed on Perce a pension of 300 francs. In 1765 he was further rewarded by a patent for the office of royal interpreter. He died at Paris, September 13, 1780 aged sixty-five. His method of instruction was different from that of the abbé L'Epée, whose pins he attached in a letter published as a periodical work; and he was also author of a Memoir, and Observations on the Deaf and Dumb read to the academy of sciences and of a Dissertation on the articulation of an inhabitant of Otaibite, published in the Voyage of Bougainville.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PEREZ (don Arrosto) a Spanish statesman, who was the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, secretary of state under Charles V and Philip II. Antonio after having finished his studies at Alcalá, and travelling in foreign countries returned to Spain possessed of talents and intelligence which qualified him to fill with reputation the office held by his father. Having engaged in an intrigue with the *peones d'Eboli*, the mistress of Philip II and procured the assassination of a person who had discovered his treachery, he was in the first instance condemned to imprisonment in the castle of Tovena. Further proceedings being instituted against him, he was tortured, notwithstanding which he escaped from custody and took refuge in the province of Aragon. There he was a second time arrested, and conducted to Saragossa, where he found means to interest the people in his favour and thus avoided being delivered up to the inquisition. At length he sought an asylum in France whence he went to London and was well received by queen Elizabeth and her favourite Leicester. Returning to Paris, Henry IV bestowed on him a pension and he employed his time in arranging "Mémoirs" of the transactions in which he had been engaged a work displaying just observations and views worthy of an enlightened statesman though his silence respecting his connexion with the princess d'Eboli and his obvious enmity to his sovereign detract from the value of his narrative. He died at Paris in 1611. His letters as well as his memoirs, have been often published.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PEREZ (Antonio) an eminent Spanish lawyer born about 1585. He studied at Brussels and Louvain and having travelled in France and Italy, he returned to Louvain in 1614 to occupy the chair of jurisprudence. Six years after he accepted the lucrative employment of intendant of the army but he soon resumed his academic functions and remained till his death in 1672 having, during the last fifteen years, been afflicted with loss of sight. His works are "Institutiones Imperiales Brevisimatis digestae;" "Annotationes in Pandecta;" "Annotationes in Codicem;" of all which there are several editions.—*Bibl. Univ.*

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PERELLE (Davide), a Neapolitan musician, descended of a Spanish family born in 1711, and educated under Gallo and Mancini. On quitting the Conservatorio he went into Sicily and brought out his first opera at Palermo in 1741. In that capital he remained about seven years, during which period he acquired considerable reputation, which was yet further increased on his subsequently visiting Naples and Rome. In 1752 he accepted an invitation to Lisbon, given him by the king of Portugal who appointed him his chapel master in which capacity he continued to serve that monarch twenty-seven years, when he died at the age of sixty-seven. He was the author of twelve operas of which his "Alessandro nell'Indie" written at Rome in 1750 and recomposed at Lisbon in 1755, is the most celebrated and may fairly rank with the productions of the best masters. Although totally deprived of sight for some years previous to his decease he continued to dictate compositions in parts, and wrote a dirge afterwards performed at his own funeral. The general style of his compositions bears the stamp of science and energy but is considered some what deficient in grace.—*Burrey's Hist. of Mus.*

PERGOLESI (Giovanni Battista) a native of Casoria in the Neapolitan territories, about ten miles distant from the capital. He was born in 1710 and received the rudiments of a musical education at the conservatorio dei Poeni in Greco Crudo under Gaetano Greco. His genius outrunning the pedantry which prevailed at that seminary he persuaded his friends to remove him, at the age of fourteen and bring left to the dictates of his own genius, soon surprised every one by the rapidity with which he mastered the difficult art of composition and the graceful simplicity of the interesting melodies which he produced. His first opera, however, "Dei Perseverant," performed at the second theatre in Naples, was but very coolly received, nor did his version of the "Olimpade" of Metastasio which he brought out at Rome, meet at first with more success. It was not till his celebrated mass, written for the duke of Mafra, and performed in the church of San Lorenzo a production which has been so much admired and so often copied that his fame rose at once to its zenith, and he was placed in the first rank of musical composers. A languishing consumption, during which he wrote his celebrated cantata, "Orfeo e Euridice" his beautiful "Stabat Mater" and "Salve Regine," (the last of his compositions,) carried him off in 1737 in his thirty-third year. After his decease his "Olimpade" was revised at Rome, and received with a degree of enthusiasm which fully atoned for the neglect it had before experienced. Dr Burrey considers the works of Pergolesi as forming a great and modern school being the principal pillars of a style of composition both for the church and the stage which has been ever since predominant.—*Burrey's Hist. of Mus.*

PERICLES one of the most illustrious

statesmen of ancient Greece, was a native of Athens, and son of Xanthippus, who gained the battle of Marathon against the Persians. He received the usual liberal education given to Athenians of rank and attended the lectures of Anaxagoras and Zoro. Although connected by family with the aristocracy the party of nobles being headed by the celebrated Cleon, he courted the favour of the people, and soon acquired considerable influence by his eloquence, which was of the most lofty and persuasive kind. He obtained in the first instance the banishment, and subsequently the recall of Cleon and on the death of the latter, he became the undoubted master of Athens. He contrived always to occupy the attention of the people either by plotting new colonies, forming expeditions, or undertaking great public works to increase the splendour of the city and gratify Athenian pride and taste. In order to supply the expenses of this magnificence, he removed the public treasure of Greece from Delos to Athens, on a plea that the latter would alone protect Greece from the barbarians, the object for which the money was deposited. He subsequently made himself master of the important island of Eubaea. The subjugation of Samos took place a few years afterwards, which, it is said he undertook at the instigation of the celebrated courtesan Aspasia, whose beauty and accomplishments obtained so great a mastery over him that he divorced his wife that he might marry her. It was after a second expedition to suppress a revolt of the Samians, that he pronounced the celebrated funeral oration which was so grateful to the Athenians, that the women crowded round him to crown him with garlands. At length a party among the people began to exhibit some jealousy at his great power and it was with difficulty that he could by his tears as well as oratory free himself from a public charge of unrighteousness and immorality and stoned an attack upon his old tutor Anaxagoras, by sending him out of Athens. When the Spartans taking the part of the small states of Boeotia demanded reparation of the injuries done by Athens, he persuaded the people to refuse all conciliation, and thus brought on the celebrated Peloponnesian war which was followed by the memorable plague at Athens, in which it required all his abilities and fortitude to sustain his own courage and the spirits of the Athenians. In order to divert their attention he fitted out an expedition against Epidaurus, but being unsuccessful he was fined and displaced by the Athenians, who, however soon restored him to power. His close of life was very melancholy the plague had deprived him of his two legitimate sons, and of many relations and although, to comfort him, the Athenians enrolled his son by Aspasia a freedman, he fell into a state of lingering decay, and died BC. 429 after having ruled the famous democracy of Athens longer than any other citizen. Pericles, although by no means a pure philosopher exhibited many marks of a great and enlightened mind. His philosophical adven-

she had raised him above the superstitious prejudices of his age, and his spirit was not only unprejudiced, but his love of祖国 was informed by the best taste. He was deeply interested very soon in these events, but the creation of such offices as the Parlement, the Chambre, the vicariate of the bishop, and the formation of numerous states by Philip and Alfonso, stamping that character of these not upon the production of Aragon, which tended to great long after it had lost all political dominion. He was less scrupulous in favoring the ambition and spirit of apprehension of his countrymen, which conduct led to great disasters; and he also too much favored the corruption of manners, in which he participated.—*Philosoph. Theologica.*

PERIER (Jean Coeuravive) an eminent mechanist, member of the academy of Sciences, born at Paris in 1702. After having distinguished himself, in conjunction with his brother, Charles Perier des Graviers, by the construction of a centrifugal pump for the duke of Orléans, he made repeated visits to England to examine the steam engines, and other important machines invented or improved in this country. The fruit of his studies and labours was an establishment at Chalifet, where four reverberatory furnaces were erected and steam-engines, cylinders for paper-making, machines for cotton-spinning &c. were constructed. In 1780 the brothers Perier undertook to supply various parts of Paris with the water of the Seine, and formed a joint-stock company for that purpose. The same year they erected steam-engines on the île des Cygnes, to set in motion mills for grinding corn, instead of the water-wheel, rendered useless by the freezing of the river Seine. During the revolutionary war 1,500 pieces of brass were cast at the foundry of Chalifet, under the direction of Mongré. The Perier suffered greatly by the depreciation of specie, and other causes, which induced them at length to employ their establishment only in making machinery for manufacturers. J. C. Perier created a foundry of brasses for the navy of Liège. He was admitted into the academy of Sciences, in the section of mechanics, in 1785; and he died August 17, 1812. He was the author of an essay on steam-engines, and other memoirs in the collection of the academy.—*Biog. Univ.* *Biog. Mus.* *de Contes.*

PERIER (Aymar) of a different family to the preceding, was born at Graviers, in 1776 and studied among the fathers of the Cemetery of Lyons. Dying, at the age of twenty three, father of no issue at Lyon, he endeavoured to introduce into that country fers such as are used in Catalonia. His father having acquired a property in the coal mines of Arles, in 1804, he became one of the managers, and introduced there considerable improvements. Aymar Perier joined his brother, Casimir, in establishing a bank at Paris, the available capital of which was devoted to the promotion of various undertakings, in the success of which he wished greatly to his know-

ledge of chemistry and mechanics. After the death of J. C. Perier, he purchased the manor of Chalifet, where he had projected some advantageous alterations in the foundations, when he was taken off by death, April 2, 1821. He was an excellent chemist, and published many articles in the *Annales de Châlons.* He belonged to the general council of manufacturers established to the house department, and to other public bodies; and he was one of the first promoters of the plan for lighting the streets, *&c.* with gas.—*Biog. Unio.*

PERINGSKIOLD (Jens) a learned antiquary, was born at Strengsøe, in Sjælland, in 1656, and was the son of Laurentius Fredericus Peringer, professor of rhetoric and poetry. In 1669 he was appointed antiquarian professor at Upsal in 1680 secretary and antiquary to the king of Sweden and in 1719, successor to the chairmen for antiquities. His works are much valued by Swedish historians and antiquaries the principal are, "Hist. Hållnæs regia," from a Runic MS., "Hist. Wiklimesianae. Theodoricus Veronensis ac Nisusburgum," &c. copied and translated from an ancient Scandinavian MS., "Saxo's Historia Regum Septentrionalium, with two translations; and, "Monumenta Sacra-Gothica," 2 vols. folio, 1715.—*Norw. Bibl. German.*

PERINO DEL VAGA, otherwise PIETRINO BUONACCORSI, the most distinguished of Raphael's pupils, and assistant in the Vatican, was born in Tuscany in 1500. He was considered the first designer of the Florentine school after Michael Angelo, the imitation of Isaac in the Stasim; the taking of Jericho, Joseph sold by his brethren, Jacob with the vision and others among the frescoes of the Loggia, are his. Perino's principal fame lies in Genoa, where he presided over the establishment of the Design police, and bore every performance befitting the spirit of Raphael's school. He debased much of his fame by his impetuosity, and by his intemperate course of life; nevertheless, he is, however, to be considered as the founder of the school of Genoa. He died in 1547.—*Pictoribus Itali.*

PERION or PERRION (Jacques) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Cormery in Touraine, in 1300. At the age of seventeen he entered a Benedictine monastery at his native place, where he died about 1365. He gave eloquent treatises of several of the ancient authors and philosophers, but the correctness of his version has been called in question. By a particular decree of the university of Paris, he was appointed to defend Aristotle and Cicero against Hessec; and he discharged his task with success. His principal works are, "De Distinctione H. et.," "Misteria Absit. Babylonii;" "Topographia Theologica, lib. n." "De Quinque Languore Galliorum et quinque regionibus Galliae;" "Liber de Statuorum Vicinum qui Primitur ab Ecclesiis appulerunt sub nomine quatuor;" "Quintus," in Latin, "De Vita re-

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Sainte-Joseph Christi;" and "De Vita Virginali et Ascensione," with versions of Plato, Aristotle, Democritus, &c. &c.—*Nicolaus Tempor Episcopus des Hellenorum Graecorum.*

PERLEBNIUS. There were two learned Dutch writers of this name in the seventeenth century, father and son.—*AVRONY* the elder is principally known as the author of an elaborate treatise on the study of divinity. He died in 1672.—His son *JAMES*, who soon eclipsed the reputation of the other was born in 1661 at Duss, in Holland, and accompanied his father to Denmark where the latter had been elected to the Oriental professorship. Here he obtained the instructions of Hogerius and Cuper till 1671 when he went to Utrecht, and studied under Grotius. He afterwards removed to Leyden and applied himself with great success to history and the belles lettres. Soon after he accepted the headship of the grammar school at Delft which he superintended with great credit till 1681; and then resigned it on being chosen professor of rhetoric and history at Franeker. After filling this situation about twelve years, he obtained a similar one with the Greek professorship annexed at Leyden. Among the principal of his writings are "Curtius in Integrum Resolutus Animadversores Historiae" "Origines Egyptiacae et Babylonicae" 2 vols. a commentary on the "Mémoirs de l'Académie" an Historical commentary on the Transactions of the Seventeenth Century an edition of the works of Abu Alaa in two octavo volumes, with some orations and valuable tracta on subjects of astro-arian research. He died at Leyden in 1717.—*New Diet. Hist.*

PERKINS (ELIAS) a physician who exerted his profession at Plainfield in the United States of America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was the inventor of a method of curing diseases by the application of brass and iron pins which were termed metallic tractors and the doctrine on which he professedly grounded his invention was called from the author Perkinism. He applied his tractors at first to patients labouring under gout, rheumatism and analogous disorders and (probably through the force of imagination) he effected some cures. Fame magnified his success, and the supposed discovery attracted some notice in England and much more in Denmark where Abildgaard Rafi Herboldt Baag, and other medical men of repute engaged in the study of the mystery of Perkinism, which some of them endeavoured to connect with electricity. The fury of this ridiculous quackery was demonstrated in England by the experiments of Dr Heygorth and in Denmark its credulity received a death-blow from the well directed satire of an anonymous writer. Perkins, the inventor of the tractors, carried his pretensions so far as to profess to cure the yellow fever by the application of his instruments but he died of that disease notwithstanding the use of his boasted remedy about the end of the last century.—*BENJAMIN DeVERE'S FRANCK*, son

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of the preceding visited England for the purpose of selling the metallic tractors, and wrote some pamphlets in order to recommend them.—*Biggs' Year.*

PERKINS (WILLIAM) a learned divine, was born at Marston, in Warwickshire in 1558 and was educated at Christ college, Cambridge where he at first led an extremely dissolute life but afterwards became reformed. Being chosen fellow of his college he took orders, and first preached to the prisoners in Cambridge jail. He subsequently became preacher at St Andrew's church Cambridge, which was the only preferment he ever obtained. He died in 1602. He was a rigid Calvinist, and the treatises which he published in defence of his doctrines involved him in a controversy with Arminians, which lasted until his death. He was also for some time suspended by archbishop Whitgift for having subscribed or declared his approbation of the book of discipline. His works were collected and published in 1606 in 3 vols. folio and are written in a much better style than was usual in his time they have been translated into German Dutch French Spanish Italian and Latin.—*Parker's Church Hist. Brook's Puritans.*

PERUVFTY There were two ingenious writers of this name contemporaries and relations both natives of Rouen en Forêt. Of these *JAMES* the elder was born about the close of the seventeenth century and is known as the author of a work "On the Abuses of Education" 12mo, a "History of the Reign of Cyrus" 12mo 3 vols. "Letters on Physiognomy" 3 vols. "Counsels of Friendship" "Memoirs of Remarkable Citizens of Lyons," 2 vols. 8vo, and "A Picture of Lyons" of which city he was historiographer, and a member of the academy whence in his writings he calls himself somewhat affectingly a "Soldier of the Church of Lyons." His death took place in 1777.—*AVRONY* Joseph the second was born in the spring of 1716. He assumed the Benedictine habit, and after sailing to the Maldives and back settled at Berlin where he was elected a member of the Royal Academy and was made librarian to the king. His works consist of "An Account of a Voyage to the Malouine Islands," &c., "A Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture and Engraving" 12mo, "A Dissertation on America and the Americans" written in answer to Pauli "On the Fables of Egypt and Ancient Greece" 8vo 2 vols., and a "Mytho-Hermetic Dictionary." He passed the latter period of his life in his native country where he died at a very advanced age, about the commencement of the present century.—*New Hist.*

PERON (FRANCIS) a French naturalist and voyager, born in 1775 at Crilly in the Bourgogne. After having received a good education, he entered into the army in 1795 and was sent to Germany. He was made a sub-lieutenant, for his good conduct at the siege of London, and in December 1795 he was made prisoner by the Prussians, at the battle of Kalle-

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colonist. In about a year he was discharged, and having lost the sight of one eye, he was discharged from the service, and returned to Ceylon in August, 1795. He then obtained admission into the school of medicine at Paris, where he applied himself closely to his studies, and also attended the lectures of the professors of natural history. When the expedition to the South seas, under captain Baudin, had been projected, Peron, with some difficulty, obtained the situation of zoologist. The vessels appointed for this service, the Geographer and the Naturalist, sailed from Havre October 19, 1800, and returned to France in April 1804. They had visited New Holland and many of the Australasian and Polynesian islands; and during the whole of the voyage Peron seized every opportunity for augmenting the stock of science by making collections and observations. After his return he was employed in conjunction with captain Freycinet to draw up an account of the voyage, and with M. Le Sueur to describe the new objects of natural history which had been procured. Peron died December 14, 1810. His works are, "Observations sur l'Anthropologie," and, "Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australiennes, 1807-1816" 3 vols 4to.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PEROT (Nicolas) archbishop of St. Ponto a learned prelate of the fifteenth century author of an excellent translation of Polybius, and of a commentary on the writings of Martial entitled "Corinopis" in which he displays deep erudition and great research into the domestic habits and manners of the ancient Romans. He also wrote a treatise on grammar and another on the vices of Nature. Perot in early life filled the situation of secretary to cardinal Bessarion and is said to have been the involuntary cause of that prelate's failure in his attempt upon the papacy. In spite of the intrigues of his enemy cardinal Alain the concile had, it seems, elected Bessarion to the vacant triple-crown and a dispensation was actually dispatched to absolve him when Perot positively refused to admit them as his emanation was. He died, busily engaged at his studies. The prelate, disgusted at the disrespect shown them retired; and Alain, seeing upon the circumstances prevailed on the body to proceed to a fresh election. Perot died in 1460.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PEROUSE (Jean FRANCOIS GALAUP) de la a French navigator distinguished for his talents, and still more remarkable for the mystery attending his fate. He was born at Albi, in Languedoc, in 1761 and entered at an early age into the naval service of his country. During the American war he had the command of an expedition sent to Hudson's bay when he destroyed the trading establishments of the English. After the restoration of peace the French government having determined on the prosecution of a voyage of discovery M. de Perouse was fixed on to conduct the undertaking. Two vessels, the *Pomone* and the *Astrolabe*, were placed under his command,

and leaving Toulon in 1785, he proceeded, in the South sea, and having visited the coasts of California, and other places, he crossed the Pacific to continue his researches on the eastern coast and islands of Asia. In April, 1787 the ships sailed from Macassar towards the north, and after passing the islands of Formosa, Quelpart, the coast of Corea and Japan they sailed between Chinese Tartary and Saglekwa island where they landed and at length on the 6th of September they arrived at the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul at Kamtschatka. There they stayed to refit the ships and they experienced the utmost hospitality from the Russian local authorities. The commander had also the satisfaction to receive letters from France informing him that he had been promoted to the rank of chef-d'escadre or commodore which event M. Kastoff the governor of Kamtschatka, as soon as he heard of it, celebrated by a discharge of all the artillery of the place. From St. Peter and St. Paul Perouse sent copies of his journals, &c. to France by M. de Lapeyre, who proceeded overland across Siberia to Petersburg and on the 30th of September the vessels sailed in search of further discoveries. They crossed the equinoctial line without meeting with any land till the 6th of December when they saw the Navigator's islands, and a few days after they landed at Maouna, one of that group. Here M. de Langlé the captain of the *Astrolabe*, M. Lamasson the naturalist attached to the expedition and ten other persons, were killed in what appears to have been an unprovoked attack of the natives. After this misfortune Perouse visited Oyohava, an island near Maouna, and then steered for the English colony in New South Wales. On the 23rd of January 1788 they made the coast of New Holland and on the 26th anchored at Botany bay at the very time governor Philip with the whole of the colonists embarked under his direction was sailing out of the bay to the then newly projected settle of Port Jackson. The French left Botany bay in March, and in a letter which the commodore wrote in the preceding month he stated his intention to continue his researches till December when he expected to arrive at the Isle of France. This was the latest direct intelligence received of the fate of the expedition and M. d'Entrecasteaux, who was despatched by the French government, in 1791 in search of Perouse was unable to trace the course he had taken, or gain any clue to the catastrophe which had befallen him and his companions. Very recently however the attention of the public has been excited towards this mysterious affair by a notice published by the French minister of the marine, purporting that an American captain had disclosed, that he had seen in the hands of one of the natives of an island in the tract between Lombok and New Caledonia, a cross of the order of St. Louis, and some medals, which appeared to have been procured from the shipwreck of La Perouse. In consequence of this information, the commander of a vessel

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which sailed from Toulon, in April, 1696, on a voyage of discovery, received orders to make researches in the greater specified, in order to restore to their country any of the shipwrecked crew who may yet remain in existence. Other intelligence, relative to the wreck of two large vessels, on two different islands of the New Hebrides, was obtained by captain Dillon, the commander of an English vessel at Tucoro, in his passage from Valparaiso to Poughkeepsie in May 1696, in consequence of which that officer has been despatched to the New Hebrides to ascertain the authenticity of the report he had received. The voyage of La Perouse was published in French in Paris, 1797, 4 vols. 8vo and an English translation in 3 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1798 from which the preceding account is partly derived.—*Bugl. Univ. Amer. Amer. paper* vol. n.

PERRAULT the name of four brothers, who flourished at Paris, of which city they were natives, in the seventeenth century.—**CLAUDE**, the elder, born in 1613, was originally a physician but having a decided taste for the study of architecture made that science his profession and rose to great eminence in it, as well as in painting and sculpture all which attainments he is said to have acquired without any other instructor or assistance than his own genius and application. Voltaire calls his celebrated facade to the palace of the Louvre "one of the most august monuments of architecture in the known world." He published a translation of Vitruvius with highly finished drawings of his own, 1673, at the request of Colbert as also, *Me moires pour servir a l'Histoire naturelle des Amanus*, 2 vols. 1676 with plates.

ESSAI DE PHYSIQUE 12mo, 4 vols. 1688 the year of his decease and *Roueill de plusieurs Machines de nouvelle Invention* 40 published two years after his death—**CHARLES**, born in 1643 equalled his brother in his love for the fine arts and rose far above him as a man of letters. He was educated by his father a French advocate for his own profession at the college of Beauvais. Being fortunate enough however to attract the notice of Colbert, that minister appointed him secretary to a society which, founded under his own auspices eventually ripened into that of the Academie des Inscriptions. In this situation he gave such satisfaction that his patron afterwards gave him in succession the posts of controller of the buildings and comptroller general of finance which he held till the disgrace of Colbert in 1683, and then retired with a well-earned reputation into private life. His principal work and one which gave rise to an animated, not to say an acrimonious dispute between Boileau and himself is his

Boileau de L'Ami le Grand in which he maintains the superiority of modern writers over those of antiquity. His other productions are "La Perseuse," 1668, a poem of considerable merit very popular in its day "Le Cabinet des Beaux Arts," folio a musical translation into French of the fables of Fau-

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res; "A Parallel between the Ancients and Moderns"; "Observations on the Writings of Longinus," &c. His death took place in 1705.—**PIERRE PERRAULT** also held a situation in the financial department under Colbert, and wrote "De l'Origine des Fontaines";—**NICOLAS** was the author of a work entitled, "La Morale des Jésuites;" and died a doctor of the Sorbonne, in 1661.—*Bugl. Univ. Amer.*

PERRIER (CHARLES) or DUPERRIER, a French poet was born at Aix in Provence, and first devoted himself to Latin versification, having a quarrel with the celebrated Scarron whom he boasted of having forced they referred their differences to Menage, who decided in favor of Perrier and called him The Prince of Lyric Poets. Perrier afterwards applied himself to French poetry and took Malherbe for his model but as thus he was not very successful though he twice gained the prize of the academy. He died in 1672. His Latin poems may be found in various collections, but they have never been printed separately.—*Bugl. Univ. art. Duperrier*

PERRIER (FRANCIS) a French painter and engraver was born at Mâcon in Burgundy about 1590. His father opposing his design of becoming a painter he ran away from home, and in partnership with a blind man he begged his way to Rome where he became intimate with Lanfrance who admitted him into his school. On his return to France he passed some time at Lyons where he painted the Carthusian cloister. He then proceeded to Paris, and was employed by Simon Vouet. In 1635 he returned to Rome where he applied himself to engraving the principal antique statues and bas reliefs. He stayed there ten years, and on the death of Simon Vouet he went again to Paris, where he became professor of the academy and died in 1660 — *Fallington. Scott. D'Argenville.*

PERRON (JACQUES DAVID) cardinal of St Agnes, a prelate highly distinguished by his talents, natural and acquired. He was born of a noble Niègois family Nov 23 1556 and exhibited so singular a precocity in literary attainments, that at the age of twenty he was introduced to Henry II of France as a perfect scholar. In fact he appears at this period to have been familiarly versed in all the learned languages, especially in Hebrew as well as in the sciences of ethics and mathematics, for the acquisition of much of which he was indebted solely to his own unassisted efforts and industry. The personal of the works of Aquinas is assigned to the cause which conducted principally to his abandoning the mode of faith in which he had been brought up, and recollecting himself to the church of Rome less caustic scruples have however found reasons equally strong for the adoption of this measure in the honours and rewards to which it led. Certain it is, that his zeal for making converts was even only equalled by his subtlety and impetuosity as a controversialist, while his efforts at length

assumed their highest position of honour in serving a papal legate at least, of Henry IV. In the service of this prince he distinguished himself as an active and able diplomatist, especially in his negotiations with the papal see, carried on for the purpose of procuring his master a formal absolution, and in concluding which he was fortunate enough to secure the consent of both parties. At the special request of Henry he now composed his "Reply to King James the First of Great Britain," and received in reward of his zealous services, the bishopric of Berriac and the archidiaconate of Senon, with the dignity of grand chamberlain of France in succession. Pope Clement VIII at length put the crowning distinction to his career of greatness, by elevating him to the purple. Beside the creation already mentioned, De Ponson composed another in answer to the celebrated Dr Plessis Mornay. "On the Assessment of the Ecclesiast." as an account of his conference with this his great rival in ability is also to be found among his works, which were collected and published after his decease in three volumes, Latin, with a life prefixed. His death took place at Paris, in 1618.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist. Mém.*

PERRONET (Jean Roussoeur) an eminent French engineer of the last century. He was born in 1706 and studied the principles of architecture under Beauvais. The bridges of Orléans, Neuilly and Nantes, and the canal of Burgundy are among the monuments of his skill as well as some of the finest roads of France which he improved in his capacity of director-general of roads and bridges. The management of the school of engineers at Paris was confided to his superintendence, and several literary societies, foreign and domestic, admitted him among their members. The Royal Societies of London and Stockholm among the former the Academy of Sciences among the latter the king also marking the sense he entertained of his merits, by conferring on him the cross of the order of St. Michael. He published a work "On the Mode of constructing grand Arches of Stone, from 200 to 300 Feet in Width;" and a "Description of Bridges, embracing those of his own construction." His death took place at Paris in 1784.—*Biog. Univ.*

PERRY (John d' Abbenement (Nieuwstad), a distinguished member of the French Academy born at Clamecy sur Marne in 1666. Being of a Protestant family he was sent for education to the college of Reims, where he studied the law, and he was admitted to practice at the bar; but he quitted his profession for that of Historian, and employed his pen with great industry especially in translations of the classics. He possessed a sound judgment and lively fancy and wrote with freedom and eloquence, constituting the period at which he lived; but his works are so general expanded by the more recent production of succeeding writers. Among the authors he translated are, Minotius Felix, Tuccius, Lutetius, Aretius, Thucydides, Xenophon, Cicer-

and Frontinus. After having resided at Paris for some time, he left it in consequence of the civil war, and went to reside on his estate at Abbenement, where he died in 1726. Perronet displayed an unusual degree of versatility as to religion, for after renouncing the profession of Protestantism in which he had been educated, he returned to it again. There is however no reason to question his sincerity in his altered motives would rather have led him to continue a Catholic.—*Distr. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PERRY (James) a native of Abberdon, in Scotland the son of an eminent builder born October 30, 1756. He received the rudiments of education at the chapel of Garnock under the rev W Farquhar (father of Mr Walter Farquhar) whence he was removed to the high school in his native city. In 1771 he was admitted of the marshal college in the university there and commenced a course of study for the Scottish bar. His father failing in business in 1774 he proceeded first to Edinburgh and afterwards to England with the view of at once completing his education and gaining a livelihood. In pursuit of the latter object he engaged as clerk to Mr Dunwidde a manufacturer at Macclesfield with whom he remained two years, employing his leisure hours in the perusal of the best authors, and cultivating the friendship of several of the principal inhabitants by the display of his talents in a society established there for the purpose of moral and philosophical discussion as well as by several literary essays. In the beginning of 1777 he quitted Manchester for the metropolis and soon after was retained by Messrs Richardson and Urquhart as a writer in the "General Advertiser" and the London Evening Post, in which capacity he reported the memorable trials of admirals Keppel and Palliser seceding up from Portsmouth daily and unremitted, eight columns of proceedings taken by him in court, a circumstance which raised the sale of the paper many thousand a day. In 1781 he projected and was the first editor of the "European Magazine" which situation he quitted in little more than a year for that of editor of the "Gazette" with an express stipulation that he was to be left to the free exercise of his own judgment and political opinions in the conducting of it. In undertaking this task he had the merit of suggesting an improvement in the manner of reporting the debates in parliament substituting the employment of a succession of reporters for that of a single one as had hitherto been the practice. By these means he completely superseded Mr Woodfall's successor, in the "Morning Chronicle" a paper which he afterwards purchased himself and carried on (after the death of his friend Mr Gray who joined him for a few months in conducting it,) as sole editor and proprietor. Mr Perry had more than once an opportunity of coming into parliament, being solicited to that end both by Mr Pitt and lord Shelburne but firm to the cause he had adopted, he declined both offers. He was twice prosecuted under an article of information, the first time for printing the "Re-

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sition of the Derby Meeting," and secondly for a pamphlet respecting his present Master, Duke prince of Wales, copied from the *Advertiser*. On the former occasion he was defended by lord Erskine, on the latter he pleaded his cause in person with great tact and ability, and both times obtained a verdict of acquittal. For a considerable time previously to his decease, his declining health compelled him to relinquish all share in the conduct of his journal, and for the four last months of his life he had retired altogether from London to Brighton, where he died December 6, 1821, in his sixty fifth year. For a great many years the *Morning Chronicle*, under the management of Mr Perry, might be deemed a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition, a feature which it has gradually lost since his death, partly in consequence of the merging of the Whigs into a more general party distinction, but probably in a still greater degree occasioned by the loss of an individual who had for so many years enjoyed the friendship and confidence of their principal leaders. Mr Perry died in possession of a very handsome fortune amassed in a long course of useful industry and active exertion.—*See, Bay.*

PERRY (SAMUEL) was born at Aston near Birmingham, and educated for the medical profession. Being convicted in 1795 of a libel published in the *Argus*, an opposition paper of which he was then editor, he withdrew to Paris, where he became the friend, and subsequently the fellow-prisoner of Thomas Paine in conjunction with whom he narrowly escaped the guillotine during the reign of terror. Their execution was only delayed by the circumstances of the paler accidentally turning on its sword their dungeon door by which means the red chalk, the sign of destruction, was left in the hands of the prison during the visit of the officers. The mistake was soon discovered, but fortunately for the captives the critical moment had arrived, Robespierre became himself a victim, and they were liberated. On his return to England, Mr Perry was imprisoned on his entreaty but liberated on a charge of malversation. He after wards purchased the *Statesman* newspaper, which he edited a few years, and then sold. He published several political tracts, and died suddenly of the rupture of an artery of the heart, on the day in which he was liberated from prison under the merciful act, early in 1823. He was seventy-eight years of age.—*See, Bay.*

PERIUS FLACCUS (Aulus) a celebrated Roman orator, born AD. 54, at Velturn in Etruria. He lost his father while young, and being sent to Rome, he studied grammar and rhetoric, and afterwards became the pupil of Cicero, the Stoic philosopher with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He was also acquainted with Lælius Bassus, the lyric poet, Lucretius, author of the *De rerum Natura*, and the philosopher Damocles. Pausus belonged to the opposition party, but he appears to have held no public office, having died prematurely, AD. 45. His works consist of six orations,

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displaying elevation of sentiment and elegance of style, occasionally obscured by somewhat levity of expression, and by allusions to the manners and customs of his time. They have been often published in conjunction with the natives of Juvenal, as in the very useful edition of Medea, which contains a prose translation and notes, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo, reprinted in 1813. Among the principal pastoral translations of Petrus may be specified those of Dryden, Dr Brewster, Drummond, Horace, and Gifford.—*Vetus de Post. Lat. Latinus Prodigia in Petrus.* Edis.

PERUGINO (Pietro) an eminent Italian painter whose family name was Vassalli, was born at Perugia in 1446, and was the disciple of Andrea Mantegna at Florence. He rose to considerable eminence, and was employed by Sixtus IV to paint several pieces for his chapel at Rome. On his return to Florence his avaricious disposition involved him in a quarrel with Michael Angelo, and he was so severely arraigned by the Florentine poets, that he was obliged to retire to Perugia. The same vice proved the cause of his death, for being in the habit of carrying all his money about him for safety he was once robbed, and though he recovered the greater part of his property his grief had been too severe for his strength, and he died in 1524. His touch was light, and his pictures were highly finished; his female figures were particularly graceful, but his manner was stiff and dry and his outlines were often incorrect.—*Pilkington.*

PERUZZI (Bagnacavallo) an eminent painter and architect, was born in 1461 at Acquapendente, in the diocese of Viterbo. He went to Rome, where he was employed by Alexander VI in decorating his palace and also in several chapels and convents, which he painted in fresco in a very grand style. The branch in which he particularly distinguished himself, was in perspective and architectural views, which he represented with such fidelity and precision and so able a management of the chiaroscuro, as to become perfect illusion; his imitations of the human body were also much admired. One of his most esteemed works is at the Farmacia at Rome, in which he has represented the history of Parus, embellished with ornaments in imitation of stucco, so admirably executed, that Titian is said at first to have been deceived by it. The life of Peruzzi was a series of disappointment and misfortune. Having with great difficulty saved a little property he was plundered of it at the sacking of Rome, and he was finally poisoned by the jealousy of a rival in 1526, in the prime of his life. He is said to have written a treatise on the antiquities of Rome, and a commentary upon Vitruvius.—*Tiburtius.* Bryan's *Dict. of Paint.* and Bay.

PERSEILLE (Charles Ernest) a French poet, was born at Paris in 1712. He was brought up to the law and notwithstanding his disinclination to his profession, he regularly attended business, and became the assistant to M. Le Tellier of Bay, a former-prepared. He wrote two or three comedies in verse, entitled

"Ecole de Temps," and, "Ecole en Partie," which were highly successful, and "La Maternite de l'Humanite," which was never performed; besides some fables which were esteemed. He was also the author of "Letters on Education," and a "Discourse on the Contingent Laws of the Kingdom." He died in 1768.—*Dic. Hist.*

PESTALOZZI or PESTALUZ (HANS) a distinguished German philosopher famous as the inventor of a new mode of instruction for youth. He was born of a good family at St. Gall January 12, 1746. Left an orphan in his infancy and without fortune, he acquired early habits of industry and adopted from his situation the employment of a teacher. Guided by experience he formed a novel plan for ameliorating the lot of the indigent, by far nishing them with the means of mental improvement; and he developed his ideas in a fictitious narrative entitled "Lieslhard and Gertreda" printed at Leipzig in 1781 1787 which has passed through many editions and been translated into most European languages. Pestalozzi was powerfully seconded in his philanthropic projects by M. Tschaurer, bailiff of Wildenstein, a rich Swiss proprietor whose character he has traced in his romance under the appellation of Arner. He composed many other works with reference to the same object, among which may be mentioned a weekly paper for the country the numbers of which were republished in 3 vols. 8vo., "Letters on the Education of the Children of Indigent Parents. Reflections on the Progress of Nature in the development [education] of the Human Species." "Image for my Absorbery or Elements of Logic for my Use." In 1799 the Helvetic government appointed Pestalozzi director of an orphan house at Staats, in the canton of Unterwald; and, on the dissolution of that establishment, the chateau of Hergiswil, four leagues from Berne, was granted him, where he carried on his plan of tuition. The number of pupils which flocked to him, induced him to remove his seminary to the castle of Vevoux, in 1803 the change of Zurich nominated Pestalozzi member of the Helvetic Consilium, summoned by Buonaparte to Paris, and he subsequently received from the emperor of Russia the order of St. Vladimir. He closed a long life of labours for the benefit of society on the 17th of February 1807 at Brugg in Switzerland. Messrs. Ananay, Derval, Charnasse, Julian Haymond, and others, have published accounts of Pestalozzi's mode of instruction; and the Helvetic Diet having appointed a commission to examine his establishment, the abbe Gerard of Fribourg, one of the members, drew up a report on the subject, published in 1805.—*Dic. Nauv. des Contemp. Edit.*

PESTEL (FASCIUS WILLIAM) a celebrated German jurist, born at Hanau in Westphalia in 1744. He became professor of public law at Leyden in 1765, when he published a discourse, "De discione ex negotiis Iustis publicis in civitate indumentorum." The revolution of 1789 occasioned the removal of Pestel

from his office, and he retired to Germany but for 1803 he was honourably recalled, and resumed his functions. He died in 1803. His principal works are "Fundamenta Jurisprudentia-matricula de lectione et usum auditorum," 1773 of which a fourth edition, much enlarged appeared in 1788, and which has been translated into French, Dutch, and German, and "Commentarii de Republica Batavica," 1 vol. 8vo. in the new edition of 1798, augmented to 3 vols. 8vo.—*Dic. Nauv. des Cont.*

PETAGNA (VINCENZO) an Italian physician and botanist, born at Naples in 1724. He was educated among the jesuits, after which he studied medicine. In 1770 he became attached to the service of prince Karoly, the Austrian minister at Naples, with whom he travelled in Italy and Germany, and on his return to his own country he employed himself in setting in order the collections of objects relating to natural history and especially insects, which he had collected. He then made a visit to Sicily to examine the productions of that island. Subsequently he became professor of botany in the university of Naples and he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and other scientific associations. His death took place at Naples, October 6 1810. He published "Institutiones Botanicae Naples, 1785 5 vols. 8vo. Specimen Insectorum Calabria alternum," 1785 4to. "Institutiones Entomologicae" 1790 2 vols. 8vo. "Delle Facoltà delle Piante" 1797 3 vols. 8vo.—*Dic. Nauv. des Contemp.*

PETAU (DENYS) or DIOSCUREUS PETAVIA, a learned jesuit born at Orléans in France August 21 1583. Such was his early proclivity in literature that he became professor of philosophy at Bourges at the age of nineteen. In 1600 he entered into the order of the jesuits seeking his profession at their college of Clermont at Paris, and he was afterwards sent to Rheims in Picardy to teach rhetoric. Thence he was removed to the college of La Flèche, in the province of Anjou and finally to the college of Clermont at Paris, where his death took place December 11 1637. Father Petavius displayed a universal genius, and acquired a critical knowledge of the most important living and dead languages, and more than a superficial acquaintance with all the liberal arts and sciences. He composed tragedies and wrote Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew poetry which has been praised by Groton. But Petavius owes his fame to his writings on history chronology and divinity. His treatise entitled "Opus de Documentis Temporum" 1627 1630 3 vols. folio comprises a vast mass of evidence relative to the synchronisms of ancient history of which almost all subsequent writers on the subject have availed themselves and his judgment of this great work, called "Rationarium Temporum," is one of the best compendiums of general history extant. In his "Opus de Theologia Disputativa," 3 vols. folio, he displays an equal extent of learning in discussing the doctrines of Christianity. Among the other publications of this celebrated writer

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See "Umnologus," folio 1; Tabula Chrysologorum Regum," and editions of the works of Symmachus and Chrysostom.—Pervenit. M. M. B. Big. Univ.

PETER OF BLOIS, or PETRUS BLERSENUS, a learned ecclesiastic of the twelfth century a native of Blois in France who was in England in the reign of Henry II as the archdeaconary of Bath and afterwards that of London. He was the intimate friend of John of Salisbury to whom he wrote a number of epistles still extant containing some interesting facts and observations relating to the times in which he lived. Besides his epistles, he wrote books "De Studio Scriptiorum" "De Officio Episcopi" "De Vita Clericorum curialium &c." He died in 1200.—*Tributarius. Cate de Scriptis Ercini.*

PETER surmounted Chrysologus, a Roman Catholic saint, was born at Imola in the fifth century and was educated by Cornelius bishop of that city. He was elected bishop of Imola in 433, and died before 451. He acquired the surname of Chrysologus from his great eloquence in the interpretation of that word being golden speaker. He wrote a great number of homilies in a quaint style but concise and elegant also A Letter to Eutyches the Archimandrite in which he decries against the sentiments of that monk and expresses his abhorrence of the conduct of the patriarch Flavianus. The best edition of St Peter Chrysologus is that printed at Augsburg 1758 folio.—*Cate. Diction. Sacrae Scripturae.*

PETER OF CLUGNY or PETER the VENERABLE a French monk was descended from the noble family of the counts de Blois-Bourges and was born in Auvergne in 1090. He became abbot of Clugny in 1125 and at the same time was chosen general of his order in which he instituted a rigid discipline. He met with a great deal of trouble from his predecessor Pontius, who had regarded his abbacy on a visit to the Holy Land but who upon his return endeavoured to get possession of it again by force for which he was excommunicated and Peter remained firm in his seat. He then applied himself to the refutation of the doctrine of Peter de Bruys and became one of his rigorous persecutors. In 1140 he afforded shelter to the unfortunate Abelard and by his intercession at Rome he prevented the execution of the unjust sentence which had been pronounced against him. He died at Clugny in 1156. He acquired the surname of Venerable from the gravity of his deportment. He wrote a treatise in four books, against the Mahometans and caused the Koran to be translated into Latin. His works consist chiefly of polemical pieces against Jews, Patriarchians, &c. and Letters some of which are curious and interesting. They were published at Ingolstadt in 1566 and at Paris, with the notes of Duchesne and Maunder in 1614. This last edition was inserted in the 2nd volume of the "Bibl. Patr."—*Cate. Diction. Morari Miller's Ch. Hist. Eccles. Diet. Hist.*

PETER the HERMIT a fanatical monk of

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America, who about the close of the eleventh century, crossed almost the whole of Europe to the first of those attempts upon the Christian power in Palestine, then known by the name of the Crusades. Peter, who had himself made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, impelled by the difficulties and indignities he had undergone in his progress towards the holy sacrifice, flew at his return to Pope Urban the Second, and under the auspices of that Pontiff preached to an assembly of more than four thousand of the clergy with thirty thousand laymen that met at Fincham, the apparently wild project of precipitating the whole of Christendom into the plains of Syria, in order to drive the Mahometans from Jerusalem. The success of his enthusiastic haranguer was proportionate to the boldness of his scheme and the ignorance of his audience nearly the whole of whom instantly took the vow and their example was soon followed according to contemporary authority by more than six millions of persons in various countries, who professed themselves the soldiers of the Cross. Peter whose personal exertions among the Continental provinces had been terminating himself led the way through Hungary at the head of a rude undisciplined multitude of more than three-hundred thousand men whose excesses of fanaticism, robbing the population of the countries which they traversed in their march against them, this circumstance combined with disease and the want of the necessities of life spread devastation among their ranks, so that a comparatively small number survived to bring their mad attempt to an issue which was temporarily successful. Peter distinguished himself by his personal courage at the storming of the holy city and having witnessed the accomplish ment of his undertaking finding too perhaps his influence over his followers diminishing returned to his native country where he founded the Abbey of Noirmoutier and died its first superior.—*Mosheim. Big. Univ. Gibson.*

PETER ALEXANDROVITCH czar of Russia, usually termed Peter the Great was born May 30 1672. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his half brother Feodor in 1682 but his sister Sophia an ambitious princess exerted the Streitites or guards, to memoiry the maternal relations of Peter and causing his elder brother Ivan to be assassinated with him in the nominal sovereignty obtained for himself the regency and assumed the title of autocrat. In 1689 Peter effected a revolution in the government, freed himself from the influence of the princess Sophia, whom he confined in a monastery and banished her minister Galitzin. Ivan was permitted to retain the title of czar but without any share of authority and he survived till 1700 when he died leaving three daughters, one of whom, Anna Ivanovna, afterwards became empress, and another gave birth to the unfortunate Ivan VI. The czar Peter had no sooner become emancipated from the power of his sister and her partisans, than he

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began to display indications of that extraordinary character and powerful genius, which enabled him to project and execute schemes of importance for the benefit of his subjects and his own aggrandizement. It was his object to raise the Russians from that state of semi-barbarism to which they were plunged, and to do this to secure a place among the civilized nations of Europe. His principal counsellor was a Geneverine, named Lefort, and through his advice he paid particular attention to naval and military affairs. In 1695 he equipped in person in the siege of Azoff, which place was yielded to him in 1696, by the treaty of Carlowitz. But his most singular proceeding was that of travelling as a private person in the suite of his own ambassador. In 1697 he undertook his first tour through different European countries, to study the customs and manners of civilized nations. He went through Germany to Holland and at Zierden he worked as a journeyman shipwright in the dock-yard, and acquired a practical knowledge of various useful arts. He then visited England, where he continued his studies of naval architecture; and it is both curious he engaged the best workmen he could procure, and sent them to Russia. Having proceeded to Livonia, he there received intelligence of the rebellion of the Swedes, to which he immediately returned home, crushed the insurrection and having disbanded that body of troops, he caused two thousand of them to be arrested, and distributed the remainder to different regiments. His turbulent sister, who had prompted this revolt, was destined to permanent accusation. The most important transaction in the reign of this prince was his war with Sweden which he commenced in 1700 by the siege of Narva. His troops being but imperfectly acquainted with European tactics, were at first defeated by the well-disciplined forces of Charles XII, but while the latter was occupied in Poland and Gustavus Peter repaired his army and made himself master of Ingria and Carelia. In 1703 he took Mossberg, and in 1705 Novgorod on the Neva, where he laid the foundations of Petersburg, which afterwards became the seat of the imperial government. In the ensuing years he conquered Livonia and Esthonia, and, at length, in 1710 Charles XII having attacked him at the famous battle of Poltava, the Swedes were entirely defeated, and their fugitive monarch sought an asylum in Turkey. Hostilities taking place between the Grand Signor and the latter the Russians under his command marched into Moldavia, and encamping on the banks of the Pruth, they were surrounded by the enemy. From this perilous situation they were released by the intercession of the czarina Catherine, who succeeded in inducing the grand vizier to agree to a negotiation. To the other mortification of Charles XII, who had calculated on sharing in a victory which would wipe away the disgrace he had incurred at Poltava. The Russian general, however, was obliged to surrender Azoff, as the price of the treaty

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with the Turks, which he signed at Fredrik in 1711. Charles XII being killed, the war with the Swedes was terminated in 1721, by the peace of Nyenscht, in virtue of which Russia obtained full possession of Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Carelia; and as those provinces may be considered as the granary of the north of Europe, they gave a predominant influence in the political balance to the powers who then enjoyed them. It was after the conclusion of this peace that the czar of Russia proclaimed Peter I emperor, and conferred on him the title of "the Great." In 1716 the czar had made a second foreign tour in the course of which he visited Denmark and Holland and afterwards went to Paris. While he engaged in this journey his eldest son the czarevitch Alexie, discontented with the schemes of his father secretly quitted Russia, and went to Vienna, and thence to Naples. The emperor soon after has some Russian noblemen, who persuaded the young prince to return home and acknowledge his disobedience and submit himself to the mercy of his offended parent. He was declared to have forfeited his presumptive right to the throne and was condemned to death and in 1718 his father died or was executed in prison leaving a son who nine years after became emperor of Russia. Peter now declared his younger son whom he had by the empress Catherine, his successor and the death of that child taking place when he was only two years old the father gave himself up to the most intemperate transports of grief, and passed three days in total affliction and abstinence. The senator Dolgorukof at length broke in upon his retirement, and persuaded him to return to reason and resume the management of public affairs. He then published a decree vesting in the reigning emperor the right of designating a successor and this ordinance was regarded as a fundamental law in Russia till 1797. In 1723 Peter I engaged in an expedition against Petrosia, and taking the field in person he made himself master of Der bend. By the peace which followed he procured the cession of the provinces of Ghiniss, Mazandaran, and Asterabad. He died in consequence of a strangury January 28th, 1725, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth Petrovna, subsequently assumed the throne but he was immediately succeeded by his widow [See CATHERINE I.] The character of Peter the Great was strongly marked, and its distinguishing trait seems to have been good sense, or sound judgment. That he sometimes suffered himself to be swayed by passion and prejudice, and that he exhibited some striking instances of inconsistency must be admitted, but the former fault may fairly be attributed to his defective education, both moral and intellectual, and the latter to the peculiarity of his position. That he was fully sensible of the value of that world empire of which he set the foundation may be concluded from an anecdote related by Frederick the Great that once when the czar asked his

and her sister reading the works of Madame de Lambert. In Brest, a page of which she translated for his late master he exclaimed, "Ah! how happy are you, my children who are taught in your youth to read useful books, and have in every respects such an education as I would receive." He used frequently to say that he would willingly have lost one of his degrees if he had learned in his youth. In Rouen he not only transplanted the arts of war and peace manufactures commerce and moral science, but he also made provision for the diffusion of literature among his subjects, by founding schools, colleges, an observatory a became garden, printing-offices, libraries, and museums.—*Vallière's Life of Peter L. Stanhope, Associate, Zoffy Hot Days, Aug. 1801.*

PETER (CHARLES) an English divine and biblical critic who was a native of Cornwall. He received his education at Exeter college Oxford and took the degree of M.A. in 1713. Two years after he was presented to the living of Beconson, and in 1717 he obtained the rectory of St. Hilary both in the county of Cornwall. In 1731 he published *A Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job*, &c., in which he exhibited a very respectable degree of learning and acuteness and as one of the antagonists of Warburton he obtained the commendation of Lowth. He died February 1774, at a very advanced age and a volume of his sermons on several occasions was subsequently published.—(cont'd. May)

PETERS (HOC) a noted fanatic in the reign of Charles I. was the son of a merchant of Fowey in Cornwall. He was educated at Trinity college Cambridge where he received the degree of M.A. in 1642 but it is said that he was ultimately expelled for irregularity of conduct. He then went on the stage but was afterwards allowed to take orders, and was for a time lecturer of St Sepulchre's in London but being prosecuted for an intrigue with a married female he abandoned to Rotterdam where he became a poor pastor of the English church. He subsequently went to America where he remained seven years and then returned to England and took part against Charles I. He became one of the most useful tools of Cromwell owing to his extreme popularity with the soldiers and lower classes by his burlesque humour andirical pronouncements. When the king was brought to London for trial Peters, according to Sir Philip Warwick was really and truly his gaoler. He was vehement for the execution of Charles, and after the restoration suffered as a regicide. Some of his "Discourses," and his "Last Legacy to his Daughter" have been printed. There is some reason to believe that the strong part taken by Peters against Charles I has tended to exaggerate the undeniably points of a character which at best was very indifferent.—*Life by Hervey Granger.*

PETITION DE VILLENEUVE (Jacques) a French revolutionary statesman who was originally an advocate at Charente, and was

chosen deputy from the Town Hall of the half-Haute of the city to the States General. The character the conduct, and even the talents of Pétion have been variously represented, and while some portray him as a Cossack and others as an Aristocrat, both parties were, perhaps, equally mistaken. The important situations which he successively occupied, and which gave him a great influence over public affairs, may however be considered as a presumptive proof that he was not so despicable as he has been sometimes described. In the early part of his career he frequently acted with Mirabeau, but he did not join in such of the measures of that wily demagogue as were calculated to impede the extension of liberty and equality of national rights and privileges. In October 1789 he was appointed a member of the first Committee of General Safety and on the 4th of December 1790 he was elected president of the National Assembly. In June following he became president of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, and when the assembly was informed of the flight and detention of the royal family Pétion, together with Barnave and Latour-Maubourg were appointed commissioners to attend the return of the unfortunate monarch. On this occasion Pétion is said to have behaved with less attention to his captives than Barnave though he treated them with less insolence than the other commissioner. He was elected to the important office of mayor of Paris November 14 1791 and in consequence of his supposed implication in the riotous attack of the Paris mob on the Tuilleries on the 10th of June 1792 he was suspended from his functions by the king on the 6th of July but was restored by the Assembly on the 13th. His behaviour on the memorable 10th of August has by some been interpreted as the result of weakness and irresolution and by others as the effect of an hypocritical design to avoid betraying his real character as an abettor of the disgraceful violence of that period. In the imprisonment of the royal family and other members of the ruling party he took a very active part and being nominated a deputy from the department of Eure and Loire to the Convention which met in September he became the first president of that assembly soon after the death of the king Pétion was accused of having contributed to the massacres of the prisoners of Paris by the Septembrists; but against this charge he successfully defended himself. He seems now however to have become the peculiar object of jealousy to Robespierre and being included in the proscription of the Girondists, which took place May 31 1793 he was confined in his own house in the custody of a gendarme, from which he contrived to make his escape and with some other deportees of the same party, he took refuge in the department of Calvados, where they in vain endeavoured to avoid themselves of the persecutions against the terrorist. Some time after the body of Pétion, with that of Basot, one of his confederates, was found in a field, in the department of

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th Givenda, half devoured by wolves, and it was supposed that he had perished from hunger. His works were printed in 1792, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Bug. Nouv. des Curios.* *Bug. Univ.*

PETION (ALEXANDER SAUZÉ) president of the republic of Haiti, born at Port-au-Prince, April 2, 1770. He was the son of a colonist named Dubois, who possessed considerable property in St Domingo, and his mother was a free mulatto. His father bestowed on him a liberal education, and he showed an early disposition for study. He was scarcely twenty when the revolutionary commotions broke out in the island, and he was one of the first who took arms. He was soon made an officer of artillery and he obtained the rank of adjutant-general during the civil war, and the English invasion previously to the arrival of general Leclerc at St Domingo. After the English had left the island Petion joined general Rigaud a man of colour like himself in opposing the projects of Toussaint L Overture. Rigaud being unsuccessful embarked for France with many of his best officers among whom was Petion. They both returned to St Domingo with general Leclerc under whom Petion held a colonel's commission. The violent measures adopted by Leclerc and his successor Rochambeau induced Petion to quit the French service and forming a union with the negro, general Dessalines they declared war against the French whom they at length expelled. Assisted by the English they succeeded in establishing the independence of Haiti in 1804. Petion obtained the government of the western district, of which Port-au-Prince was the capital. Dessalines becoming chief of the republic, assumed the title of emperor; and his conduct having given offence he was assassinated in 1806. Christophe his lieutenant was elected president of Haiti by the senate but he chose rather to take the title of king, and behaving in a tyrannical manner he was obliged to submit to a partition of his dominions. All the southern and western part of the island acknowledged the authority of the senate by whom Petion was elected president, January 27, 1807. A civil war took place between the rivals but Petion retained his office in spite of all opposition till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by his lieutenant, general Boer.—*Bug. Univ.*

PETIT DE LA CROIX (France) a learned French Orientalist, was born in 1654 and was the son of the king's Oriental interpreter. At the age of sixteen he was sent by Colbert, to reside for some time in the East. He returned to Paris in 1680 and two years afterwards he was sent to Morocco, as secretary to the embassy under M. de St Amand to Moulay Ismaïl. He next accompanied the French ambassador against Algiers, as secretary interpreter of the marine, with that capacity he was employed in some important negotiations with Tunis and Tripoli, in which he acquitted himself greatly to the satisfaction of Louis XIV who, in 1698, appointed him Arabic professor of the Royal college. He died in 1713 at

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Paris. His works are all translations, of which the following are the principal. "The Oriental Library of Haji Cala," "The History of all the Mahometan Monarchies," from the Turkish; "General State of the Ottoman Empire," "History of Georgia Khan," "History of Timur Beg," and "Persian Tales," which were published after his death, of which he says, that they were Indian plays turned into Persian stories by the dervies Meches, who gave him leave to transcribe them.—His son, **Louis ALEXANDRE MARIE**, was also Arabic professor in the Royal college, and translated the canon of Soliman II for the instruction of Moreau. He died in 1751.—*Mévr. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PETIT (ANTHONY) a physician and medical writer of eminence born at Orleans in 1718. He studied at Paris, and in 1746 he was admitted doctor regent of the faculty of medicine, some delay in granting the diplomas having taken place in consequence of his indigent circumstances. His industry and merit procured him promotion. In 1760 he was chosen a member of the academy of Sciences, and in 1768 professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi. He died October 21, 1794 at Olivet a village near Orleans, where he had for some time lived in retirement. His works are *Tracté d'ostéologie* "Rapport au Favoir de l'Inoculation" Paris, 1768 8vo "Recueil de Proces concernant les Nausées tardives," 1766 2 vols. 8vo, &c.—*Bug. Univ.*

PETIT (FRANCIS POURPOUR DU) a physician and oculist, who was a native of Paris. He acquired considerable skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye and wrote on the operation for the cataract. He also produced other works, and contrived an instrument for measuring the various parts of the eye which he called an ophthalmometer. His death took place in 1761 at the age of seventy-six.—*Elev. Diet. H. de la Med.* *Bug. Univ.*

PETIT (JONN LEWIS) an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born at Paris in 1676. He studied dissection under Lautre, when very young and in 1690 he was placed with M. Castel a surgeon of ability with whom he stayed two years, when he attended the practice of Maréchal at the hospital of La Charité. In 1692 he was employed in the military hospitals in Flanders and afterwards remained some time at Tourway as assistant-surgeon major. In 1700 he was admitted a master of surgery at Paris, where he settled and gave public lectures. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1715 and he also was admitted into the Royal Society of London and the other learned associations. In 1730 he was appointed master of the college of surgeons, and repeatedly held the office of provost of that body. In 1734 he took a journey to Spain to attend the prince Don Ferdinand when he resisted the very tempting proposals made to induce him to stay in that country. He died April 17, 1759. His principal production is "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones;" but he also published

P A Systeme de Physique, and other works.—
Montpellier, 1659.

PETIT (PIERRE) a mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Montpellier, in France, 1625. Having studied the exact sciences with success, he accepted a civil office at the desire of his father but soon relinquishing it, he went to Paris in 1655, and cardinal Richelieu, to whom he had been recommended gave him the appointment of provincial commissioner of the artillery and sent him to visit the harbours of France and Italy. He was entrusted with Pascal with whom he repeated the experiments relating to the vacuum in physics and improved on the discovery of Torricelli. About 1649 he was made intendant general of fortifications and soon after enabled for his services. He died August 20 1677. He was the author of several works on experimental philosophy and astronomy; and he wrote a treatise on chronology in defence of Joseph Scaliger.—*Mars et ses Petits*. *Bibl. L'iss.*

PETIT (PARIS) a French physician eminent for his acquaintance with classical literature. He was born at Paris in 1617 and studied medicine at Montpellier where he took the degree of M.D. but he did not engage in the practice of his profession. Returning to Paris, he resided for some time with the president Lanugnon, an tutor to his sons and afterwards as a literary companion with M. Hoccol, first president of the chamber of accounts. Having taken a wife in his old age, he died shortly after in 1657. Several of the works of this writer are distinguished for the originality of their subjects, as well as for the learning and ingenuity displayed in them. Among these are "Liber de Motu Animalium Spontaneo" 1660 8vo. "De nova cura durioris morborum Pathos" par Transfusionem Sanguinis 1667 8vo in which he objects to the then fashionable speculation relative to the cure of diseases by the transfusion of blood. "De Amazonsis Dissertation" 1665 12mo. the best known of all his works and

"De Natura et Membri Anthropopigatorium Dissertation" 1668 8vo. Petit also published at Paris in 1663 "Selectorum Poematum lib. II cum Dissertation. de Europa Portico" 8vo. and in 1726 appeared his Commentary on the first three books of Ariosto with the Life of Petrus Martius, etc.—*Hutchinson's Bibl. Med.*

PETIT (SAMUEL) a learned divine of the reformed church born at Niort, in 1596. His was admitted to the ministry at his native place when very young and soon after appointed professor of theology and the Greek and Hebrew languages, in the college of that city of which he afterwards became principal. His extraordinary reputation for learning procured him the friendship of Petrus Seiden Vaudou, Gassendi, Horacius, and other eminent men among his contemporaries and he not only received a flattering invitation to accept the office of honorary professor in the university of Franeker, but also accepting offers of

retirement from page Ulisse VII, who wished him to go to Rome to manage the library in the Vatican Library. He however preferred remaining at Niort, where he died December 12 1643. Among his works are "Eclogae Chronologicae de Anno Atro, et de Anno et Periodo veterum Romantorum," "Leges Africae" and, "Miscellanea Observations."—*Bibl. Uss.*

PETITOT (JEAN) an artist of Geneva, the inventor of enamel painting, born in 1607. He was originally by trade a jeweller but having a strong passion for the arts, accompanied his brother in law, Bordin into Italy where he obtained possession of some chemical extracts, useful in the preparation of colours. To these were afterwards added others, which he is said to have acquired from sir Theodore Magrave physician to the court of Charles the First of England whether the two friends had proceeded on quitting Italy. That unfortunate monarch was much pleased with Petitot, and, together with his whole family sat to him; but on his execution the artist retired with precipitation into France where they were well received by Louis the Fourteenth and realized considerable property. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes Pataot, who was of the reformed church, was thrown into prison but at length obtaining his liberty returned to his native city where he continued to reside for some time till he quitted it at length for Leydy in the canton of Horne, and died there in 1691. He was a man of mild disposition and amiable manners, as may be inferred from the fact of his having lived with his friend Bordin for nearly half a century without a single misunderstanding. Indeed, the friendship of the two artists seems to have been cemented as much by congeniality of disposition as by their habit of working on the same piece in concert. Petitot executed the heads and hands of the portraits, while the other operated upon the hair draperies, &c.—A son of the same name followed his father's profession but with far inferior success, in the English metropolis.—*D'Argenville's Vie du Peintre Napoléon à Aix.*

PETIVIUS (JAMES) an eminent English botanist, who practised as an apothecary in London and obtained the office of apothecary to the Charterhouse. He was a great collector of natural curiosities, and formed a museum of which he published an account, and which extended his reputation among men of science both at home and abroad. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and becoming acquainted with Ray he assisted him in arranging for the press the second volume of his History of Plants. He died April 29 1718 and his collection was purchased by sir Hans Sloane. He published, *Musæ Philomathæ Centauriæ decim" 8vo. Gnomophylacti Naturæ et Artis Decades decim," 1709, folio, with plates. "A Catalogue of Mr Ray's English Herbari," folio, with figures and smaller tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Some of his pieces were pub-*

lated and republished in 8 vols. folio, in 1787
—*Edinburgh*, 1800. *Mod.*

PETRARCH (*Petrarchus*) one of the most celebrated names in the literature of the middle ages, was born in 1304 at Arezzo in Tuscany. His father was a notary of Florence who having taken part with the Ghibelline faction shared their fate and being banished took up his residence at Avignon. The subject of this article was designed for the professor of the law and with that view after being instructed in grammar, rhetoric, and rhetoric, was sent to study civil law at Monza, Padua and Bologna. He very early discovered such a predilection for polite literature that his father in anger threw his Virgil and Cicero into the fire and it was not until his death that Petrarch found himself at liberty to pursue his inclinations. This event took place when he was about the age of twenty two, on which he enrolled himself in the clerical order but only received the tonsure. About the same time he obtained the patronage of the Colonna family and might have expected a rapid advancement in the ecclesiastical profession but that his inclinations and habits of life were by no means adapted to the clerical character. It was in his twenty seventh year that he first saw at Avignon the beautiful Laura whom he has rendered so celebrated in those poems which have clusely conducted to his permanent reputation. His passion for this lady appears to have been real but her identity was not only a subject of controversy during his life-time, but has been almost ever since. In 1364 the abbe de Sade in his "Mémoires pour la Vie de Petrarch" adduces reasons for believing that she was the daughter of Audibert de Noves, syndic of Avignon and the wife of Hugues de Sade, one of the abbe's own benefactors; an hypothesis which however has been assailed with considerable force by lord Woodhouselee who implies, from the way in which the object of his regard could not have been a married woman. Whether real or a mere metaphysical passion, (the latter of which supposition is countenanced by Gibbon,) when stripped of the colouring of romance it amounts to little more than an vague idea, which gave much of the colouring to the imagination and literary composition of Petrarch, although after reading his poems his mind, and serious writings, it is difficult to conceive that it was not founded on real literary passion. As he had other amours, however, which were very thing but platonic, it may be presumed that employed as he otherwise was, his alleged misery was not altogether unbearable. To this mysterious attachment is attributed his love for travelling which induced to dissipate his vagueness. In 1336 he journeyed in a tour through Italy after which he travelled upon that retreat which has made the name of Vaucluse, a solitude about fifteen miles from Avignon, so famous in the annals of love and gallantry. Here he wrote the first compositions of his works, particularly his Italian poetry, many of his Latin epistles, in prose and verse, and his elegies; his trans-

tions on a "Galician Life" and on "Religions Triumphant" and part of his poem on Africa, which works earned him to the highest plaudits of reputation. He accordingly received a complimentary letter from the Minors of the age, Robert, king of Naples and in 1350 was invited by the Roman senate to be crowned poet in the capital which ceremony was performed with much magnificence and he received a diploma, wherein the title and prerogatives of poet-immune were revived after a space of 1300 years. He soon after obtained an archdeaconry in the church of Parma and in 1366 Clement VII gave him a priory in the diocese of Pisa. In the following year he composed his carolus dialogue with St Augustine in which he confesses that his penance for Laura still held dominion over his soul. In 1346, that lady whoever she was, appears to have fallen a sacrifice to the pestilence then raging throughout Europe which also deprived him of his great patron cardinal Colonna. In 1350 he again visited Padua and obtained a canonry and wrote an elegant letter to the emperor Charles IV to induce him to come and settle the distracted state of Italy. In 1360 he was sent to Paris to compliment John king of France on his liberation from English captivity and was received with great distinction. His last journey was to Venice in 1373 and on his return to Avignon he fell into a languor which terminated in his sudden death in the night of July 18 1374 being found dead the next morning in his library with his head resting on a book. Petrarch was undoubtedly one of the most memorable characters of range and nation, and although his countrymen may have estimated his genius at too high a rate, he merits the applause and admiration of posterity. Of the several kinds of writing in which he distinguished himself his Italian poetry is that on which his fame is now clusely founded. Although frequently deformed by artificial conceit, his sonnets and canons abound in elevated conceptions simple pathos, and elegant description couched in language and versification which in the opinion of the best Italian critics have never been surpassed in that language. His treatises on moral philosophy and on politics, together with one or two historical works, are what might be expected from an age just reviving from barbarism. In divinity he was strictly orthodox, and wrote a treatise "De aliis ipsius et methorum Ignorantia" in which he exhibits great distrust of human reason but at the same time has the merit of reducing the dominion of astrology and of chance. The most valuable of his prose writings are his letters, which although diffuse and pedantic abound with curious facts and frank and lively notices of himself. But it is not only as an author that Petrarch is indebted to posterity. The works of Cicero were the special objects of his inquiry and to him is owing the discovery of the singular spirit of that great man. Although his work dealing

was shortly confined to Italy again, his narrative preserved him the present of a Greek Honoraria summae Compagnie, which he presented to the republic of Venice. He also appears to have found the earliest collection of medals in Europe. The editions of the works of Petrarch, which have been loaded with and less commentary by his contemporaries, are almost incomparables; but the best is that of Venice 1738, 2 vols. 4to. He has also had no fewer than twenty-five biographies, among whom the abd de Sade is deserved the most instructive and curious. Lord Woodhouselee also published in 1810 an "Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Characters of Petrarch." — *Tribuschi. Abd de Sade. Woodhouselee.*

PETRI (SERVUS) a learned writer was a native of Leuvenstein in Friesland and flourished in the sixteenth century. He became secretary and librarian to cardinal Granville at Reichen, he afterwards went to Louvain and Cologne where he was chosen professor of law. He was likewise historiographer to the state of Friesland. He translated some of Plutarch's works into Latin and wrote the following — "Oratiorum de amato multicipi Graecae Lingue" "Chroaicon Ducum Brabantis vita" Continuatio Chronicorum Episcoporum Ultrajectensem Note in Eusebium Beocoriam &c." De Origine Frisorum. He died in 1597. There was also a Peter PETRI bishop of Leuvenstein who published several theological works and died in 1580 — *Peter Andre Bibl Belg.*

PETRONIUS ARBITER (Aulus or Titius) a Roman satirist was a favourite with Nero and generally supposed to be the same whom Tacitus mentions as proconsul of Hispania, and afterwards consul. He is said by that author to have discovered a capacity for the highest offices, but abandoning himself to voluptuousness he became one of the companions of Narc, and the superintendent of his licentious pleasures. This favour proved his ruin by exciting the envy of Tigellinus, a still greater淫棍 than himself who accused him of being engaged in a conspiracy against the emperor. Being arrested on this charge he was condemned to death on which he caused his veins to be opened and died about the year 66 so he had lived, with perfect undiffidence. He sent, as a last legacy to Nero a sealed paper reprobating that master with his infamous and unnatural debaucheries. His "Satyripon," which is written in very elegant Latin as a farce of verse and prose relating to rapes and stonies, serious and ludicrous, intermixed with the most disgusting obscenity. A new fragment was discovered at Tras in Umbria, in 1664, the genuineness of which has been justly generally admitted. On the other hand some additional fragments, produced by Model in 1694, are deemed spurious. The publications of this author have caused him to be much studied by the curiosi literati, and France, Germany and Holland, have produced critics and commentators, but no English critic has endeavoured to illustrate his impudence. The Harmer edition of 1747 can be usually

described as the best, although some prefer preferring that of Asturian, Leipzig, 1751. (See — *Vulgar Poet. Lat. Spelt Capo.*)

PETTY (Sir WILLIAM) a celebrated practical philosopher, who was the son of a fisherman at Ramsey in Hampshire where he was born May 16 1623. He appears to have displayed a genius for mechanics, even in childhood but after previous education at a grammar-school at Ramsey, he went to the university of Caen in Normandy at the age of 16 years, and stayed there about two years. Returning to England, he obtained some office connected with the navy, which, however, he only retained till he had saved the sum of sixty pounds. He went abroad in 1643, to study medicine and anatomy and having visited Leyden Utrecht, Amsterdam and Paris, he came home three years after. In 1658 he obtained from the parliamentary government a patent for a copying machine and though the invention did not turn out profitable his ingenuity attracted notice and introduced Mr Petty to the acquaintance of several men of science. He next took up his residence at Oxford where he was appointed assistant professor of anatomy and practised as a physician. Such was his reputation that at his house were held those philosophical meetings which gave origin to the Royal Society. Soon after he obtained a fellowship at Brasenose college, he was created MD March 7, 1649 was admitted into the College of Physicians in June 1657 in the beginning of the following year he succeeded to the professorship of anatomy and was chosen professor of music at Gresham college shortly afterwards. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland and also to the lord lieutenant. After the suppression of the Irish insurrection, he was made one of the commissioners for the division of forfeited lands and when Henry Cromwell obtained the houerancy in 1655 he appointed Dr Petty his secretary and clerk of the council. He was chosen MP for the borough of West Loo in the parliament convened in January 1658 and on the 6th of March following, he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours in the execution of his office as Irish commissioner by sir Iliffe Fenwick the member for Woodstock, the issue of which proceeding was his removal from his public employments in 1659. He then retired to Ireland, till the restoration of Charles II, when he was made a commissioner of the court of claims. He became one of the first fellows of the Royal Society and was a member of its council. To this learned association he presented a model of a double-hulled ship, designed to move against wind and tide and he so far perfected the scheme, that a vessel constructed on it, made a voyage from Dublin to Holyhead in July 1668. He continued for two years after to make improvements in his plan, but at length relinquished it altogether. In 1666 he drew up a treatise entitled "Veritas Sapienti," containing an account of the natural world and especially with a method for ascertaining

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He realized a great sum of property through the great fire in London the same year; and in 1667 he married the daughter of Mr. Matthew Walker and subsequently he engaged in various profitable speculations, having set up iron-works, opened coal-mines, and established a pilchard fishery in Ireland. He continued for several years to occupy himself in literary and scientific pursuits, particularly in the formation of a philosophical society in Dublin, of which he was chosen president in November 1664. At length he was seized with a mortification in the foot, occasioned by the gout in consequence of which he died at his house in Fleetstreet London December 16 1667 and he was interred at Ramsey his birth-place. He was the author of a treatise on "Political Antinomies," and several other productions of which a list may be found in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Hutchinson's Big Med Martin & Big Petty*.—PETTY (WILLIAM) marquis of Lansdowne was descended from Sir W Petty and was born in 1737. He succeeded to the Irish title of earl of Shelburne, on the death of his father in 1761 and in 1763 he obtained the office of president of the board of trade which he resigned to join the train of opposition led by Mr Pitt (lord Chatham) with whom he returned to office in 1766. When a change of ministry took place in 1768 he was again displaced, and he continued to be a parliamentary antagonist of his master till 1786 when he was nominated secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the premier the marquis of Rockingham, he was succeeded by lord Shelburne but he was soon obliged to give way to the coalition between lord North and Mr Fox. In 1784 he became an English peer by the titles of marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Weymouth. He now employed himself in the cultivation of science and literature at Bowood his seat in Wiltshire and he collected a valuable library the MSS. belonging to which were after his death purchased for the British museum. His death took place in 1805. Lord Lansdowne was twice married. By his first wife the daughter of earl Granville, who died in 1771 he had a son who succeeded him, and died without issue. By his second wife lady Louisa Fitzpatrick he became the father of the present marquis. The subject of this article was one among the numerous conjectured authors of "Junius's Letters."—*British Peerage*.

PETTY (WILLIAM) an English lawyer who was a native of Yorkshire and became treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He died in 1657, leaving a great number of MSS. collected from records and other authentic materials, chiefly relating to the laws and constitution of England, which are preserved in the Inner Temple Library. He was also the author of "The Ancient Rights of the Commons of England," proving that they were over an hundred part of Parliament, 1600, two thousand, in defense of that work, "Mischievous Parliament," 1600 1601 and

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"The Commonwealth," 1739, folio.—*Bridge- water's Leg. Bk.*

PEUCER (CARTER) a physician and mathematician, born at Bouson in Lorraine, ca. 1523. He studied at Wittenberg, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and obtained the professorship of that science. He married a daughter of Melanchthon, the reformer whose principles he countenanced to diffuse and whose works he edited. Being imprisoned, on account of his opinions, for ten years, he wrote his observations on the metabolism of body which he was allowed to read, making a kind of ink with burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died in 1562. His works are "De principiis Divinitatis Generibus" 1554, 4to; "Vita Illustrissimi Medicorum" and other tracta. He also assisted Melanchthon in the enlarged edition of *Corus's Chronicle*.—*Hutchinson's Big Med Martin & Big Petty*.

PUTTINGER (COWRAS) a celebrated scholar was born at Augsburg in 1465. He was appointed secretary to the senate of that city and was employed in the diets of the empire and in various courts of Europe. He died in 1514. His works are, "De Robes Gotthorpi Romanorum Veterum Fragmentis in Augusta Vindelicorum," Sermones Conviviales," in the collection of Schmidius De Incastellis Romanus imperii et gentium communisimis subiecto to the former and to Procopius. Puttinger is however best known by an ancient history called from him "Tabela Puttingeriana" formed under the reign of Theodosius the Great, and showing the roads by which the Roman armies passed at that time to the different parts of the empire. It appears to have been written by a Roman soldier unacquainted with geography and knowing nothing but what respected the roads and pieces of encampment. A very scarce and magnificent edition was published by F C. Scheit at Vienna, in 1753, folio.—*Classicus Antiquus*.

PEYER (JEAN COUARD) an anatomist, who was a native of Schaffhausen in Switzerland. He was the first who accurately described the intestinal glands, which in a state of health separate a fluid which serves to lubricate the intestines, and which have been termed, glandula Peyeriana. His works are "Exercitationes Anatomico-Medicae de Glandulis Intestinae" 1677 "Primum et Pythagore Exercitationes Anatomicae" 1682 "Methodus Historiarum Anatomico-Medicarum" 1679 "Panergia Anatomica et Medicina," and "Experimenta nova circa Pancreas."—*Hutchinson's Big Med.*

PEYRERA (ISAAC) a native of Borrassa, born 1595. He was descended of Catalan parents, and professed the reformed doctrine, but entertained many singular opinions among others, the existence of a race of pre-Adamites, and published a work in support of his theory. For this he was confined a short time at Bruxelles, till the intercession of the prince of Condé presented his release. Peyrera afterwards became a convert to the church of Rome and abjured his heretical

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wpkins in presence of the press however, before the tract already mentioned, he was the author of an "Account of Circassia;" "An Account of Iceland;" "On the Restoration of the Jews," &c. His death took place in 1875.—*Moor.*

PYRON (JEAN FRANÇAIS PYRON) a French historical painter was born at Aix in the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône in 1764. He went early to Paris, where he became the pupil of Lagrenée the elder, and devoted himself to the study of the works of Poussin, to whose inspiration he owed the first prize of painting, which he obtained in 1773. He visited Rome as a student of the French school. In 1783 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1787 director of the royal manufacture of the Gobelins, of which situation he was deprived by the Revolution. His principal works are *Cleopatra* devoting herself to prison, to obtain the burial of her father, now in the Louvre; *Socrate forçant Alcibiade* from the scene of a courtesy; young Athénaïs drawing lots to be sacrificed to the sun-god &c. His style is grave energetic and generally correct; his colouring transparent and soft, and his drapery simple and graceful. He died in 1820.—His brother JEAN FRANÇOIS PYRON born in 1740 and died in 1784 at Goudelourde where he was commissioner of the colonies. He is the author of a work entitled *Essai sur l'Espagne et Voyage fait en 1777 et 1778* &c Geneva, 1780 2 vols. in which he displays great knowledge in antiquity and the fine arts with such fidelity as to render it still very useful to travellers.—*Bibl. Univ. des Contemp.*

PEYRONNEL (CHARLES). There were two scientific and ingenious French writers of this name father and son. The elder born in the winter of 1700 at Marseilles in an advanced age known as the author of some valuable observations on the topography of Ann Arbor over great part of which he travelled collecting rare coins and medals with great success. He was secretary to the French embassy at Constantinople, and afterwards consul at Smyrna in which latter situation he was succeeded by his son. His other publications are, some commercial tracts, an oration on marshal Villars, and a dissertation on coral besides some papers to be found in the transactions of the Académie des Inscriptions, of which he was a member. His death took place in 1757.—The son who died at an advanced age in 1790, was an indutious, as well as an acute author and published an

Historical Account of the Antient Inhabitants of the Banks of the Danube and the Borders of the Black Sea," &c. "Remarks on the Monarchs of the East," &c. "On the Commerce of the Equinox," 2 vols. See "Les Numéros," a work which has gone through several editions; "On Volney's Considerations on the Turkish War." "On the Alliance between France and Switzerland, the Grisons &c. See and Political Economy of France" 2 vols.—*Bibl. Univ. des Contemp.*

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PERRY (Maurice, Marquis of) was born at Paris, and was son of Auguste, who had the honour of being the minister of Louis XVI in the art of nations. He was appointed inspector-general of the roads, till making himself odious by the leniency of his behaviour he was banished to his estate, and he died soon after in 1778. His poems are written with eloquence, but sometimes with negligence; his works are "Zélie ou Hélène" a poem, in six cantos, "A Letter from Ovid to Julia" "Les Soirées Héloïsiennes Alcibiades et Franc-Comtoise;" "La Rosière de Salenay," "Les Campagnes de Malibos, 3 vols. &c. now of great value in France; "Several Fugitive Poems published in the Almanach des Muses" An indifferent Translation of Catullus. There also said to be a MS. entitled *Les Soirées Provençales*, not inferior to the Soirées Héloïsiennes.—*Diret. Hist.*

PFANNER (TOMAS) a learned German antiquary of the seventeenth century a native of Augsburg where he was born in 1641. He became keeper of the archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha, in whose capital he died in 1717. From his intimate acquaintance with early German history he had obtained the appellation of the Living Chronicle of Saxony. His works are "A History of the Assemblies of 1652" "History of the Peas of Westphalia, &c. On the Principles of Historical Faith" and "On Pagan Theology"—*Diret. Hist.*

PFEFFEL (CHRISTIAN FREDERIC) jurist, consult and diplomatist, was born at Colmar in 17. He studied first under the celebrated Schefflin whom he assisted in his *Alsatia libri*. He became secretary to the count de Lomé ambassador from Savoy to France. He then became the friend of the count de Brühl and was employed in several negotiations. In 1758 he was sent to Ratisbon, during the diet, as counsellor of state and chargé d'affaires. Thence he proceeded to the court of Bavaria, where he remained until 1768, when he was recalled to Versailles, and became juris consult to the king. He also obtained the charge of state-mestre of Colmar in conjunction with his wife. He was sent by the French ministry to Deux Ponts, to treat of the indemnities of the duke and other German princes; he was still there when he received the order for his retirement from his public functions; his property was confiscated, and he was placed on the list of emigrants. He remained in the service of the duke of Deux Ponts until the death of that prince when he returned to Nurnberg. He died in 1807. His principal works are "Abéché Chronologique de l'Historie et de l'Etat publics d'Allemagne" "Recherches Historiques concernant les Droits du Pape sur la Ville et l'Etat d'Avignon avec des Pièces justificatives;" "Etat de la Pologne;" "Discussions Historiques."—*Bibl. Univ. des Contemp.*

PFEIFFER. There were two of this name Averyse a learned German writer,

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one from 1550; of *Loveresching*, and *Justitia et Iustitia*, both in Latin and a plain German; his most popular work with the public was *Mosae*, and other Oriental treatises, found in an acute and discriminating judgment, rendered his Biblical criticisms especially valuable. They are contained in his "Canticum Mosae," "De Moysi," "Pompeiius Moshach," "Schwartz's Symmetria Antiquorum Hierarchorum;" "De tribulatis Iudeorum," and other tracts. He was also the author of some philosophical treatises, a complete edition of which, in two quarto volumes, was published at Utrecht. He was held in great esteem for his literary attainments at Wittenberg and Leipzig, in both which universities he used lectures on the study of the Oriental languages, and was afterwards placed at the head of the ecclesiastical polity of Lebec, where he died in January 1596.—*Louis PAGINUS* born 1530, at Leucene, of which city he was afterwards the chief magistrate, distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and a skilful tactician in the civil wars of Charles the Ninth of France, especially at Meaux and Montreuil sur le Risle, of the former of which occasions the preservation of that monarch was mainly owing to his prudence and ability. The adherence of the Swiss cantons to the Gassion party was also materially promoted by his instrumentalities. His death took place in 1594.—*Morol. Reg. Univ.*

PHAEDON founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy so called from Elea, the place of his birth. He flourished towards the close of the fifth century before the Christian era, and from the condition of a slave, rose to be the disciple of Socrates, and the friend of Plato. By the latter he was held in such esteem that one of that sage's most celebrated treatises on the immortality of the soul is called after his name. When Socrates was put to death by his countrymen B.C. 400 Phaedon retired to Elea, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was the author of some philosophical dialogues, and on his decease was succeeded in his academy by Phisthenes of Elea.—*Enc. Lat.*

PHÆDRUS, an elegant Latin writer a native of Tarsus born a few years previously to the destruction of the Library of Rome by the first Caesar. He was afterwards the slave of Aspasia, who educated him, but in the following reign he fell into disgrace at court through the envy of the favorite Scipio. The fables of this master of which there are five books, written in iambic metre are remarkable for their wit and keenness, as well as for the purity of their style. They were first published by Pierre Pitotus (Pithous) about the close of the sixteenth century since which time they have gone through many editions, and are generally used as an elementary book in schools. Cicero mentions another of this name, a follower of Epicurus. There was also, in modern times, a rhetorician at Bonn, Elementus at the Vatican, about the middle of the sixteenth century, who assumed this name from having appeared at the theatre as

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an actor in a tragedy of *Socratis*. His 1559 a comedy of *Amor et Amicitia*, written in Latin, was published in Germany, and his *Amor et Amicitia*, written in Italian, in Florence, which he met with death, from an accident, prevented his giving to the world.—*Vest. Petri Lat.*

PHAEHR, MD. (Thomas) a native of Pforzheim, who in 1559 graduated at Oxford as doctor of physic, having translated the propositus of the law for which he was originally intended, and in the study of which he had made some progress at Lincoln's-inn. He was the author of two legal tracts, *ur. twits* and *precedents* but the work by which he is principally known is his translation of the first nine books of the *Azazel*, in Alman drives. The rhythm of this poem, which was printed in black letter in 1562 is singularly harmonious, little adapted as the metre may be thought for heroic poetry. His death prevented the completion of the translation and appears to have been unexpected as we find from the last page that the concluding lines of it were penned in a very short time before his decease. Dr Twyne afterwards published a continuation of the work. Dr Phæhr was also the author of the story of Owen Glendower in the *Mirror for Magistrates* and of some mystical translations from the French of no great merit. His death took place in the summer of 1590.—*Reg. Brit. Worth. Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

PHAI ARIS of Agrigentum a Sicilian tyrant whose cruelty and the horrid instrument by which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure have rendered his very name a proverb to posterity. He is said to have been by birth a Cretan who having arrived at supreme power in the country by his adoption by the most iniquitous practices, thought to secure it by the influence of terror. A statuary named Penitius, whose sycophancy equalled his skill as an artist constructed for him an engine of torture, in the shape of a hollow bell of brass, in which the unfortunate victim being enclosed, and fire put beneath the cross of the materials which within produced sounds resembling the bellowing of the animal. The only just act recorded of Phælens is, that he made the constructor of this diabolical piece of machinery the first sacrifice to his own invention. After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length were driven into insurrection, the tyrant was seized and with a severe, but just, retaliation consumed by a slow fire in his own hall, A.C. 563. The story told of his meeting at a disputation held between Abra and Pythagoras, is wonderfully apocryphal, from the anachronism it involves, and the letters supposed to have passed between the former of these philosophers and himself, of which there are two editions, Paris 1670, and Oxford 1693, are no less so. The question of their authenticity however gave rise to an animated discussion between Dr Bentley and the hon. C. Boyle.—*Morol.*

PHAVORINUS (Barrois) the Latin apologist assumed by Guerini, a native of Savona, in the vicinity of Genoa, who, ac-

During the twentieth century he study age, he a collector of manuscripts, applied himself to the collection of classical literature with great perseverance and success. Pollio and Lucan were among his instructors, and John de Medici afterwards Leo the Tenth, was his teacher. In 1515 he was appointed to represent the Florentine Library and two years after was elevated to the diaconate of Ravenna. This learned prelate translated the *Apologeticae* of Stobaeus, and was the author of a tract entitled *Contraepos et Horti Adversaria** but the production by which he is most advantageously known is his lexicon of the Greek language compiled with great care from Herodotus, Suidas, and other authorities. This valuable work first appeared at Rome in 1573, and was reprinted with many improvements by Burattoli at Venice, in 1713. His death took place in 1557.—*Festus*, *Bald. Grec.*

PHERECRATES a Greek comic poet flourished about 480 BC. He was the inventor of a measure called from him the Pherecratia, consisting of the three last feet of an hexameter the first being invariably a spondee. Some few fragments of his comedies have been preserved and have been elegantly translated into Latin by Gronae and a piece cited by Plutarch relative to ancient music has been particularly noticed by M. Buratti in the memoir of the academy of inscriptions. He wrote with the utmost purity of style and notwithstanding the license of the ancient comedy he is said never to have injured any individual by the slightest allusion.—*Festus Post Grec. Moret. Cambridg. Observ.*

PHEREKYDES a philosopher of the isle of Samos was the first preceptor of Pythagoras, and flourished about 600 BC. Josephus is of opinion that he studied philosophy in Egypt; and this is not improbable as a strong resemblance may be discovered in his doctrines to the dogmas of the Egyptian school. From the circumstance of his predicting the events of a storm and of an earthquake both of which took place he has been regarded as possessing supernatural powers though he only availed himself of his superior knowledge of the phenomena of nature to impose upon the multitude. He was the first who wrote a theogony of the sacred gods as prose; but from his symbolical manner of delivering his opinions, it is difficult to form any idea of his doctrine. According to Clever he was the first philosopher who wrote on the immortality of the soul; he also taught the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul afterwards adopted by Pythagoras.—Another Pythagorean wrote a history of Athens, and flourished about 636 BC.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil. Clever's Test. Grec.*

PHIDIAS, an Athenian sculptor who flourished in the 5th Olympiad, celebrated for works of art of marvellous excellence some of which are supposed to be still existing. He laboured in ivory a famous statue of the Olympian Zeus and also another of Minerva sixty cubits in height on the shield of which were

represented the sons of the founders, the giants, the Lapiths, and the Amazon; and on the back, the figures of thirty deities. Being employed by Cimon to cast a golden statue of Minerva, he was accused by some jealous rivals of having embezzled part of the precious metal entrusted to him, on which he left Athens, and erected at Elia, where he erected his admirable column statue of Jupiter. He died BC. 432.—*Pinkl. Hist. N. Inst. Cor. Archit. Statuarii, &c.*

PHILIPHUS (*Phainon*) a learned but intemperate rheumician and diplomatist of the middle ages. He was born at Tolomise, in the march of Aragon, in 1398, and studied at Padua, where he filled the professor's chair in rhetoric till his removal to Venice. The Senate soon after took him into the service of the republic and sent him in the capacity of their ambassador to John Palaeologus. While in the East he married, in 1419 Theodore, daughter to the learned Chrysostom and through the interest of the latter rose so high in the confidence of the emperor that he was deputed by him to solicit succours from the German courts against the Ottoman arms while his father in law sailed for England on a similar errand to Richard the Second. He afterwards returned to his native country and dedicating himself to literary pursuits, read lectures in his favourite science at Venice Bologna and other cities of Italy till he finally took up his abode at Florence under the auspices of the celebrated Lorenzo de' Medici. The popularity acquired by his talents was, however, at length lost by his arrogance, and with it the favour of his patron. A charge has been brought against him, arising perhaps, merely out of his well known vanity as the foundation on which it is built seems very insufficient that he destroyed a unique manuscript of one of Cicero's treatises in order to conceal his own plagiarisms. He was the author of a work *'On Moral Discipline'* *'On Erie Convivial Facetiae, &c.'* with several other miscellaneous pieces both in prose and verse a complete edition of which was printed at Bade in one folio volume 1750. His death took place in 1461.—*Tirshophi*

PHILIPON of Athens, a Greek poet, contemporary with Meander, to whom only he was considered as ranking second in dramatic composition. Plautus is said to have copied from his comedies, but as a few only of his fragments have come down to posterity, there is little opportunity of judging how far the imitation was carried. Of these, which were originally collected by Hugo Grotes, Cumberland has printed an English translation. The time of this author's birth has been assigned to the three hundred and seventy third year before the Christian era; and he is said to have survived a whole century, dying at length through excessive laughter, according as an old sign from a countryman's basket. AC 274.—*Festus Post. Grec.*

PHILIDOR (*Armenz*) a master of chess, of some reputation in his profession but far more celebrated as the best chess-player of his

and so only their sign. His father, Michel Philidor, was chamberlain to Louis XIV., and changed his name to Philidor, from a compliment paid him by that monarch who once called him so in allusion to a famous chess-player of that name. He practised his art, who was born in 1726, the situation of a page in the royal band where he made no great a proficiency under Campra, that he composed a very successful motet with full chorus, before he had attained his twelfth year. As he grew up, his fondness for the game of chess increased into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players, but by no means abandoning his musical studies at the same time. In the course of his progress he came to London, about the year 1753 when he set to music Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," which although it never was printed is said to have elicited the approbation of Handel himself. He continued in England some time during which he printed his "Analysis of Chess," a book which has since gone through numerous editions and is considered a standard work. On his return to France being disappointed of the situation of chapel-master to the queen, he devoted his attention to the comic opera, of which in conjunction with Beaumarchais and Duni, he may be considered the master. There are twenty-one operatic pieces of his composition, of which "Le Maréchal" produced in 1751 ran more than a hundred nights. Philidor afterwards returned to England and in 1779 set the "Carman Secular" esteemed the best of his works. His death took place in 1795 in London where he was very generally esteemed for his integrity and severity of manners. A short time previously to his decease he played two games of chess at the same time blindfold against two of the most distinguished amateurs, one of which he won the other was a drawn game.—Ross's Cyclop. *Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

PHILIPPON DE LA MADELEINE (Louis) a French writer was born at Lyons in 1736. He studied the law at Beaucaire where he scolded and filled some public office. In 1755 he was created librarian of the ministry of the interior and on the Restoration in 1814 he received a pension from Monsieur now Charles X. with the title of honorary intendant of his finances. He died in 1819. He published a great number of works, of which the following are the most celebrated: "Jean d'un Richelet de Vendeville"; "Choix de Comédies de M. Philippon de la Madeleine"; "L'Élève d'Épouse"; "Discours sur la Naissance et les Moyens de rappeler les Anciennes Capitales"; "Sébastien et son voisin Gédéon de promouvoir aux Tailleurs"; "Grenadier des Gens du Monde"; "Dictionnaire portatif des Poètes François morts depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1800," preceded by an abridged history of French poetry; "Discours sur l'art des Rimes"; "Voyage de Cyrus, par Ramsey"; "Mémoires choisis des Comédiens de la Bruxelle" with a notice on the

method. "Philidor des échecs inventé et enseigné, which were played at the Théâtre de Vendeville, in conjunction with MM. Lapey, Thétigny, Vincent, Suger and the painter Clémé."—*Biog. Mus. des Contemp.*

PHILIPS (Aurasmus) a poet and dramatic writer, who was a native of Leicestershire, and studied at St John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. On quitting the university he went to London and became one of the literary wits who frequented Button's coffee house, and a friend of Steele and Addison. The publication of his "Pastorals," involved him in a war with Pope who ridiculed them in papers in the "Guardian" in consequence of which Philips threatened to inflict personal corrections on the satirist. Soon after the accession of George I. he was put into the commission of the peace, and in 1717 he was appointed a commissioner of the lottery. He was one of the writers of a periodical paper called "The Freethinker;" and Dr Boulton the conductor obtaining preferment in Ireland, Philips went thither with him and was made registrar of the prerogative court at Dublin. At length he purchased a life annuity of £600, and returned to England in 1748. He survived but a short time dying in consequence of a paralytic seizure at Vauxhall Surrey June 16, 1749. He was the author of

The Distress Mother a tragedy 1712 taken from Racine. The Briton 1728 and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester 1723 both tragedies also and he wrote The Life of Archbishop Williams.—Johnson's Lives of the Poets. *Biog. Dres.*

PHILIPS (CATHERINE) a literary lady much distinguished in her own time for her wit and accomplishments, was the daughter of Mr Fowler a merchant of London where she was born in 1651. She was educated with great care and when very young became the wife of James Philips, esq. a gentleman of Cardiganshire and afterwards accompanied the viscountess Duncannon to Ireland. At the request of the earl of Orvry she translated Corneille's tragedy of Pompey which was several times acted in Dublin. She was, however, chiefly celebrated for her occasional poems, which were not formally published until after her death, which took place from the small-pox in 1684, in the thirty-third year of her age. They then appeared in folio, under the title of "Poems by the most deservedly admired Mrs Catherine Philips, the Matchless Orlando." To which are added M. Corneille's Pompey and Horace Tragedie, with several other Tragédies from the French." Mrs Philips, who had assumed the posthumous name of Orlando, was highly esteemed by the most eminent of her contemporaries. Bishop Taylor addressed to her his "Meditations and Offices of Friendship" and Cowley wrote an ode on her death. Poetry has by no means sanctioned all this estimation and the poetry of this lady is at present scarcely known or regarded.—Bellard's British Library.

PHILIPS (FARRAR) an English lawyer was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire, in 1676.

He studied at the Middle Temple, and became "Admitted" in his profession. He was a zealous partisan of Charles I., and wrote several political pamphlets in his favour, the principal of which is entitled "Vox et unicorum; or King Charles I no Man of Blood, but a Martyr to His People." He was for some time silent, and spent much time and money in searching records and writings in favour of the royal prerogative, for which he was rewarded by the place of one of the commissioners for regulating the law, which he held only two years. His other works are, *Considerations against the dissolving and taking away the Courts of Justice*, by Oliver Cromwell, for which he received the thanks of the speaker Lenthall, "Teneatis non tollatis" or the necessity of preserving Tenures in Capite and by the Knight's Service. "The Antiquity and Economy of pre-emption and purveyance for the King." He died in 1650.—*ibid.* *Genl. Arr.*

PHILIPS (John) an English poet who was the son of the Rev. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop, and was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire December 30 1676. He was educated at Winchester School and Christchurch Oxford and at the latter place he produced his poem, entitled *The Splendid Shilling*, in which the sonorous cadence of the blank verse of Milton is adapted to familiar and ludicrous topics. He also wrote

Blenheim a poem in celebration of the Duke of Marlborough's victory, but his principal work is his *Cyder*, a Georgical poem in imitation of Virgil. His early death which took place at Hereford, February 15 1708 probably deprived the world of some greater efforts towards obtaining a niche in the temple of Fame. A monument was erected for him in Westminster Abbey at the expense of his patron Sir Simon Harcourt.—*Johanns. L. et. of the Poets.*

PHILLIPS (Edward) one of the nephews of Milton, was the son of Edward Phillips, esq. of Shrewsbury who married the poet's sister Anne, and became secretary in the crown office. He was born in London in 1630 and was educated under his celebrated uncle. The time of his decease is not certain. He published two small works in Latin, one on the ancient chorusses as tragedy and comedy and another of the most celebrated poets of the age of Dante. He is, however better known by his compilations and especially by his *Theatrum Pictarum* or a complete Collection of the Poets." London 1675 which Varro as of opinion was before used by the revision and correction of his uncle Milton, who is especially tractable in the preface. In 1690 a new edition of the "Theatrum," with valuable additions, was published by Sir Egerton Brydges. Wood attributes to Edward Phillips a General English Dictionary, a Supplement to Speed's "Theatre," a Companion Latin Dictionary a poem on the Coronation of James II an edition of the poems of Dryden and of Newhaven-

dogs, and several treatises and compositions which exhibit him as an author of considerable merit next to his "Theatrum." His nephew William Phillips, brother of the preceding, was also educated by his uncle Milton, so when grown, in the first instance, he presented himself a warm adherent and published "Milton's Defence" in answer to the "Apology pro Rego." On the Restoration, he changed with the times, and wrote a "Satyr against Hypocrites," in the spirit of the prevailing opinions. His other writings are "Mosaica, or the Prophetic Almanack for 1680," "Mosaica, or Augl. Theatrica" "Dictionarium Mosaicum" "Marcus Verus," "A Continuation of Heath's Chronicle," and various temporary pamphlets, which have reached mortified obscurity. The death of this writer, whose character and conduct seem to have been very exceptionable is not recorded—*Athen. Oxon.* *Life of Edward Phillips*, by Sir E. Brydges.

PHILLIPS (Thomas) a Roman Catholic divine was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire and was educated at St. Omer. He entered the society of the jesuits, which he afterwards quitted, and after travelling on the Continent, he obtained a prebend in the collegiate Church of Tongres. Is the decline of his life he retired to the English college at Liège where he died in 1774. He wrote "The Life of Cardinal Pole" which although a work of considerable ability from its natural writing occasioned much violent controversy. *The Study of Sacred Literature Stated and Considered* and "Philemon" a tract giving an account of his own life. He is also said to have been the author of elegant verse translations of *Lauda Sion Salvatorem* and *Censura Communianorum Conciilii & Lapide*. His sister Elizabeth to whom he addressed some pleasing poetry was the mother of the Benedictine nun at Ghent—*Eccles. Mag. 1796 Cod. MS. Ath.*

PHILLIPOT or PHILPOT (John) a herald and antiquary who was a native of Folkestone in Kent. He was rouge dragon and afterwards Somerset herald. He made a visitation of his native county in the years 1619, 1620 and 1621 as marshal and deputy to Canterbury, then Clarenceux king at arms; and soon after he began to make his historical survey of Kent, which he seems to have continued till about the year 1640 soon after which the civil war involved him in misfortune, and he lived some time in poverty and obscurity till his death, which happened in 1645.—*Thomas PHILLIPOT* his son was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge and died in 1696. He published, in 1659 his father's collection, under the title of *Villae Cantabrigiæ, or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated* folio, a second edition of which appeared in 1778. T. Phillipot also published poems; and a Discourse on Heraldry.—*Hasted's Hist. of Kent*, *Pruf.*

PHILO an architect of Byzantium, established about the commencement of the third

country before the Christians, and that he had himself an ordinary baptism. This was not baptism intended to him yet came, nor on the construction and management of structures of war another on "The Seven Wonders of the World."—Pantaenaeus, a Jew of Alexandria, born of wealthy parents, and deeply well versed in the doctrine of the Greek philosophers, as in the peculiar tenets of his own people. The partyism which he felt for the Ptolemies seems indeed to have caused much confusion in his mind through his attempts to amalgamate their philosophy with the Mosaic laws and institutions, and rendered it difficult to decide how far his opinions predominated in favor of either. In the year 42 of the Christian epoch, the citizens of Alexandria, having lodged a complaint against the Jews residing there, charging them by the mouth of their envoy Apion, with disaffection to the Roman sovereignty Philo was selected on the part of the accused to defend their cause before Cæsar; a service which he found attended with considerable danger and narrowly escaped, with his life not being permitted even to speak upon the subject of his mission. This, however did not prevent his again visiting Rome in the succeeding reigns. There are several editions of his works, which first appeared at Paris in 1552 the last and best is that of Manguy London, 2 vols. folio, 1746. The precise time of his decease is uncertain but he is reported to have embraced Christianity before his death.—Cave Duper. Moray.

PHILOLAUS of Crete, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher who flourished BC. 373. He was a disciple of Archytas, and flourished in the time of Plato who purchased from him the written records of the Pythagorean system, contrary to an express oath taken by the society of Pythagoras to keep secret the mysteries of their sect. It is probable that among those books, were the writings of Timaeus, upon which Plato formed the dialogue which bore his name. Philolaus fell a sacrifice to political jealousy being suspected of a design so acquire arbitrary power over his countrymen. The Golden Lute of Pythagoras has been ascribed to this philosopher who treated the doctrine of nature with great subtlety but equal obscurity reforming every thing that exists to mathematical principles. He has been erroneously denominated the author of the true system of the world reviewed by Copernicus, against whom he wrote evidence that Pythagoras acquired it in Egypt.—Diog. Laert. Bruck.

PHILOPHEMEN. The last great commander among the ancient Greeks. He was the son of Gorgon, and was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, BC. 223. Although an orphan, he was carefully educated, and early distinguished himself by his skill in arms, and in defense of his country against the Spartans. His family became poor, or consequence-in-chief of the Achæan league, and after a long and troublous course of warfare, he made the Spartans tributary to the Achæans, and abo-

lished slavery of Lycurgus, which had lasted 700 years. This country was by his advice restored to the Messenians, who had now forsaken themselves to the Achæans; and owing to their misfortune, this decree of the alliance against Sparta was nullified, and it was believed that the Lacedæmonians should no longer admit equal members of the Achæan league. Philophemus assisted by Lycurgus, father of the historian Polybius, remained as long as he was able but was obliged to yield to the necessity of the times. The fall of this great man was very tragic. The Messenians having availed from the league, he marched against them, and being obliged to retreat, fell from his horse, and was taken prisoner on which event Diocles the Messenian general threw him into a dungeon and the ascendant faction ordered him to die by poison. Just as he was about to take off the fatal draught, he received intelligence that the Achæans had returned and gained a victory on which he uttered an exclamation of joy, and calmly emptying the cup, expired BC 183 at the age of seventy. His unhappy fate excited great grief and resentment throughout the league and the Achæans having taken Messene the perpetrators of his death were manacled on his tomb and a yearly sacrifice was instituted to commemorate his memory. Philophemus received the epithetic appellation of *The Last of the Greeks*. Platner.

PHILOSTORGIIUS an ancient ecclesiastical historian was born in Cappadocia, in 368. He pursued his studies at Constantinople but few particulars of his life and no account of his death are recorded. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in twelve books, which begins with the contests between Arius and Alexander and terminates in the year 425. As he was brought up an Arian he was partial to the opinions of that sect, but his work contains many curious things in relation to the antiquities of the church. An abridgment of it extant is Photius, which, with some extracts out of Suidas and other authors, was published by Goethenius, Geneva, 1645, &c. and subsequently after a short revision, by Valerius, Paris, 1673, folio, and by Reading London, 1720, 3 vols. folio. *Vide Hist. Græc. Duper. Cave*

PHILOSTRATUS (Flavio) an Athenian or rather according to Sozomen, a Lycian writer under Severus, who, with a view to discredit Christianity wrote the Life, and an account of the Miracles of Apollonius Tyaneus. From the absurdities and contradictions with which his book abounds, it is doubtful how far the author who undertook the task at the special command of the emperor, followed tradition, or drew on the sources of his own invention. Charles Blount, in 1690, published an English translation of part of it, which in the original has excited the attention of many learned and acute critics. The best edition of it is that by Gottlieb Glaser, Leipzig, folio, 1700.—*Vide Hist. Græc.*

PHILOXEVUS. The name of a lyric poet

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and varieties of antiquity were in the island of Cyrene, and equally interested for his wife and himself. He was in great favour with Demetrius of Syracuse, and is said to have obtained a diaurust from that prince by a law suit. Seeing the dia placed before the tribunal, at a banquet, he desired to enter into conversation with a judge on his own place, and in reply to the magistrate's inquiry said, he was endeavouring to obtain some information respecting the Norbae, but that his late friend had accused himself, on account of his youth, and referred him to the full-grown dia before his master. A work of his, that "his slaves were as long as that of a crane, and all judges," has also been handed down to posterity; while his compositions, which though their genius is admitted, were supine and by Plutarch as innovations, are entirely lost.—*Big. Diet. of Mus.*

PHLEGON, a Greek writer, born at Tralles, a city of Lydia. He was one of the learned freedmen of the emperor Adrian, and survived at least to the eighteenth of Antoninus Pius. He was the author of various works, of which the most important was that entitled, *Olympiaca, or Chronicles*, in sixteen books, brought down to the 139th Olympiad, AD 137. One of these alone is extant in Phocae. He also wrote a treatise *De Mirabilibus* and another *De Longava*, parts of both of which have reached modern times. The best edition of these fragments is that of Mommus, Gr. Lat. 4to. Leyden 1680. The titles of his remaining works are preserved by Suidas, but the history of Adræus published under his name was written by Adrian himself. An eclipse mentioned by Phlegon has been made the subject of much controversy having been deemed corroborative of the miraculous darkness at the crucifixion but Dr. Sykes, in a Dissertation on the Eclipse mentioned by Phlegon in answer to Whiston reduces it to a natural eclipse of the sun which happened November 24, in the first year of the 202d Olympiad, and not in the fourth of that in which the crucifixion took place.—*Murex. London's Life of Whiston.*

PHOCION an Athenian commander and one of the most virtuous characters of antiquity was of humble descent, but received a liberal education under Plato and other philosophers. He served his country with great distinction both in the cabinet and the field, and especially against Philip of Macedon. Although no able general, like ad good politician, he was the friend of peace hence he was a constant opposer of all the orators, and of Demosthenes among the rest, who never failed to disconcert and foil prospects of an accommodation. The ungratified enmity and opposition, caused Demosthenes used to oblige to him. The Athenians will certainly sometime or another in a mad fit, put these to death." " And then, Demosthenes," he replied, " in a sober cool." His acknowledged power, constituting his unceasing dominion, caused him to be chosen general forty-five times. When Philip entered Ath-

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ens, with the intent of destroying Athens, Phocion was desirous of an accommodation, but being overruled by Demosthenes, the "last bulwark of Athenian merit." On the death of Philip he checked the joy of the Athenians, and disengaged the monarchic alliance to the young Alexander. After the departure of Thessaly, he was employed to manage the affairs of Alexander, and succeeded. On the death of the latter Phocion again discontinued the attempts to claim of the Macedonian rule, which he perceived could not succeed. The result proved the accuracy of his foresight; and when in consequence the Athenians sued for peace, he was despatched to treat with Antipater and succeeded, but upon very hard terms, comprising the surrender of the citadel, Hippodrome and Demosthenes; the dismemberment of a great number of the lower cities, and the admission of a garrison into Macedonia, a fact commanding the Phocæans. Phocion was much employed in the conspiracy which followed, but used his authority only to alleviate the evils which had arisen from the neglect of his counsels. In the contest between Cassander the son of Antipater, and Polyperchon, Phocion aided with the party which opposed the latter who affected to restore the democracy of Athens. The arrival of Polyperchon with a powerful army giving the democratic party the ascendancy with the proverbial inconstancy of the Athenians, Phocion and a great number of his friends, were condemned to die and drink poison, BC 318. So great was the fury of his enemies, that his body was denied a funeral in his own country and was carried by a slave and buried in the territory of Megara. Such was the unmerited end of one of the most conversant, disinterested and virtuous men of antiquity. After his death his countrymen, regarding their injustice condemned his accusers, and after having his ashes brought home at the public expense, erected a brazen statue to his memory.—*Plutarch. Corin. Nupt.*

PHOTIUS a patriarch of Constantinople, celebrated about the middle of the sixth century for the brilliancy of his talents and the depth of his erudition. He was a native of the capital, the asceticism policy of which he was afterwards called upon to superintend, and originally distinguished himself by his learning and ability as a layman, but having at length entered the church, Photius on the expiration of the patriarch Ignatius, by Budaeus, consecrated him to the vacant see 808. During the succeeding ten years, a controversy was carried on with much animosity between him and the bishop of Rome, each party endeavoring and outshining the other; the consequence of which was the complete separation of the eastern and western churches. Budaeus, his power being at length taken off by his nephew and successor in the empire, Michael the third, that prince was in his turn assassinated by Basilus, the Macedonian, who then descended the throne in 866. But Photius distinguishing him for the master was in the following year restored, to make way for the

protector of his old enemy Ignatius, and was forced to retire into banishment. On the death of that prelate in 1676, Piazzetta, by a flattering extraction of a forged document respecting the genealogy of the emperor, acquired his favor and being restored, maintained himself in the patriarchal chair during the remainder of that reign, but was at length arrested, on insufficient grounds, of conspiring against the new sovereign, Leo the Philosopher; where that prince once more supported him, and sent him, in 1685, into confinement in an Armenian monastery, where he died in 1691. This learned, though trifling prelate was the author of a *Histoire*, containing 30 volumes of 250 writers, of the "Monumens," a digest of the ecclesiastical laws, acts of councils &c. under fourteen heads; a "Lexicon of the Greek Language;" and numerous epistles. Of the former of these works there are two editions, that of Vienna, 1691 and that of Rome, 1692. Of the Lexicon, printed at Leipzig in 1690, there is a much more accurate copy in manuscript at Cambridge. The Letters appeared in one folio volume, in 1691. — *Cone. Patricius.*

PHIRLEAS or FREAS (Jesu) a learned and ingenious English author born in London about the end of the fourteenth century and educated at St. John's college Oxford in which society he obtained a fellowship, and was subsequently inducted to the living of St. Mary Bristol. Soon after he went to the Continent, and having continued his studies with great perseverance and success at Ferrara, Florence, Padua and other Italian universities, gave lectures in medicine and the belles lettres, in all the above named cities, to the equal advantage of his reputation and fortune. In 1465, pope Paul II offered him the bishopric of Bath which he accepted but a rival candidate is said to have despatched him by poison previously to his consecration. The acquisition of this piece of preferment which proved so fatal to him is attributed to his having dedicated a masterly translation of Diocletius Siculus to the pontiff intended to, His other works are, Translations of part of Xenophon and of Symmachus de Laude Caiilli, dedicated to John earl of Worcester with some miscellaneous poems and epistles. *Warton's Hist. of Poetry.*

PIA (P. H.) a distinguished chemist, was born at Paris in 1791. In 1770 he was made notary or sheriff and he deserved to my opinion his administration by useful established means, one of which was for the recovery of drowned persons, and was extremely successful. He also perfected the instruments for the conveyance of air to the lungs. His establishment was nearly destroyed during the Revolution, and Pia, leaving a large fortune did to almost a ruined indigence in 1799. He wrote "Description de la Boute d'Estompe pour les Bébés des Nouveaux," 1770, "Détails sur l'Établissement que la Ville de Paris a fait en Faveur des Paroissiens noyés," 1773.—*Rev. Unio. des Centres.*

PIAB, a man of colour, general of the dependencies of the state of Venezuela, distinguished himself in his military career by the most indefatigable activity and brilliant valour. When Bolívar after his landing at Guanare, marched on Caracas, he collected to Piar a considerable body of infantry and when the former was repulsed, Piar managed the retreat with great skill, and afterwards beat the enemy in several encounters. He was the idol of the soldiers, and his ambition increased with his success. Tired of playing only a secondary part in the state, he aspired to that of supreme rank. To arrive at this it was necessary to sacrifice the whites, and to commence by Bolívar himself. His scheme was, however, discovered, and being arrested, he was tried by a court martial, and was declared guilty of a conspiracy tending to cause a mutiny among the mulattoes and the Indians, exciting them to massacre the whites, to possess himself of the supreme command, and he was sentenced to be shot. Bolívar made several vain efforts to save him, but was at length obliged to sign his death warrant. Arrived outside the gates of Angostura, Piar placed himself in front of the soldiers and opening his breast, he commanded them to shoot. He fell pierced with seven balls. His ambitious projects were soon forgotten but his feats of arms are still celebrated by the warriors of Colombia.—*Eug. Uare.*

PIAZETIA (JOHN BAPTISTE) an artist, was born at Veneice, in 1683. He was a great follower of the style of Spagnoletti and Gessi, exciting surprise and horror by his sudden contrasts of light and shade but his method of colouring produced dissimilarity and spots on the canvas. His chief excellence lay in caricatures in which he was, perhaps, unparalleled, he also succeeded greatly in busts and heads for cabinets. He died in 1754.—*Pilkington by French.*

PICARD (JOU) a distinguished French astronomer and mathematician who was a native of La Flèche. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession and became prior of Rillé in Anjou but subsequently settling at Paris, he was made astronomer to the Academy of Sciences. In 1671 he was sent by Louis XIV to Utrecht in Denmark to make astronomical observations and on his return to France he brought with him the MSS. of Tycho Brahe. He was the conductor of the "Connaissance des Temps" for which he made calculations from 1679 to 1683. Picard commanded the measurement of a degree of the meridian, in France; and he first applied the telescope to quadrants and also observed the phosphorescent light in the vacuum of the barometer. He wrote in his optics, magnetism &c.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

PICARÈTEL (O. N.) prior of Neufchâtel, a member of the academy of Dijon, died in 1794. He wrote "Les Deux Abédoniens, Histoire Philologique," "L'Histoire Méthodologique Homologique et Romantique," year I Anno 1783." He commenced a great work,

edified "or Disciple Apologétique" which was to have contained the refutation of all the heresies which have existed in the world since the establishment of Christianity, but the decline of his health obliged him to relinquish it. His brother who died about the same time, was successor of the marble table of the palace of Dijon and also member of the academy of that city. He was the author of a "Journal des Observations du Baronnet de Lavalier" and of some estimable poems. Their sister madame Guyton Moreau, is known by several German and Swedish translations. — *Histoire des Contemp.*

PICART (BERNARD) A French engraver born in 1673. He first studied the art of design under his father and then applied himself particularly to architectural engraving. Being a Protestant, he was reduced to emigrate from France, in consequence of the religious persecutions which occurred under the government of Louis XIV when he settled at Amsterdam. He worked chiefly for the booksellers and the principal publications in which he was concerned were "Histoire générale des Cérémonies, Mœurs, et Coutumes Religieuses de tous les Peuples représentées en 343 Figures dessinées de la Main de B. Picart" 9 vols. folio. "Superstitions anciennes et modernes, préjugés vulgaires qui ont induit les Peuples à des Usages à des Pratiques contraires à la Religion" 1733 2 vols. folio another of his works was entitled "Le Temple des Mœurs." His death happened in 1733. A posthumous collection of his engravings was published at Amsterdam.—*Dictionnaire Hist.*

PICCINI (NICOLAS) one of the most industrious and original composers of the Neapolitan school of music. He was born at Bari near Naples in 1728, and was intended for the church, a destination which the decided talent evinced by him for music induced his father reluctantly to forgo. Having studied twelve years at the conservatory of Santa Croce, under the celebrated Durante he commenced his professional career in 1754 with the comic opera "La Donna Dispettosa" which was very favorably received at the Florentine theatre in Naples. He then went to Rome where his "La Buona Figliola" placed him at once at the head of his profession and met with a success beyond all precedent, being performed in a short time on the boards of every musical theatre in Europe. For fifteen years he contested the rage at Rome when the rising reputation of Astafid, a far inferior composer induced him to quit that capital for France having already set to music according to his choice, above 200 operas. On his arrival in Paris, he began to study the language under Marmontel and by the assistance which he afforded him reset six operas of Quinault. The opera of Roland, however his first original one in this country was scarcely brought out, before a contest commenced, one of the most famous in musical annals. Gluck at this time was to the zenith of his reputation, and the dispute respecting the comparative similitude

of the German and Italian schools, was divided at Paris into two parties, the one composed being, perhaps, the only persons in the capital who did not carry it on with animosity. A singing school being soon after established, Piccini was placed at its head, till the breaking out of the Revolution, when he returned to his native country but was received there with great coldness by the government, and forbidden to appear in public. He was remissed in comparative indigence and poverty till 1799 when Beaumarchais invited him again to Paris, and restored his emoluments, appointing him also inspector of the national conservatory. In this situation he remained till his death in 1801.—*Life by Grignaud.*

PICCOLOMINI the name of a noble Italian family long seated at Siena, which has in various ages produced eminent statesmen, warriors and scholars. Among the latter class the most distinguished are, *Alessandro*, born in Siena in 1608. He was an orator of great ability and acuteness, as well as of deep erudition, and is said to have been the first who treated of philosophical subjects in the modern Italian. His application to severer studies did not however prevent the cultivation of the belles lettres, and several dramatic pieces of his composition are said to have been deservedly popular in their day. He was also the author of a treatise "On the Theory of the Planets" *Moral Institutes*

On the Sphere and the Morality of Hobbes. A licentious dialogue satirized, *Delle belle Creanze delle donne* has been ascribed to him but the internal evidence contained in the work renders the testimony to say the least suspicious. He died in 1578 archbishop of Patras and cardinal of Siena.

—*Francesco Piccolomini* born in 1580 in the same city acquired a great reputation over all Italy for his learning during the latter half of the sixteenth century and held various professorships in different universities. His principal works are, a treatise on "The General Philosophy of Man," printed in folio, and some commentaries on the writings of Aristotle. His death took place at Siena in 1604.—*Ezra Silvius Piccolomini* afterwards pope Paul II (see Paul II), was of this family in compliment to whom James Amman, a Lucchese successively bishop of Massa and Fossato assumed the name on being raised to the purple in 1610. He wrote an account of the transactions of his own times, from 1466 to 1469 and at his death, which took place a few years after the last mentioned date, at the age of fifty-seven, having the fourth added upon his property and with it founded and endowed the hospital of Sopra Susto at Rome.—*Tribunali, Moretti.*

PICHETRUE (CHARLES) a celebrated French general, whose talents became developed during the progress of the war which originated from the Revolution. He was born at Arbois in Franche Comté, in 1761, and his parents belonged to the lower ranks of society. He received his early education at the seminary of Arbois and studied philosophy among the

other soldiers at that time. Showing a decided partiality for the cause of freedom; three officers sent young Pichegru to Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm at their college of Bâleens. He did not, however, as was reported, enter into any religious order; but quitting Bâleens, he entered in the 1st regiment of artillery. His merit soon attracted the notice of his officers, and he was raised from the ranks to be a sergeant. In 1789 he had been made an adjutant; and on the Revolution taking place he was still further promoted. He was then appointed to the command of a battalion of the National guard, among whom he introduced order and subordination. In 1792 he served on the staff of the army of the Rhine, and rapidly advanced from the rank of general of brigade to that of general of division, till, in 1793, he took the chief command of that army just after it had been almost disorganized by the disaster which had occurred at the battle of Wagrambourg, and in the retreat to Dorn. Notwithstanding he was interrupted in his plans by the jealousy of Houché who joined him with the army of the Moselle and assumed a superior authority he succeeded in restoring discipline and confidence among the troops the fruit of which was the victory of Haguenau, gained December 23, 1793. In February 1794, Pichegru took the command of the army of the North, where he was embarrassed by many difficulties, arising from the flight of general Dumouriez and Lafayette and the pernicious influence of the conventional commissioners, St Just and Lebas. But Pichegru surmounted the obstacles thus opposed to him, recalled his soldiers to a sense of their duty and undertook the conquest of Holland the most brilliant of all his exploits. On the 19th of January 1795, he secured Amsterdam; and in the beginning of February he had made himself master of the whole country without any enemy to oppose him. Soon after he received orders to direct the operations of the army of the Rhine and Moselle and as he still retained the chief command of that of the North and of the Somme and Maine he had the control of a larger body of troops than any other general who was not a sovereign prince. Going to Fance, the National Convention appointed him commandant of that city in April 1795 that he might rescue the dungeon of the Terrorists, which he happily effected. In the course of the same year he obtained some advantages over the enemy towards the Rhine, and took Mainz on the 20th of September but having received a check in November his enemies took advantage of the circumstance and obliged him to abandon his command. He then retired to a private life, and some time after he was offered the post of ambassador to Sweden which he did not accept; and in March 1797 he was chosen deputy from the department of Fance to the council of five hundred. He only remained his office till the 4th of September when a new revolution taking place, he was one of the sixty-five deputies who, together with Carnot and Brumalius two of the chiefest-

men, were dismissed by their constituents on account of a popular conspiracy and condemned to imprisonment. Pichegru, with others, went into Capoë, where he made his escape to England. Escaping to the service of the insurgents against the government of Bonaparte, he went to Fance in the early part of the year 1804. He was soon arrested, and committed a prisoner to the Temple, where he was found dead, (having been strangled) on the 6th of April. Whether Pichegru died by his own hand, or by that of an assassin employed by the party into whose power he had fallen is a question which has been frequently and warmly agitated between the admiring and the enemies of Bonaparte, who, in this country at least, was openly accused of having ordered the murder of his captive.—*Dictionnaire des Biographies*. *Biog. Univ.* *Biog. Nouv. des Contemporains*.

PICHOM (THOMAS JOHN) doctor of divinity and administrator of the hospital of Mâna, where he was born in 1731. He attached himself to M d'Arancourt bishop of Figuera, who made him canon of the church of Mâna. He was also historiographer to Mousnier. His works are numerous the principal are "La Raison Triomphante des Nouveautés," "Traité Historique et Critique de la Nature de Dieu," "Cartel aux Philosophes," "La Physique de l'Histoire," "Mémoire sur les Abus du Celibat dans l'Ordre des Dominicains," "Mémoire sur les Abus dans les Mariages," "Des Etudes Théologiques," which contain some philosophical ideas which contrast very strongly with the spirit of his other works and have been severely reprobated. "Secret et Couronnement de Louis XVI précedé de Recherches sur le Sacre des Rois de France et suivi d'un Journal Historique de ce qui s'est passé à cette Cérémonie," of which the journal only is Pichon's. "Parade de l'Académie de Helvétie," "Les Arguments de la Raison en faveur de la Religion et de la Sacerdoce." Pichon died in 1812.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemporains*.

PICET (Baptiste) an epicurean of Geneva, born there in 1655. Having completed his studies in the college of his native city he travelled over a great part of the European continent, and visited England. On his return through the Low Countries he resolution as a theologian proffered him an offer of the divinity professorship at Leyden. This, however, he thought proper to decline, in favour of a similar situation at Geneva, which he filled with great credit and ability till his decease in the summer of 1724. Among his works on devotional subjects are, "Christian Morality" 12mo, 5 vols.; "Christian Theology" a Latin treatise, in 3 vols. 4to; "On Indifference in Matters of Religion"; together with a variety of sermons, religious tracts, pastoral and other letters, &c. As an historian, he is adventurously known by his "Annals of the Welsh and Breton Countries," 4to, 8 vols.—*Nova. Dict. Bibl.*

PICLUS (Alessio) or (Alessandro) Pico di Mirandola, one of the celebrated Italian learned of

the fifteenth century, who contributed to the varied and difficult of learning in Europe. He was born in 1460, and was the son of the power of Mirandola and Comacchio. Having been deprived of his father when young, his mother did not suffer his education to be neglected, and such was the progress he made in his studies, that at the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Bologna. He afterwards visited the most noted seats of learning in Italy and France. In 1486 he erected on his own estate, a villa which he called *Pratino* in praise of which he wrote a Latin poem. He is said to have been acquainted with twenty two languages when he was but eighteen. Trabemus, his contemporary says he was master of all the liberal arts, that he cultivated with success Latin, Greek and Hebrew literature was an admirable poet and the most learned philosopher and subtle disputant of the age. Setting at Florence, he addressed a panegyric to Lorenzo de' Medici whose patronage he obtained. In 1486 he went to Rome where he published theses on various subjects, challenging all the world to debate with him the propositions contained in them. But instead of opponents such as he expected he encountered an accusation of heresy and thirteen of his propositions being censured by pope Innocent VIII he was silenced, and thought proper to leave Rome. He then returned to Florence where he composed an apology for his opinions and in 1488 took up his residence on an estate near Florence given him by Lorenzo de' Medici devoting his time to various literary pursuits. After the death of his friend Lorenzo he returned to Ferrara, having previously disposed of the estate of Mirandola to his nephew. The latter part of his life was dedicated to the study of theology and he wrote a work entitled *Hecataplana*, relating to the beginning of *Genesia* and another on the *Psalmi*. His death took place at Florence in 1496. Pico is one of the learned men whom Nauclé has thought it necessary to vindicate from the charge of being a magician. He was extremely regarded by his contemporaries as a very remarkable personage and the older Scaliger styles him "Monstrum sine vita" while Palafox says he was the phoenix among the great genitures of his time. His works were published collectively in 1601 folio.—*Life of Pico* by *Graenwald*. *Bug Uso*—*Jean Francis Pico*, nephew of the former also cultivated literature with great success. He wrote a life of Jerome Savonarola works on theology and Latin poetry. He was married in his own castle of Mirandola, together with his son by his nephew Galvani Pico, in 1523.—*Froben Thauer Viver Duct. Tivoliensis*.

PIERCE (Edward) an English painter in the reigns of Charles I and II, well distinguished both in history and landscape. He wrote connected chronicles of stupendous and buildings of churches, the greater part of which were destroyed in the fire of London in 1666. He worked some time with Van dyke and an-

swer of his poems are seen at Hatfield castle. He had three sons, one of whom became eminent sculptor and designed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III at the royal anchorage.—*Wikipedia's dissident*.

PIERRE (Comteville de la) or Copeland à Lapide a Jesuit, born in the diocese of Léige who became professor of theology at Louvain and afterwards at Rome. He was the author of a great many religious works, including commentaries on the Scriptures, which are much esteemed. The latter have been published in ten volumes folio. He died at Rome in 1637 aged seventy-one.—*Dicit. Hist. Bug Uso*.

PIGALLE (Jean-Baptiste) a celebrated French sculptor. He was a native of Paris, and studied his art in Italy, where he made himself familiar with the famous monuments of antiquity. Returning to France, he became chancellor of the academy of painting at Paris, and was made a knight of the order of St Michael and appointed sculptor to the king. He died in 1783. Pigalle executed statues of Mercury and Venus, for the king of Prussia a figure of a girl taking a thorn from her foot the monument of Marshal Saxe besides many other works of less importance.—*Bug Uso*.

PIGHIUS. There were two learned ecclesiastics of this name uncle and nephew who flourished in the sixteenth century. They were both natives of Campea in the Dutch province of Overijssel.—*Albert*, the elder born in 1500 received his education at Louvain and Cologne and exerted himself especially as a champion of the Romish church against the progress of the reformed doctrines. His principal work in which he enwraps with much acrimony against Luther and Melanchthon is entitled "Assertio Hierarchie Ecclesiastice" folio. His other writings are, "On the proper Method of celebrating the Easter Festival" A Defence of Astrology, and a tract On the Sciences the Equinox etc. His death took place in 1548 at Utrecht where he was provost of the church of St John.—*Stephanus Vimander* the younger of the two was born in 1520 and went early to life to Rome where he passed ten years in devoting himself to the study of classical literature and the antiquities in which that capital abounds. The reputation he had acquired for learning induced the prince of Jelgers and Cleves to place his son Charles, a young prince of great promise under his tuition, but his pupil dying prematurely Pighius celebrated his good qualities and talents, to the full development of which time only was wanting, in a eulogium entitled "Hercules Produs." His other works are, "Anales ac Facti Romanorum Magnitudines et Provincias," and the first good edition ever published of the works of Valerius Maximus; His letter is in 1565. He eventually obtained a canonry at Flanders where he was the master of the grammar school and died there in 1604.—*Mauri*.

PIOMA (Giovanni Battista) a Milanese

son of *Foujou*, born 1320. He received the education in the university of his native place, and became professor of eloquence there. *Foujou* was the author of a work entitled "The Prince," a "History of the House of *Han*," a "Treatise on the Life and Writings of *Aristote*," and some miscellaneous poems. His death took place in 1373.—*Thierry*.

PIGNEREAU (M.) Bishop of *Audren* was born in the department of the *Aisne* in 1740. In 1770 he went to a missionary to *Cochin China*, with the authority of the pope and the title of spiritual vicar of that country. He gained the esteem of the king *Cuong Schung*, who confided to him the education of his only son. M. Pignerœu when Bishop of *Audren* resembled his zeal for the prosperity of his flock, but the troubles which disturbed the empire of his protege obliged him to fly to the town of *Saint-Gaud*, whence he proposed in taking the assistance of France. The king of *Cochin China* was surprised by three ambitious brothers, who overthrew his empire and forced him to seek an asylum in the isle of *Pulo-Wa*. The bishop departed for France in 1787 taking his pupil with him. He formed an offensive and defensive league between France and *Cochin China* and returned with the title of ambassador extraordinary to the court of that kingdom. Before his arrival at *Cochin China*, the French Revolution broke out, and all help was refused him. He did not lose his courage but going to the Isle of *Pulo Wa*, he brought from thence *Cuong Schung* who profiting by the discontent of his subjects, who were tired of the usurpers, regained his empire in 1790. He created M. Pignerœu his first minister and under his direction he founded several important manufactures. The bishop translated for him a *Treatise on Tactics* into Chinese and instituted schools, to which fathers of families were obliged to send their children at the age of four years. He died in 1800 and was buried by the missionaries at *Cuong Schung* disengaged with their ceremony caused him to be disinterred and rendered his funeral honours after the manner of the *Cochin Chinese*—*Bib. Noss. des Contemp.*

PIGNORIUS (Lorenzo) a learned ecclesiastic of *Padua*, born there in 1571. He studied at the university of that city and having formed an intimate acquaintance with the celebrated Galileo, that philosopher presented him the office of a professorship at the public lecture at *Pisa* an appointment, however which his love of retirement and of leisure for pursuing his studies in his own way, induced him to decline. He was the author of several important works, written in the Latin language, particularly of a treatise intended to shew a light on the ancient Egyptian monuments. This book, which evinces much reading, is entitled "Moses Iacob." He also wrote: "On the treatment and offices of the slaves among the Ancients;" "On the early history of *Pisces*;" some miscellaneous papers, &c. Cardinal *Zenobio Barberini*, who

introduced him into *Vatican*, dedicated the book to *Pius IV* during a ceremony at *Turin*, where he died the following year of the plague.—*Nous. Hist. Ecl.*

PIGNOTTI (Lorenzo) an Italian historian and poet was born at *Piglione* in *Tuscany* in 1739. Being left an orphan he was brought up by an uncle at *Aversa*, and was placed at a seminary in that city where by his brilliant progress, he attracted the notice of this bishop, who encouraged him to his studies and even offered him a chair in the seminary which he declined, not being willing to enter into the monastic state. In consequence of his refusal his uncle withdrew his protection and through the kindnesses of his brother in law Pignotti obtained studies in the university of *Pisa*. After taking his degrees in medicine he went to *Florence* and was created professor of physic in the new academy of the archduke Leopold. In the mode of his more abstruse studies, Pignotti amused himself with composing fables which have not the conciseness of those of *Zoep* or *Phebus*, nor the naïveté of *La Fontaine* but are pleasant and elegant. He also published a poem, entitled "La Treccia rapita" in which contrary to other comic poets, who make the主旨 speak in the most vulgar language, he has blended a kind of dignity with the ridiculous. His great work the history of *Tuscany* is divided into five books, in which he depicts, in a striking manner, all the vicissitudes of that country and in five dissertations added to his history he has treated of important questions which throw a great light on the epochs of which he writes. His health declined under this great labour and in 1801 his government dispensed with his public lessons, and he was afterwards created historiographer of the court, member of the council of public instruction and finally rector of the university of *Pisa*. He died in 1812 and was buried in the Campo Santo of *Pisa* where a monument is erected to his memory.—*Bib. Univ. des Contemp.*

PILLES (Rouss de) a writer on painting, was born at *Clisson* in 1655, and was brought up to the church but having a great taste for painting he became tutor to the son of M. *Amelot* whom he accompanied in a tour to Italy and when his pupil was appointed ambassador to *Venice*, *Lisbon* and *Dortmund*, De Pilles accompanied him as his secretary. In 1691 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland, as a secret negotiator; but his errand being discovered, he was imprisoned for five years, during which period he composed his "Lives of the Painters." His other works are, "An Abridgment of Anatomy for the Use of Painters and Sculptors," "Conversations on Painting," "Elements of Painting," and "Abrégé de la Vie des Peintres, avec des Réflexions sur leurs Ouvrages et un Traité du Peintre parfait," which has been translated into English, with an appendix on the English school of painting. Pilles died in 1708.—*Nous. Hist. Ecl.*

PINKINGTON (James) Bishop of *Boscombe* in the sixteenth century. This Ireland

protestant was a native of Rivington, Lancashire, where he was born in 1559 and studied at St John's college, Cambridge, over which society he was afterwards selected to preside. On the restoration to power of the Romish party in England, master Mary doctor Pilkington was, in common with many of his brethren, forced to flee to the continent, where he remained, till the death of that princess and the accession of Elizabeth paved the way for his return. Soon after this event he was elevated to the see of Durham, which valuable preferment he held till his decease. Among his writings is a valuable Commentary on the Books of the Old and New Testaments. His death took place in 1595.—*Bug. Brit.*

PILKINGTON (LAWYER) a sprightly and entertaining author, the friend of Swift, and intimate with many of the wits of the period. Her maiden name was Van Lewen, she being the daughter of a physician of that name, of Dutch extraction but practising at Dublin, where she was born in 1712. When very young her mental as well as personal charms obtained her many admirers, one of whom the rev Matthew Pilkington himself a man of wit and talent, she was soon united but the marriage proved an unhappy one through the jealousy of her husband which appeared not to have been excited without sufficient foundation. A temporary separation was followed by a reconciliation and the parties came together to London where similar disagreements taking place they finally parted. The impatience thrown upon her character by these too well-grounded suspicions appears to have seriously injured her in the opinion of her friends as we soon after find her confined for debt in the Marshalsea, and depending on charity for support upon her pen. On her liberation she attempted to maintain herself by the sale of books and commenced business in St James's parish with a capital amounting, it is said to no more than five guineas. Such a speculation failed as might have been anticipated, and she was afterwards indebted for her subsistence partly to her writings and partly to the bounty of her literary acquaintances. Among the latter Colley Cibber was very kind to her and assisted her materially in the disposal of her works, one of which containing memoirs of her own life was written with much talent, and embracing anecdotes of many of her contemporaries produced her a handsome sum of money. She also wrote a variety of miscellaneous pieces, in a light and elegant style as well as two dramatic compositions, "The Romish Father" a tragedy and "The Turkish Court, or London Apprentice" a comedy. A habit of intemperance in the use of opiate liquors, contracted during the period of her distresses, at length undermined a constitution naturally good, and carried her off in her thirty-eighth year, at Dublin, during the summer of 1750.—*Memoirs. Bug. Down.*

PILIPAY or **BIDPAV** an ancient oriental philosopher of whom nothing is known, except that he was the successor and namesake of Boos. Dux.—Vol. II

Dedhatil, an ancient king of India. He is celebrated for his book of *Apologetica, or Fablia*, a work replete with moral and political precepts. It is called in the Indian language, *Kalile Wadimose*, a name signifying "The Fox," which animal is made the principal interlocutor. It is said to have been written 2000 years BC.; but the work contains many proofs that it was of a much later period. It has been translated into most modern languages and the best European version is said to be that of M Galland in French 1716, 2 vols. Another work attributed to Pilipay was also translated by the same writer and was entitled *Le Manfruge des Isles Flotantes ou la Bambade* —*D'Herbelot. Histoire des Ludes Orient.*

PINDAR, the most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece was a native of Cynocephala, near Thebes, in Boeotia. The time of his birth is uncertain but he was at the height of his reputation at the time of the expedition of Xerxes BC 480. Of the particulars of his life but little is known but he appears to have courted the gr at by racyonistic verses, which were at the service of those who paid for them. Two of his principal patrons were Phœnix of Agriopentum and Hieron of Syracuse and he also celebrated the city of Athens, in a manner which excited the displeasure of his countrymen who imposed a fine upon him which the Athenians doubly repaid and erected a statue to his honour. He is said to have died in the public theatre at the age of fifty five and his memory was held in such honour that on the capture of Thebes, first by the Lacedemonians and afterwards by Alexander the house in which he had lived was spared. Pindar composed a great number and variety of pieces but those which have reached posterity are odes, celebrating the victory in the four great games of Greece, the Κυριακη Ιπητεια Νομειαν and Isthmian. These possess the characteristics of far rapidity and variety for which he is so prais'd by the ancients, but are frequently obscure to the modern reader from the difficulty of comprehending the point and beauty of much of the allusion which must have been well understood by his contemporaries. No poet has been more highly praised than Pindar who is loftily extolled by Plato Horace Quintilian and Longinus. Besides his bold dithyrambs, Horace notices his pathetic and mournful commemorations of departed excellencies, all which are unfortunately lost. No writer has been more unmercifully snarled by modern poets than Pindar; the failure in catching his peculiar spirit being so notorious, that a Pindaric ode is degenerated into a sort of burlesque composition. The latest and best edition of this admired poet is that of Heyne, 1790, &c. which contains the *Great Scholia*. There is an English version of Pindar by Gilbert West which is much esteemed.—*Fest. Pat. Grec. Novari. Preface to Odyss. by Gilbert West.*

PINE (Jesse) an eminent engraver, was born in 1690. Of his birth and education

PIN

None is known, except that he gave illustrations of King James classically instructed. He is best known for his heraldic prints, ten in number representing the tapistry hangings in the House of Lords which were so highly approved, that the parliament passed an act to secure to him the emoluments arising from them. He engraved five other plates to accompany them; a view of the creation of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk by the House of Peers, with Henry VIII on the throne the same with the reigning king on the throne and the Commons at the bar; the House of Commons and the Trial of Lord Lovat in Westminster hall. His also engraved the whole text of Horace and Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics which he illustrated with ancient bas reliefs and gems. These with Magna Charta are his principal works. In 1743 he was made Blue mantle to the Herald's college and afterwards engraver of signet seals and stamps. He died May 4 1756.—*Wikipedia*

PINELLI (John VINCENZ) an Italian nobleman celebrated as a book-collector. He was descended of a Genoese family but was born at Naples in 1633. He studied at Padua, and settling in that city he formed at a vast expense a most valuable library of printed books and manuscripts. He died in 1661. The library after being vastly augmented by his successors, was on the death of his descendant Maffei Pinelli, sold to two London booksellers Robson of Bond-street and Edwards of Pall mall who removed the books to London in 1790 and sold them by auction. An excellent catalogue of this collection was compiled by the abbé Morelli, and published in 5 vols. 8vo, from which were made an abstract as a sole catalogue.

17 G 8vo.—*Tiraboschi*

PINGERON (Jean CLAUDE) a French writer, secretary of the museum of Paris, and member of the academy of Barcelona, was born at Lyons in 1730. He took arms in the Polish service, in which he became captain of artillery and engineer. He travelled a great deal in Europe and in 1776 he accompanied the abbé Sadi Séauve in his journey from Caen to Meudon (Sable). In 1779 he was concerned in the *Journal d'Agriculture du Commerce, des Arts, et des Finances*, to which he contributed more particularly articles on public utility. He died at Versailles, in 1795. His works are principally translations, they are, *Traité des Vertus et des Inconvénients, from the Italian of the marquis de Hyne*; *Conseils d'un Mere à son Fils*, of Madame Picotomini Gérard; "Essai sur la Peinture, of Count Algarotti"; "Traité des Violences publiques et particulières, avec une Dissertation sur les Désavantages des Magistrats"; "Les Absoluts" of Racine; "Voyage dans la Grèce Antique, of the Abbé Bonnier"; "Vies des Archéologues grecs et romains," from Miltias, with numerous translations from the English, and other languages, accurate and deserving.—*Bibl. Nove. des Comptes*.

PIN

PINGRE (AUXIANCE GUY) a celebrated modern astronomer and mechanician born at Paris in 1711. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession and entered among the canons regular of St. Augustine but quitted that order to devote himself to the study of mathematics. In 1749 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris and in 1753 a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to the members of which learned society he furnished many important contributions. At length he was made keeper of the library of St. Geneviève and in 1760 he went on a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, in the Indian Sea, to observe the transit of Venus. In 1767 he published a

Mémoire sur les Lieux où le Passage de Vénus le 3 Juin 1769 pourra être observé avec le plus d'avantage 4to and he went himself to St. Domingo to observe that phenomenon of which voyage an account was published in 1773. He subsequently undertook another voyage for the promotion of science the particulars of which were also laid before the public. M Pingré was for several years employed in making calculations for the National Almanac and on the establishment of the National Institute he became one of the members. His death took place in 1796. Besides the works above noticed he published *Cométographie* 2 vols. 4to.

Mémoire sur les Découvertes faites dans le Mer du Sud 4to; and *Description de Pékin* —*Bog Univ. Det Hæ*

PINKERTON F.S A. (JOHN) an ingenious and prolific but eccentric writer born in Edinburgh Feb 13, 1758. He was the third and youngest son of James Pinkerton, a dealer in hair descended of a respectable family originally settled at a village of the same name in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. After acquiring the rudiments of education at a small school in the suburbs of the Scotch metropolis, he was removed in 1764 to one of a more respectable character at Lanark kept by a brother in law of the poet Thomson. On arriving at a proper age his father articled him to a writer to the signet, in whose office he continued five years, but did not neglect the cultivation of a taste for poetry which he had early imbibed, and of which the first fructus appeared in 1776, in the shape of an elegy called *Craigmiller Castle*. On the death of his father in 1790, he came to London where he settled the following year and published an octavo volume of miscellaneous poetry under the unassuming title of Baynes, with dissertatione. On the Final Transition of Poetry and "On the Tragic Drama" prefixed. That work he followed up the succeeding year by two others one in quarto, containing *Dithyrambic Odes*, &c. the other entitled "Fables in Verse." A passion for collecting medals, accidentally excited in his boyish days by coming into possession of a small but rare one of the emperor Constantine drew his attention to the importance of all books published on the subject, and led him to draw up a Manual

for his own use which gradually grew into a very extensive and complete "History of Scotland," printed by Dodsley, in 1764, in 8 vols. 8vo, a compilation in which he was much indebted to the assistance of Moses Dovey and Scouphen. This book has since gone through two other editions, the last by Mr Hartwood. Mr Fingherton's other works are, "Legom on Literature" published in 1765 under the assumed name of Heron in which he depreciates the value of the ancient authors, and recommends a new system of orthography even more fantastical than that advocated by his countryman Elphinstone. The book, however, obtained him the acquaintance of Horace Walpole of whose witfulness, &c. he published a collection after his decease under the title of "Walpoliana," in two small volumes, with a portrait. "Ancient Scottish Poems from the (presumed) Manuscript Collection of Sir Richard Maitland, Knt. Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, &c." comprising Pieces written from about 1490 till 1586 with Notes and a Glossary. It is unnecessary to add that this "Collection" is a literary forgery.

The Treasury of Wit, 1787 2 vols. 1780, under the fictitious name of Bennett. Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, being an Introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe. A Collection of Latin Lives of Scottish Saints, 8vo. 1789 now scarce, an edition of Barbour's old Scottish poems. The Bruce 3 vols. 8vo. in the same year. The Medicinal History of England &c." As Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm the Third. 8 vols. 8vo. 1789 reprinted, with additions 1795.

Scottish Poems, reprinted from scarce editions 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh Sketches, or Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Scotland, with Notes 2 vols. 8vo. 1795-1797. The Scottish Gallery 8vo. 1799. Modern Geography digested on a New Plan 2 vols. 4to. 1802 reprinted 3 vols. 1807; General Collection of Voyages and Travels 19 vols. 8vo. "Recollections of Paris," 8 vols. 8vo. Now Modern Atlas, in parts 1809 and

Poetry or a Treatise on Rocks, 2 vols. 8vo. 1811 but lost original work. Mr Fingherton of late years, resided almost entirely at Paris, whether he had first proceeded to Paris, and where he died March 10 1826—Ans. Reg.

PINSON (François) an eminent French advocate, born in 1612 at Bourges. He was the author of a number of works on subjects connected with politics and jurisprudence. The principal of these are a "Treatise on the Pragmatic Sanction of Louis the Ninth and of Charles the Seventh" another "On Benefices" two volumes, "Des Régales," and "Notes communes sur les Indulgences." His death took place at Paris, in 1661 —Kew. Dic. Hist.

PINTURICCI (Bartolomeo) an eminent painter the disciple of Pietro Perugino, was born at Perugia, in 1454. He painted chiefly in bluish and greenish but he also excelled

in portraits. His chief work was the History of Pope Pius II, in ten compartments, in the library at Siena. His style was effective, but he made use of too splendid colours, and introduced abundance of gilding. He is said to have died of chancroid at the following circumstance. Being engaged to paint a Nativity for the monastery of St Francis, at Sienna, he passionately insisted that every thing should be removed out of the room in which he worked, and obliged the monks to remove a great chest, become rotten from age. In the attempt it burst and discovered a board of 500 pieces of gold to the great joy of the fathers, and the mortification of Pinturicci. His death took place in 1513. Fabian Entwistle. Paddington.

PIOMBO (Sebastiano del) also called VFNEZIANO an eminent painter was born at Venice in 1485. He was the disciple of John Bellini and afterwards of Giorgione from whom he took his style of colouring. He served at great excellence as a portrait painter. Being induced to go to Rome to adorn the houses of a rich merchant of Ferrara, he became acquainted with Michael Angelo, who encouraged him to enter the lists with Raphael. His greatest work as his "Resurrection of Lazarus," now contained in our National Gallery. This was painted at the marriage of Michael Angelo, who is said to have furnished him with the design and retouched it when finished. He was greatly esteemed by Clement VII who gave him the office of keeper of the signet, whence he was called del Piombo in allusion to the lead of the seal. This post obliging him to take the religious habit he relinquished the profession of a painter and lived at his ease the remainder of his life. Of his portraits the most distinguished were a likeness of Julius Caesar, painted for cardinal Ippolito de Medici, those of pope Paul III of Aragon and of Clement VII.—D' Argenville. Paddington.

PIOZZI (Hester) a widow, and great admirer of learned men, born in 1739 the daughter of John Salisbury esq. of Havelock Cambridgeshire. Early in life she was distinguished in the fashionable world by her beauty and accomplishments. In 1765 she accepted the hand of Henry Thrale esq. a lawyer of great eminence in Southwark, which brought her then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with Dr Johnson, of whom she at a subsequent period published "Anecdotes," in one 8vo volume which appeared in 1782 being her maiden effort in authorship. Mr Thrale dying in 1781 his lady retired to Bath and, in 1784, accepted the address of signor Piccioli, a Florentine, who taught music in that city. A warm attachment from her old friend, upon the subject, entirely dissolved their friendship; and soon after her marriage she accompanied her husband on a visit to his native city during her residence in which she paid visits to Mrs Mary Gostick, and Mrs Scott, in the production of a collection of

piece in verse and prose, entitled the "Pleasant Philology." Of this work a few copies were printed in 1786, but it was never published. Her other writings are, the "Three Warnings," a tale, in imitation of La Fontaine, in which it has been asserted, but on insufficient authority, that she was assisted by Johnson; "A Translation of Boileau's Epistles to his Garrison," first printed in Mrs. Wilkes's Miscellany; and a Prologue to the Royal Supplicants;" "Observations made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo 1789. "British Synonymy or an Attempt at regulating the Choice of Words in familiar Conversation," 2 vols. 8vo. 1796. and "Retrospection of a Review of the most striking Events &c. and their consequences, which the last 1800 Years have presented to the View of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo 1801. Mrs. Price whose abilities were more lively and agreeable than profound, became a second time a widow and died at Clifton, May 8 1801 in her eighty-second year.—See *Bibl. Gen. Mag.*

PIPER (Charles Colver) a Swedish statesman who was the principal minister of Charles XII. Born in obscurity he raised himself to eminence in the state, by his talents, and obtained the favour and confidence of Charles XI. who placed him about his son and successor with whom he became a favourite counsellor. He attended that prince in all his campaigns and is supposed to have recommended the expedition to Russia, the result of which was so disastrous to the Swedish monarch. Count Piper was present at the battle of Poltava, when he fell into the hands of the Russians, who treated him with much rigour; and, after being removed from one place of confinement to another he died in the fortress of Schlobenborg in 1716.—His son **Charles Fabritius**, Count Piper was the favourite of king Adolphus Frederic, and arrived at the first employments in the state, but his son-in law count Brabe, having been haboured in 1736, he resigned his offices, and retired into the country where he died, in 1770.—See *Ust.*

PIPER (Francis a.) an English connoisseur. He was the son of a Kentish gentleman of good means, and, succeeding to a plentiful fortune, indulged his passion for horsemanship, designing and executing without seeking an divine emblem from his performances. He had a talent for drawing these remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of features; and by a singular view of any remarkable countenance which he met in the street, would retain the likeness so exactly in his memory that it might be supposed that the person had not passed since for it. He frequently made a journey through the Continent on foot, to increase his field of observation, the result of which was the production of many striking pieces, in his own peculiar vein, which are esteemed exceedingly curious. The greatest part of these are mezzotinted sketches, as he never applied regularly to the art. They

were, for the most part collected by a surviving brother. He died in 1749, by the mistake of a surgeon, who picked an artery in bleeding him.—*Whigham's Anecd.*

PIPER (Jules) See *Jules*.

PIRANESI (John Barron) a celebrated architect, engraver, and antiquary, was born at Venice, probably about 1711 although one recent says in 1731. He passed the greater part of his life at Rome, of which capital he made it his study of ancient and modern art; he was an enthusiastic admirer. Being master of a singularly bold and free manner of etching he executed a great number of plates, by which he became well known to the curiosities throughout Europe. The earliest of his works appeared in 1743, and consist of designs of his own, in a grand style and decorated with views of Rome, which show the magnificence of his ideas. His other works are composed in the following list: "Antichità Romani," or Roman Antiquities, contained in 218 plates, on atlas paper which with descriptions in Italian form four volumes, folio "Fasti Consulares, Triumphalesque Romanorum."

Del Castello dell' Acqua Giulia," 21 folio plates "Antichità d' Albano e di Castel Gandolfo," 25 plates "Campus Martius Antiquae Urbis," with descriptions in Latin and Italian 54 plates, "Archî Thraebali Antichità Tempii ed Amphiteatru" 31 plates "Trofei d' Ottaviano Augusto," 10 plates, "Della Magnificenza ed Architettura di Roma," 44 plates, with above 200 pages of letter press in Italian and Latin "Architettura diverse" 27 plates "Carceri e Invenzioni" 16 plates, full of wild and picturesque concepions, about 130 Views of Rome in its present state With respect to these works, it is allowed that his inventions display much grandeur and fertility but that his real objects although extremely picturesque are not always faithful on account of the scope he was impelled to give his imagination. Piranesi was extremely irritated against lord Chaylwood and his agents for some real or imaginary neglect and in consequence composed letters of justification addressed to that nobleman as of a singularly bold and free manner of etching, he executed a great number of plates, by which he became well known to the curiosities throughout Europe. The earliest of his works appeared in 1743, and consist of designs of his own, in a grand style and decorated with views of Rome, which show the magnificence of his ideas. His other works are composed in the following list: "Antichità Romani," or Roman Antiquities, contained in 218 plates, on atlas paper which, with descriptions in Italian, form four volumes, folio "Fasti Consulares, Triumphalesque Romanorum," Del Castello dell' Acqua Giulia, 21 folio plates "Antichità d' Albano e di Castel Gandolfo," 25 plates "Campus Martius Antiquae Urbis," with descriptions in Latin and Italian, 54 plates "Archî Thraebali Antichità Tempii ed Amphiteatru" 31 plates "Trofei d' Ottaviano Augusto" 10 plates; "Della Magnificenza ed Architettura di Roma," 44

were shown in her father's meadow; and two sons, Francis and Peter, settled at Paris, continued his work, now amounting to 32 volumes, folio.—*Nous. Diet. Hist. Belg. Unit.*

PIECKHEIMER (SEBASTIAN) an historical and philological writer styled by the German Protestant the Xenophiles of Nuremberg, where he was born, in 1470. He was the son of a counsellor of the bishop of Eichstadt, among whose troops he entered at the age of eighteen; but his father wishing him to adopt the profession of the law, he studied with that view at Padua, and then at Pisa. He also applied himself to mathematics, theology, medicine and the Greek language; and after seven years residence in Italy he returned to Nuremberg. He then married, and was admitted into the senate. In 1499 he obtained the command of the troops sent by his fellow-citizens to the succour of the emperor Maximilian against the Swiss, and on the conclusion of peace he received the title of imperial councillor. Being dismissed from the senate, through the influence of political intrigue, he applied himself to literary pursuits but on the death of his wife he resumed his magisterial station. He died at Nuremberg December 26, 1530. *Bug. Unit.*

PIROMALI I (PAUL) an Italian Dominican monk in the sixteenth century whose labours have contributed to the promotion of Oriental literature was a native of Calabria. He was sent as a missionary into the East, and was stationed a considerable time in Armenia, whence he passed into Georgia and Persia. Upon his return to Italy by sea, he was captured by a Barbary corsair and carried into Tunis. Being ransomed he went to Rome where he gave an account of his mission and was sent in the character of papal nuncio into Poland, by pope Urban VIII. The same pontiff employed him in revising the Armenian version of the Bible, and afterwards sent him a second time to the East, where he was, in 1655 promoted to the bishopric of Naxekavank in Armenia. Over that see he presided nine years, and then returned to Italy where he was nominated bishop of Bagnozzo in Calabria. He died at the latter place, in 1667, and is highly commended for his religion, benevolence, and other virtues, as well as for his extensive erudition. He was the author of a "Latin and Persian Dictionary" in Armenian and Latin Dictionnaire a Rubrerie for the correction of Armenian books, all which productions have been esteemed of great utility. He was also the author of several theological and controversial treatises, which have been much valued by those of his own persuasion.—*Nous. Diet. Hist.*

PIRON (AUGUST) a celebrated French poet, and dramatist, born at Dijon, July 9, 1755. His father, Anne Piron, who was an apothecary manifested considerable talents

in business enterprise, having written悲劇 poetry in the Bourguignon dialect, which possessed his much provincial nativity. The son received a good education, and displayed his inclination for poetry very early. When he arrived at maturity however, he perceived the necessity of applying to some trade, and endeavoured to qualify himself for the profession of an advocate. He took his degrees in the faculty of law at Besançon, and was about to be admitted to practice at Dijon, when his parents experienced a reverse of fortune, which obliged him to relinquish his design. He remained however for some time at Dijon, leading a life of idleness in the midst of which his literary efforts were confined to the production of a few satirical epigrams. At length he became sickly a disorder which he quitted to go to Paris, where he found himself without money or credit, and from the weakness of his eyes almost in a state of blindness. He was employed however as a copyist by the chemist de Bellalot with a salary of forty sous a day, a which arduous situation he soon relinquished; and it was with difficulty that he obtained the payment of his painful salary. He was next engaged to write for the Théâtre de la Comédie Opéra and his first piece was "Arloquin Deuxième," composed in two days. His success induced him to persevere, and in 1780 appeared his comedy of "Les Fils ingrats," the title of which he afterwards altered to "I Ecœs des Pères." His next dramatic effort was a tragedy "Callisthen" 1790; followed by "Gustave Vasa," 1793, and in 1798 he produced his chef-d'œuvre "Moton-mane" a comedy which labours characterizes as excelling in plot, style, humour and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. Piron afterwards wrote "Forsaid Corse," a tragic drama, and some other pieces, acted at the Théâtre de la Foire. In the latter part of his life he made repeated attempts to gain admission into the French Academy but the satirical effusions in which he had indulged himself had made him so many enemies among the academicians, that he was finally rejected. To recompence him for his disappointment, the king at the solicitation of Mme. de Montesquieu, gave Piron a pension of 1000 livres. His death took place Jan. 21, 1773. His best works were collected and published in one volume 1820, and his Poésies Divines were printed at Neuchâtel, 1775 and 1793 8vo. His works entire form seven volumes, unless, in the edition of Rigoyer de Jaligny, 1776.—*Bug. Unit.*

PIRAN (CATERINA DE) an Italian lady the daughter of Thomas Piron, an astrologer of Bologna, was born at Venice in 1563. She went to France at the age of five years, and was married to one Gasparo Castel at fifteen. Her husband died about ten years after, and his fortune being much entangled in law Caterina depended upon her pen for subsistence. She was permitted by Charles VI of France who provided for her children. The year of her death is uncertain. She wrote

—*The Life of Charles V, King of France*,” at the desire of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; and it is considered his best work. It was published by the abbé Le Bouc, in his “*Dissertations on the Ecclesiastical History of Paris*.” She was also the authoress of “*An Hundred Stories of Troy in Rhyme*,” “*The Treasure of the City of Domes*,” “*The Long Way*;” “*The Moral Precepts of Christian of Poitiers*, translated by Anthony Wedderburn, and others; and “*Epistles à Ordres Disciple de Prudesse, & Hector &c.*” etc. on *Vive François, et dédié à Charles V de France* —*Disc. Hist. Lord Oxford’s Works*.

PISO (WILLIAMS) a Dutch naturalist, who in the beginning of the seventeenth century practised medicine at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam. He accompanied the prince of Orange in his voyage to Brazil, taking with him two young German students, Marggrave and Kraatz, to assist him in his researches into natural history. After the death of his master, he appears to have entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg Frederick William. The date of his death is not known. The discoveries of Piso and Marggraves were published by Lescot, under the general title of *Historia Naturalis Brasiliensis*, 1664, folio; and a more complete account appeared in 1695, entitled, “*De Iadicis ariacinae et Naturali et Medica*, lib. xiv. —*Sig. Univ.*

PISOCCHI (FRANCESCO ANTONIO) a man of Bologna, considered by his countrymen as the father of the modern Italian school of singing. He was born about the year 1660 and originally attempted the stage but failing in consequence of some personal defects, entered into holy orders, and became chaplain-musician at the court of Anspach. In 1700 he returned to Bologna, where he established his academy of singing and reckoned among his pupils many of the most distinguished vocalists of his time. On a sudden his voice appears to have left him, owing, it is said, to the irregularity of his life; but he eventually lived to recover it and after once more rendering in his former capacity in Germany retired at length into a convent in his native country where he died in 1730. He composed five operas, as well as some sacred music, which has been much admired.—*Burton’s Hist. of Mus.*

PISTORIUS (Johr) a polemic of the sixteenth century born in 1546 at Nidau. His education was originally directed with a view to his becoming a physician, but he speedily abandoned the study of medicine for that of jurisprudence, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden-Durlach. His religious opinions as freight underwent a change; he renounced himself to the church of Rome, and taking holy orders distinguished himself with all the ardour of a puritan, by writing against the works he had adopted, in a variety of controversial treatises, turned against Lutheranism and its professors. He was also the author of some historical and apologetical works. Among the former are his accounts of the histories of Poland and of Germany (the latter a valuable

work) each contained in three folio volumes. His other and most curious production is “*Ariste Calviniatione Scriptorum*” etc. Pitcairn having graduated as a Master in theology, obtained some valuable ecclesiastical preferment, and died in 1608, prior of the abbey of Fife, and provost of the cathedral of Brechin with the rank of imperial canon.—*Murie. Next Dict. Hist.*

PITCAIRNE (ARCHIBALD) an eminent physician descended from an ancient Scottish family in the county of Fife, but born at Edinburgh in 1624. He was educated at a private school at Dalkeith, whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh to study philosophy, divinity and the civil law. He afterwards went to Paris where he changed his pastime and applied himself to medicine. He returned to Edinburgh and after a second visit to Paris he settled in his native country a short time before the Revolution. He was admitted a member of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh and in 1656 he published a tract, entitled *Solutio Problematis de Inventione* relating to Harvey’s discovery of the circulation of the blood. In 1652 he accepted an invitation to become professor of medicine at Leyden but returning to Scotland the following year to fulfil a matrimonial engagement he was prevailed on to remain at Edinburgh where he continued to practise as a physician till his death, which happened October 13, 1713. His works are “*Dissertationes Medicinae*” “*Elementa Medicinae Physico-mathematicae*” “*Dissertatio de Legibus Naturae*” besides the tract already mentioned and his Latin poems. A collective edition of his writings appeared at Leyden 1737 4to.—*Hirschmann & Blay. Med. Bibl. Brit.*

PITHOU (Ferd.) an eminent French writer on jurisprudence and philosophy born at Troyes in 1539. He studied classical literature at Paris under Turnebus and the law under Cujas at Bourges and at Valence. At the age of twenty one he was admitted an advocate but adopting the principles of Calvinism, he returned to Troyes, whence he was invited to Sedan by the duke of Bouillon. He then went to Basil where he published the life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, by Otto of Freisingen and the history of Phineas Diaconus. In 1570 he returned to France and he was at Paris during the massacre of St Bartholomew a day of which he narrowly escaped becoming one of the victims. He afterwards returned to the Catholic church and became bailiff of Toulouse and deputy attorney-general to the chamber of justice at Geneva. He was employed in many public affairs and he used all his influence to promote the subsistence of the city of Paris to the authority of Henry IV. His death took place in consequence of the plague at Nogent-sur-Seine, November 1 1596. Besides many other works, he published the first edition of the fables of Plautus, the MS. of which had been discovered by his brother and also the “*Purgatorium Venetum*” of Cicero.—*Pritzel (France)* the brother of Peter was a close-

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soil of the parliament of Paris, and one of the most learned men of his time. He was born at Troyes in 1595. Receiving a Calvinist he travelled in Germany Italy and England; but returning to France he was received into the Catholic faith. He was attorney general of the chamber of justice re-established under Henry IV he assisted at the conference of Fontainebleau between Du Perron and Mornai and he was appointed one of the commissioners to determine the boundaries of France and the Netherlands. He died in 1621. F. Pithou shared in the literary labours of his brother and was the author of "Pathos." —Moreri *Biog. Univ.*

PILICLS (Baronius) a German mathematician who was a native of Salzburg and became tutor and afterwards chaplain to the elector palatine Frederic IV. He died at Beidelberg in 1613, aged fifty two. Besides some works on theology he published "Trigonometria lib. v." Georg Joach. Rheticus Magus Casus Doctrinae Trigonometricae editio a B. Piusco, and, "Thomae Mathematici Rhetici, nunc primum in lucem editus a B. Piusco, 1613," which last work Moutoux strangely ascribes to Petrus as the author.—**PITRACUS (SAMUEL)** a learned physician, nephew of the preceding was born at Zutphen in Dutch Guelderland, in 1637. He studied at Deventer under J. F. Graevius and afterwards went through a course of divinity at Groningen and was admitted to the ministry. Returning to Zutphen he was placed at the head of the Latin school there and in 1663 he was nominated rector of the college of St Jerome at Utrecht where he presided thirty two years. He died February 1 1717. Besides publishing editions of Quintus Curtius Scæcum, and other ancient authors, he produced "Lexicon Latino-Belgicum," 1704, &c. and "Lexicon Antiquatum Romanorum," 1713 2 vol. folio which last is his principal work.—*Biog. Univ.*

PITOT (HIPPOLYTE) a French mathematician born in 1695. Till the age of twenty he paid no attention to learning and when he was fifty he obtained from the tutor of his son instruction in Latin that he might be able to read mathematical works in that language. Accident having thrown in his way a book on geometry he was seized with a sudden inclination for the study of that science and he pursued it with ardour. He was sent to Paris, where Boscovich assisted him with advice gave him the use of his library and sometimes associated him in his labours. In 1722 he began to make himself known to the public by inserting in the *Mercure Francais* his calculation of the eclipse on the eve of the third of May 1726 and the exact precision of his deduction was verified by subsequent observations when the phenomenon took place. He also solved the famous problem of Kepler relative to the first equation of the planets and he invented an analytic method of tracing lines corresponding to the measures of the great mechanicks in 1731. Being admitted

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into the Academy of Sciences in 1736, he furnished many contributions to the journals of that society. In 1731 appeared his "Probleme in Mathematice des Voyageurs," one which was translated into English, and which procured him admission into the Royal Society of London. He was afterwards employed in many public works as an engineer. His death occurred December 27 1771.—*Biog. Univ.*

PITS (JOHN) in Latin *Pitus*, an English biographer born at Aton in Hampshire, about 1360. He studied at Winchester school and New college Oxford after which he went to Douay and Rheims and then to the English college at Rome where he remained seven years. Having taken holy orders he returned to Rheims to teach the Greek language and rhetoric. The civil war in France obliged him to return to Pont-de-Nousson Troyes and Ingolstadt, where he took the degree of D.D. The cardinal of Lorraine gave him a canonry at Verdun, and the duchess of Cleves afterwards made him her confessor. He was subsequently appointed dean of Liverden in Lorraine where he died October 17 1616. His works are: *De Legibus Fractiis Theologicis* Trever 1595, &c. *De Beatitudine Ingolstadt* 1595 *De Perigrinatione lib. viii* Dusseldorf, 1604 &c. *Relationum Historiarum de Rebus Anglicis seu de Academis et illustrissimis Angliae Scriptoribus tomus primus*, Paris, 1619 &c. This volume was to have been followed by two more containing accounts of the English kings bishops &c.—*Wood's Athan. Oxon.*

PITT (CHARLES) an English clergyman and poet of the last century the friend of Young. He was born in 1699 at Blandford, in the county of Dorset, and received his education at Winchester whence he was elected off upon the foundation to New college Oxford. In 1722 a relation of the same name residing at Stratford-on-Avon presented him to the family living of Pimperne where he passed the remainder of his life in the performance of his clerical duties, and the pursuit of elegant literature equally respected for his talents and beloved for the courtesy of his manners and the benevolence of his disposition. The composition by which he is principally distinguished is his translation of the *Eneid* which is inferior to that of Dryden in strength and spirit, may fairly vie with it in taste and the harmony of its versification. "Aeneas' Art of Poetry" was also rendered by him into English, in which he has been very successful in preserving the spirit of the original. Mr Pitt died in 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where there is a monument erected to his memory.—*Johson's Eliz. Preface to Wharton's Virgil.*

PITT (THOMAS) the founder of the noble family of that name was born at St Mary Blandford, Dorsetshire in 1658. Towards the close of the same century he became governor of Madras, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune, great part

of which was produced by the purchase of a large diamond, for 50,000*l.*, which he sold to the king of France for more than five times that sum. A rumour prevailed in England that governor Pitt had acquired this jewel, rallied after him the Pitt党和者; which report gained additional currency by a sort of poetical adoption of it, by Pope in a passage commencing with the following couplet:

Asleep and naked as an Indian boy

An honest factor stole a gem away,
Such credit was ultimately given to the story
that Mr Pitt was induced to compose a narrative of the manner in which he really became possessed of the diamond. In 1716 he was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation for more than a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and died in 1756. Governor Pitt was the grandfather of the celebrated earl of Chatham, the latter being the offspring of Robert Pitt, esq. of Boscawen Cornwall, his eldest son.—*Brit. Peerage.*

PITT (WILLIAM) earl of Chatham a celebrated modern English statesman was the son of Robert Pitt, esq. of Boscawen Cornwall as related in the preceding article. He was born November 15 1708, and educated at Eton whence in January 1726 he went as a gentleman commoner to Trinity college Oxford. On quitting the university he entered the army as cornet in the Blues and in 1735 became representative in parliament of the family borough of Old Sarum. His abilities soon displayed themselves in a sphere so congenial with their tendency and joining the opposition party, then headed by Frederic prince of Wales, he soon distinguished himself as a powerful opponent of sir Robert Walpole, who avenged himself by taking away his commission. His occasional eloquence was first displayed on the Spanish question in 1738 and he rapidly attained the first rank as a parliamentary orator securing at the same time the esteem of the nation as an able and vigorous opposer of impolitic and unconstitutional measures in general. To popular applause was added the solid bequest of 10,000*l.* by a codicil added in 1755 to the will of the celebrated Sarah, duchess of Marlborough. It was in 1743 that the duke of Newcastle first proposed him to George II, for the post of secretary at war; but his opposition to Haukevian predictions had rendered him so distasteful to that monarch that he was decidedly rejected, and the resignation of the Pelham party followed. Necessity however, soon produced their reinstatement, and in 1746 Mr Pitt was made vice-treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards paymaster-general of the forces, in which office he distinguished himself by his strict disdain of equivocal official pretences and private embezzlement. In 1756 commenced the connection of the Pitt and Grenville families, by the marriage of Mr Pitt with Eliza daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wotton, Bucks. In 1758 he joined Mr Legge in opposing the

restitution of the military treated, with France, Count and Russia, in defiance of Hanover, an account of which step they and the Grenvilles were immediately disassociated. Such however was his popularity that in 1756 he was recalled, and made secretary of state and the vigour infused into the public councils by his presence soon displayed itself both at home and abroad. He was still hostile to the war in Germany at least under the conduct of the duke of Cumberland and thereby incurred so large a portion of royal displeasure that in April 1757 he was again dismissed from office, with his friends lord Temple and Mr Legge. The public discontent was manifested so loudly on this occasion, that in the June following it was found necessary not only to re-instate him and his friends but to leave the formation of the new ministry to their arrangement. Of this administration he was the soul and he diffused his own spirit through every department of the state. The celebrated war administration of the eminent statesman is a subject for history rather than for biography on which account it is only necessary here to observe that under his vigorous auspices the years 1756 1759 1760 and 1761 were marked by a series of the most signal successes France with her navy annihilated scarcely possessing a colony in any part of the world. In the midst of these triumphs George II died and Mr Pitt, finding himself thwarted under the new monarch by the influence of the earl of Bute, resigned in October 1761. On his retirement his lady was created baroness Chatham and a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum was granted for the life of himself lady and eldest son. In 1764 he highly distinguished himself by the decided part which he took against the unconstitutional employment of general warrants the illegality of which he maintained with his usual energy and eloquence. On this and other popular grounds over William Pynsent, of Somersetshire bequeathed him his estate. In 1766, owing to the distraction of the public councils, he was again called to assist in the formation of a cabinet, under which arrangements he took to himself the office of lord privy seal and was raised to the peerage by the title of earl of Chatham. Unsupported by lord Temple and inadequately seconded otherwise he resigned in 1768 and subsequently took a leading part in many popular questions, and more especially attached the proceedings of the house of Commons in reference to the Midland election, and the doctrine of lord Mansfield in respect to habeas. He opposed with all the force of his eloquence the ignorant and infatuated proceedings which led to the inglorious American contest, and made motion after motion for closing the branch after it had been effected, prophesying the result with melancholy accuracy. His anxiety on this subject may even to clothe the immediate cause of his dissolution, for in April 1778, when the duke of Richmond moved an address to the throne

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to acknowledge the independence of America, lord Chatham was led to oppose it with so much energy, that in rising a second time to advert to the reply made by the duke to his arguments, he started and fell back in his seat. He was caught in the arms of some lords who stood next to him, and conveyed home, and the house immediately adjourned. From this state of exhaustion he never recovered, but died on May 11, 1778, in his seventeenth year. His death, rendered peculiarly impressive by the foregoing circumstance, excited general sympathy; his remains were honoured with a public funeral and a monument in Westminster abbey his debts were paid by the nation, and an annuity of 4,000*l.* per annum, out of the civil list was annexed to the earldom of Chatham. Prudence sagacity and energy formed the leading outlines of this statesman's character which, aided by an eloquence singularly bold ardent, and animated rendered him peculiarly effective as a British orator. All his sentiments were liberal and elevated but he was hasty and impatient of contradiction, and possibly exhibited a too great consciousness of his own superiority. His private was as estimable as his public character to use the language of lord Chesterfield, it was stained by no vice nor sullied by any baseness. Upon the whole connected as he is with a brilliant national era which took its chief features from his counsels, he will ever remain a highly popular character in English estimation. Nothing beyond a short poem or two by lord Chat ham had appeared until the publication by lord Grenville, in 1804, of his "Letters to his nephew afterwards the first lord Lonsdale" which contain much excellent advice to a young man clothed in easy and familiar diction and reflecting equal honour on the author & friend.—*Collins's Peerage by sir E. Brydges. Ann. Reg.*

PITT (WILLIAM) second son of the preceding was born May 29 1759. He received a private education in the first instance and at the age of fourteen was entered of Pembroke-hall Cambridge under Dr Protzman, now bishop of Winchester. On quitting the university he visited France, and studied at Hârring and on his return became a student of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1780 being then of age was called to the bar. He only attended the western circuit once or twice when he was introduced into parliament by sir James Lowther a representative for his borough of Appleby. His maiden speech was delivered in support of Mr Burke's financial reform bill and he also spoke with considerable energy in favour of a reform in parliament. He was often chosen and acted as a delegate at one of the assemblies held in Westminster for the promotion of that measure. On the breaking up of lord North's administration, he took no share in that of the marquess of Rockingham, but upon its dissolution became chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty three, under the premiership of the earl of Shelburne. A general peace

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soon followed, which being made the ground of complaint by a rising opposition, the ministry was dissolved, and the moderate Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr Pitt requested his friends for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which although supported by Mr Fox then secretary of state, were rejected. On the failure of the celebrated Indian bill of the latter which produced the disunion of the ill-assorted coalition Mr Pitt, although at that time only in his twenty-fourth year, at once assumed the station of prime-minister by accepting the united posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Although strongly supported by the sovereign, he stood opposed to a large majority of the House of Commons, and a dissolution took place in March 1786. At the general election which followed the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were thereby defeated. Mr Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India bill establishing the board of control which was followed by much of that important naval and financial regulation, which gave so much relit to the early period of his administration. The establishment of the ingenious, but as to direct consequences, decisive scheme of a sinking fund followed in 1786, which machinery supported and aliviated as it has been by some of the stupendous minds of the country supplies one of the most striking instances on record of the man not in which the human intellect may be caught in the chasm which separates the abstract from the practical. Whatever the utility of the sinking fund in the regulation of funded sale and purchase as a retrospective mode of liquidating the public debt its pretensions are now set at rest for ever. A commercial treaty with France followed in 1787 and soon after the minister began to exhibit that jealousy of French aggression which but for the manifest unpopularity of hostilities which shook his resolution might have involved the two countries at war. A similar spirit was displayed towards Spain respecting the free trade at Notha Sound and in defence of the neutrality against the machinations of France which last interference met with general approbation. In 1788 Mr Pitt displayed his firmness by resisting the doctrine of the opposition that the regency during the king's indisposition devolved upon the prince of Wales by right. The minister maintained, and certainly more constitutionally than it lay in the two remaining branches of the legislature to fill up the office as they should think proper; administering, at the same time that the prince could not be passed over in nominating to that post. By the adoption of this principle he was enabled to pass a bill greatly restricting the regent's power which the king's very undivided sovereignty. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French Revolution broke out,

and produced a vibration on every neighbouring wave; and it, moreover, was created in Great Britain, which, previously contented as she had been on subjects of parliamentary and general national nature, in a great measure broke up the previous bearing of party. A war against French principles was declared on the one side, under which designation all usurpation was opposed, without distinction; while, on the other, the friends of rational rectification found themselves unmercifully confounded with a great mass of ignorant and heated characters, who exposed some of the wildest and most visionary notions of the innovation of France. Under the state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary to steer the vessel of state, amid a conflict of opinions so violent and alarming, and the manner in which Mr Pitt exercised the almost unlimited power which he possessed will necessarily be judged of differently by different parties. To make alarm as effective as possible to encourage the dissemination of high principle of government, and involve in common obloquy all measures of opposition, and all projects of reform to augment, according to the apparent urgency of circumstances, restrictions upon personal liberty and make temporary sacrifices of the spirit of the constitution to what he deemed the public safety: such, according to one body of judges, were the principles of Mr Pitt's government at this important crisis while alive, and specially the most inflexible, as being the most rich and fearful, would have had him pass much further and purely on a conservative principle, would, as a liberal or constitutional man, have left him nothing to preserve. The measures which led to the war with France are judged of in a singular manner; but whatever the opinion entertained, the minister certainly had the nation with him in the commencement of hostilities. The details of the momentous contest which followed form an object for the biographer. Great Britain, on the whole, was triumphant in her own element; but during the life of Mr Pitt the conflict on the continent was fearfully in favour of France. The suspension of cash payments in 1797 the necessity of attacking to home defence, the alarming mutiny in the fleet, and the accumulation of the public burdens, which still press so heavily on the nation, were some of the most bitter fruits of this extraordinary struggle which were, however on the other hand, alleviated by a commercial monopoly that, assisted by the temporary operation of an unlimited paper note materially modified consequences both in form and in fact. In 1800 the grand project of the Irish union, well accomplished, the true policy of which measure preserving the implied assistance of wise and good government to Ireland, can scarcely be questioned. Soon after the accomplishment of this important event, the hopeless aspect of the war with France, as respects to the object with which it had commenced, began to turn the national attention towards peace, and Mr Pitt, sensible that it

were could be accomplished correspondent with the generous high terms of His country's engagement to notice. The slight terms of his retreat, not indeed publicly avowed, but communicated to his friends, was the apportionment he found in the highest quarter to all further concession to the Irish Catholics, in consonance to the expectations held out by the nation. He accordingly resigned his post in 1801, and the crisis of revolutionary fervour having for some time abated, he retired with him into retirement the esteem of a strong and powerful party who hailed him as "the pilot who had weathered the storm." The peace of Amiens succeeded, and the Addington administration, which conciliated it Mr Pitt supported for a time, and then joined the opposition, and spoke on the same side with his old antagonist, Mr Fox. The new master who had removed the way unable to maintain his ground, resigned, and in 1804 Mr Pitt once more resumed his post at the treasury. Returning to power as a war minister he exerted all the energy of his character to render the arduous contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new confederacy which was dissolved by the fatal battle of Austerlitz. Mr Pitt, whose state of health was previously declining, was sensibly affected by this event, and his constitution weakened by an hereditary gout, and injured by a too liberal use of wine, by way of stimulant, rapidly yielded to the joint attack of disease and mortal anxiety. The parliamentary attack upon his old associate lord Melville not to be wholly purged either by ministerial influence or the defensive merits of the case, is thought to have deeply wounded his feelings and complicated his mental depression. A state of extreme debility ensued which terminated in death encountered with great calamity and resignation on the 23d January 1806. As a minister it would obviously be impossible to sum up the character of Mr Pitt in terms that would not encounter a host of prepossessions or prejudices on every side. It is, however pretty generally conceded, that his genius was better adapted to the regulative process of peaceful and domestic government, than for the arrangement and conduct of that warlike exertion which his policy entailed upon the country. At the same time it must be confessed, that he had to encounter the career of overwhelming and powerful energies the result of a social crisis of extraordinary character and excitement. If therefore he can be acquitted of a political want of foresight in overlooking such a conflict, the disastrous result of the warfare in establishing French ascendancy on the continent, may be regarded as the effect of causes, which no allowances could have altogether controlled. What might have been the character of his administration had not the French revolution interposed, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain. According to the tenor with which he set out in life, and as the son of lord Chatham, such constitutional and political improvement

was to be expected from him, and much prudent and useful legislation he certainly effected. In highest points he was possibly more the man of expediency than of principle. It has been seen how he advocated and dropped the subject of parliamentary reform. In a similar spirit, he spoke and voted in favour of the abolition of the slave trade, but although supported by the voice of a decided national majority he would not make a substantial measure of it, as was done without difficulty by his immediate successor nor have we to trace any decided social amelioration to his influence setting aside the contingent advantages arising from the extension of trade and manufacture. As a financier he was expert in practice rather than scientifically grounded while the waste and profusion of his warlike expenditures were extreme and will long be felt in their consequences. In respect to mental constitution although love of power was certainly his ruling passion, he was altogether above the meanness of avarice and his personal disinterestedness was extreme. So far from making use of his opportunities to acquire wealth, he died involved in debt which negligence and the demands of his public station rather than extravagance had led him to contract, his tastes being ample and dazzling splendour and parade. Mr Pitt possessed no advantages of person and physiognomy a loftiness approaching to stately was the habitual expression of the latter in public, although in private circles he has been described by an intimate friend as peculiarly complacent and at ease. His eloquence if not more elevated or profound, was upon the whole more perfect than that of any other orator of his time, being remarkably distinct, copious, and well-exposed. Although neither illuminated by the flashes of genius which characterised his father's oratory or by the impetuosity which distinguished the eloquence of Burke, it was more uniformly just and impressive than that of either, while the indignant severity and keen sense of his oratorical gifts were unequalled. On the whole Mr Pitt was a master of commanding power, and still lesser possessions; and how ever numerous and respectable the monuments, he died in possession of the esteem and attachment of a large majority of the more influential portion of his countrymen. A noble funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, an also a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts and monuments have been erected to him in Westminster abbey, Guildhall, and in various parts of the kingdom. Possible the exact rank that will be assigned to this celebrated statesman by impartial posterity cannot yet be anticipated.—*Oxford's Life of Pitt.* *See Register Addit. 1 Eng. Dist.*

PITTACUS, a warrior and philosopher one of the seven sages of Greece was born at Mitylene, in Lesbon, about 650 BC. In a war with the Athenians, he challenged and unequaled in single combat their general Phormion, and when offered as a reward so much of the enemy's land as he chose, he would accept no more than he could measure

by a single end of the javelin, and he compensated half of that to Apollo. Having succeeded the tyrant Melanthus over Mytilene, he was placed at the head of its government, and distinguished himself by his wise administration and useful laws. After ten years' government he resigned his authority and going into retirement he died in 570 BC. His maxims were many of them inscribed on the walls of the temple at Delphi.—*Universal Hist. Brander's Hist. of Philos.*

Pius II (*Aeneas Sylvius*) was a member of the noble family of Piccolomini. He was born at Corsignano, in the Marches in the year 1405, and his abilities at a very early age introduced him to the notice of cardinal Dominicus Capreoli, as whose secretary he officiated at the council of Basle in 1431. His diplomatic talents were afterwards employed in mediating a peace between the courts of England and Scotland. On his return to the Continent he was appointed secretary to the council of Basle and obtained the benefice of St Lawrence at Milan, in reward for his defence of that assembly against the usurpations of the see of Rom. He was subsequently employed in various embassies by the emperor Frederic III with whom he became a great favorite as well from his literary attainments, as from his abilities as a statesman; and he received from his hands the public investiture of the papal crown of poverty. Pope Callistus III raised him to the papacy in 1455, as reward for his services, especially for his exertions in the diets called at Bamberg and Frankfurt, to organize a league against the Turks and thus prevent their dying he consecrated him in the pontifical chair in 1458, on which occasion he assumed the name of Pius II. One of the first acts of his pontificate was the appearance of a bull condemning all he had previously written in defense of the council of Basle, while in the meantime crusade he proceeded with much determination and vigor commanding all Christian princes to assist him, and was actually proceeding to place himself at the head of a considerable body of his own troops when death put a stop to his enterprise at Ancona, on the 14th of August, 1464 in the seventh year of his reign and fifty ninth of his age. He appears to have been a man of a strong mind and lively and intriguing talents, principally bent on confirming and extending the temporal power of the papacy in which design he was very successful. Two editions of his works have been published, one at Basle in folio, AD 1551 another in 1780, at Helmstadt. They consist principally of minutes of the proceedings at the council of Basle, a poem on the crusades, a history of Bohemia, a romance entitled "Euryalus and Lucretia," two books on cosmography with memoirs of his own life, letters, &c. Gobat's his biography published a biographical memoir of him after his death at Rome which was reprinted at Frankfurt in 1616. His personal courage as well as prudence were great; of the latter quality several of his epistles prove which the

metabolized his own sufficient proof, and he has been generally mentioned one of the best scholars that ever wore the triple crown—Mort.

PIUS VI (pope) whose secular name was John Angelo Braschi, was born at Cesena in 1717. On the death of Clement XIV in 1774, he succeeded to the papal throne, and he shortly after made a reorganization in the financial department, and also improved the museum of the Vatican. But the greatest of his undertakings was the draining of the Appenine marshes, and the sea, overflowed with water, containing pestilential effluvia which gave rise to numerous diseases, and depopulated the surrounding country. While however this pontiff was successful in his domestic administration, he had the mortification to witness the absolute decay of the temporal power of the holy see. In 1789 he made a visit to the emperor Joseph II at Vienna, to endeavor to dissuade him from the prosecution of some ecclesiastical reforms which he meditated; but the journey was wholly useless, though the death of the emperor put a stop to his scheme. Pius encountered many other misfortunes. In France he witnessed the confiscation of the property of the church and the suppression of the religious orders, in virtue of the decree of the National Assembly in Germany the congress of Ems, for the abolition of the anachorite in 1788, in Naples, the contempt of his authority by withholding the customary tribute of a horse and, in 1792 he lost Aragon and the county of Valencia, which were reunited to France. But all this was only the prologue to greater adversity. In the first coalition against France the pope ranged himself among the enemies of the republic. In January 1793, Basserville, the French secretary of legation, was massacred during a popular commotion at Rome. After the victory of Bonaparte in Italy in 1796 general Augereau marched into the territories of the pope who, unable to resist, was glad to accept of an armistice which was signed at Bologna, June 13. The pope having received hospitality, Bonaparte attacked and beat his troops at Senio the 2nd of February 1797 and proceeded towards Rome. He stopped however to treat with ministers sent by his holiness and on the 19th of February was signed the treaty of Tolentino by which the pope lost Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara. December 28, 1797 in consequence of another convention, in which general Dupont was killed, Joseph Bonaparte, the French ambassador, spilt Rome. An army commanded by general Berthier entered that capital February 10, 1798, and on the 15th proclaimed the establishment of the Roman republic, governed by consuls, a senate, and a tribune. The pope, after the deprivation of his authority was conducted to France as a prisoner, and he died at Valence, August 25, 1803. In 1808 his body was removed to Rome, and solemnly interred.—*Life of Pius VI* by Dugay.

PIUS VII (pope) or **BARNABUS CLEMENTE ALAMONTES**, the successor of Pius VI, was born at Covene, August 14, 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785, and he held the bishopric of Lodi, where he was visited by Bonaparte in 1796; and having conciliated the favor of that leader, he was, through his influence promoted to the papacy in March 1800 and on the 24th of July 1801 he signed the concordat, which removed the schism of the Gallican church. He went to Paris in 1804, to assist at the coronation of the French emperor; and he after wards refused to confer a similar favor on Louis XVIII. By a decree of the 17th of May 1809 the emperor Napoleon put an end to the temporal power of the pope uniting his territories to the French empire and Pius VII himself was detained as a prisoner at Fontainebleau where he remained till the overthrow of Bonaparte when he returned to Rome to resume his authority. He died there August 20, 1823 and was succeeded in the pontificate by cardinal Sella Genga, who assumed the appellation of Leo XII.—*Cest Mag*

PIZARRO (Francisco) the name of a celebrated Spanish adventurer, one of the conquerors of the New World. His origin and early habits were sufficiently humble his being the free of an illicit connexion between a peasant girl and an Indian of Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which place he first saw the light, about the close of the fifteenth century. Receiving neither support nor countenance from his father he was thrown entirely upon his mother's resources who to far from being in circumstances to give him even an ordinary education employed him as a shepherd, and left him totally illiterate. The spent seventeen which at that period pervaded Spain, indeed him at length to quit his inglorious occupation, and, in company with some other soldiers of fortune, to seek an improvement of his condition by a voyage of discovery towards the newly-found continent of America. In 1532, the adventurer, whom the enterprising disposition and daring temper of Pizarro had gained him considerable influence sailed from Panama. Diego Almagro a person of as obscure an origin as himself and Hernando Luque an ecclesiastic, being joined with him in the command. The Spaniards arrived after experiencing several difficulties in Peru, where taking advantage of a civil war then raging in that country they became the allies, and eventually the conquerors, of Atahualpa, or Abahualpa, as he is variously called the reigning Incæ. Treacherously seizing upon the persons of the research at a friendly banquet to which they had invited him and his whole court, they first compelled him to purchase at an enormous price a temporary respite from a death which they had determined he should eventually undergo; and having succeeded in extracting from him, it is said a box full of the precious metals by way of ransom, after a mock trial for a pretended conspiracy condemned him to be burnt, allowing him to be first strangled, as a

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served for becoming a Christian. The news of their success brought a considerable accession of strength from Europe to the invasion, and Pierrot, in order to consolidate his empire, founded, in 1535, the city of Lima, which he intended as the capital of his possessions but the discord between the chiefs of the expedition which even a sense of their common danger had from the beginning failed wholly to suppress, when this their sole bond of union was withdrawn, broke out into open violence, and in the struggle which ensued Atahualpa, now in his seventy-third year was defeated, taken prisoner, and strangled by Francisco Pizarro, brother to the general. This catastrophe which took place in 1533 was avenged four years afterwards by the son of the victim, and bearing the same name who having organized a conspiracy against the destroyers of his father, broke into the palace at Lima, and after an obstinate resistance succeeded in dispatching Francisco Pizarro. It is impossible to refuse to this adventurer the credit of considerable military as well as political talent though the one was gained by his extreme basity the other by his perfidy and heartless dismemberment. His assassination took place June 26 1541.—*Historical List of America.*

PLACIUS (VINCENZ) a learned jurist, was born at Hamburg in 1688. He studied at Helmstadt, and after travelling in France and Italy he returned to his native city where he practised at the bar and was appointed professor of morals and eloquence, which post he held until his death in 1699. His principal work is a curious bibliographical piece respecting anonymous and pseudonymous writers entitled *De Scriptis et Scrupulis anonymis et siue pseudonymis Syntagma*, together with the Catalogus Auctorum suppositorum, of Rhodus. He also wrote *De Jusnotitio pento*, &c., *De Arte exercitandi*, &c., *Carmen Juvenale*.—*Moor, Biting Diet.*

PLACE (FRANCIS) an engraver was a native of Dundee in Durham. He was originally intended for the law and came to London to study but he was obliged to leave the Metropolis in 1665 on account of the plague. He then went to York and was at great expense in attempting to make parchment, in which he failed. He painted and engraved only for his own amusement, and he refined a process of 3000 to draw the royal navy. He died in 1728. His productions, which are very few prove him to have possessed great abilities above all, his etchings from Gravelle are excellent his portraits or miniatures are also good. He executed the plates for Gouderon's *Book of Insects*, with views in York stone, &c.—*Street, Lord Oxford's Catalogue of Engravings.*

PLACE (JOUAUX DE LA) a French protestant divine, was born about 1596. Losing his parents at an early age, he was brought up by four aunts, all maid-servants. He studied in the protestant seminary at Soissons where he became professor of philosophy, and afterwards

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of divinity. The opinion of De la Place upon original sin was communicated to cartesian in 1645 by the syndic of Chateauneuf, and several learned theologians endeavoured to refute it; but De la Place continued silent. He died in 1665 and his works are "An Exposition of the Song of Songs;" "A Treatise on Types;"

"On the Order of the Divine Decrees;" "On Free Will;" "A Treatise concerning the Imputation of Adam's First Sin;" "A Compendium of Divinity;" "Dialogue between a Father and Son relative to a Change of Religion" &c. &c. The whole were published at Fronsac in 1659 and 1705, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Mabillon, Huit Eccl. Morav. Nov. Dis. Hist.*

PLACE (PÈRE DE LA) Louis, Philosophe à Place, a French magistrate and writer was born at Angoulême in 1580. He was appointed by Francis I advocate of his court of aids at Paris and Henry II afterwards made him first president of the same. On the death of Francis II he openly professed the protestant religion, and when the first civil war broke out he retired into Picardy but soon the prince in 1562 he appeared before the king, and vindicated himself from many charges which had been preferred against him. He was then appointed by the prince of Condé superintendent of his household; but upon the rupture of the prince and the court in 1566, he retired to the castle of Vé in the Valois, where he remained until Charles IX granted the Protestants a toleration peace in 1569, he then returned to Paris, and resumed his office which he retained until he fell a victim in the terrible massacre of St Bartholomew. He was a man of sound judgment and clear discrimination of which he gave a proof in his *Commentaries on the Rees of Religion and of the Commonwealth* from 1590 to 1591. He also wrote "A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Man;" a "Treatise on the Right Use of Moral Philosophy in Connection with the Christian Doctrine" &c.—*Moor, Disc. Hist.*

PLACE (PÈRE ARMAND DE LA) a French writer born at Calais in 1707. He was for many years director of the *Mémoires de France* but he principally distinguished himself by his translations of English productions. He died in 1723. His history labours comprise *Théâtre Anglais*, 1716, 8 vols. 16mo, on the model of the *Théâtre des Graces* of F. Bourne; *Histoire de Tom Jones*, 1717 4 vols. 16mo, a free translation, often reprinted; *L'Orphelin Anglais*, and several tragedies, including "Vénus Sauvage" translated from Otway.—*Sig. Noss. des Comptes.*

PLAENTIUS or PLAISANT (JOHN) an ecclesiastic of the order of St Dominic, passed the greatest part of his life at Maidstone, where he is supposed to have died about 1540. He wrote an abridged history of the bishops of Tonbridge and Liege, entitled "Catalogus annalium Leodiensium," in which he displays his credibility by adverting all the fables of the ancient chroniclers. He also published a poem called "Pagan Poverans," of which all the

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works commenced with P. One Ubbione, a Franciscan under Clément le Gouraud, finished another joint, with all the words "translated by C. They were printed together at Lyon in 1596.—*Seez. Dict. Hist.*

PLAISTRETT (Jouer de la) a French Protestant divine, born near Poitiers in Poitou, in 1529. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he accepted an offer made him by the queen of Navarre to become pastor of a French church she had founded at Copenhagen. On the death of that princess he removed into Holland, and died at Utrecht in 1576. He wrote "Ecole de Morale" 6 vols. 1560. "Traité de la Conscience," "Traité de l'Orgueil," "Traité de la Foi Divine," "Traité de la Résurrection." *Le Marc des Janssens*; &c. &c. Some of these have been translated into English. He was also one of the antagonists of Bayle against whom he published some tracts.—*Morer. New Dict. Hist.*

PLANQUE (François) a physician born at Avignon in France in 1596. He studied medicine at Paris, after which he passed many years in retirement, occupying himself with scientific researches. He was more than fifty years of age when he took the degree of M.D. at Rheims. Returning to Paris he continued to devote himself chiefly to study, employing his talents as a practitioner only for the benefit of his friends. He died September 19 1665. He was the author of several medical works among which the most important is "La Bibliothèque choisie de Médecins virtu Osseux persécutés, tant François qu'Etienne que," Paris, 1648-70, 10 vols. 4to or 32 folio. 1680. The subjects of this work are arranged in alphabetical order; and the collection was compiled by Génis, who placed before the last volume a life of the author. Planque had prepared a Medical Bibliography of which he printed a specimen only.—*Morer. Vols.*

PLAISTIN (Cassanorius) an eminent printer who was born at Mont-Louis near Toulouse, in 1514. He settled at Antwerp where he formed a large establishment, and printed a great number of important works, to some of which famous pretences are added in his name but his claim to these is doubtful. His principal performance is a Polyglot Bible printed after that of Alcalá, but the figure with which Philip II recalled the money advanced for this undertaking nearly occasioned its failure. He died at Antwerp in 1569 with the title of counsellor to the king of Spain. He possessed a fine library which he bequeathed to his grandson, Baltazar Mantua.—*Morer. New Dict. Hist.*

PLAMUDES (MAXIMUS) a monk of Constantinople, flourished in the fourteenth century. It is said by some that he was sent ambassador to Venice, by the emperor Andronicus the elder; but Poggio affirms that he was living in the time of the council of Basil. He was persecuted and imprisoned by the Greek emperor, on account of his attachment to the Romish church, and at the price of

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his liberty he was obliged to write down twenty capitula. He compiled a Greek "Anecdota," a collection of epigrams from those of Musaeus, Philostratus and Aegialeus; it was printed at Florence in 1494, and at Basel, but in 1500. He also wrote a romantic history of Sleep, and made a collection of his fables, and translated several Latin works into Greek.—*Vasili Post. Græc. Bellat.*

PLATER (Felix) a celebrated physician was born at Basle in 1500. He obtained the medical chair in his native place and raised the university of Basle to high reputation, to a medical school by his learned lectures, for fifty years. He was a skilful astrologer, and well versed in history and natural history. He is said by Heller to have been the first who taught that the crystalline humour of the eye has the power of a convex lens, in bringing the rays to a focus on the retina. His works are, *De Partibus Corporis Humanæ Structuræ et Usu* lib. vi. "De Meliorum Partium Generatione Deinceps" *De Fo-tribus Praecox Medicis* tom. iii.; *Observationum in Homines Affectiones plurius*, lib. m., *Quaestiones Medicarum paradoxarum et endoxarum Contenta posthuma*, published by his brother Thomas in 1623. He had two nephews, likewise physicians and professors, one of whom wrote *Observationum selectarum Mantuae* annexed to his uncle's *Observations* in 1620 — *Haller. Hist. Med. et Antiqu. Egy. Diet.*

PLATINA (Bartolomæo) an historian whose family name was De Sacchi, but who chose to be called Platina, the name of the place of his nativity in 1470. He studied at Mantua, but going to Rome Paul II appointed him one of the apostolical abbreviators. When Paul II dissolved this college he was dismissed with seventy other learned men but venturing to complain and even to remonstrate so boldly with the pontiff on this proceeding he was seized and imprisoned. He was afterwards tortured and impaled by the same pope on suspicion of being implicated in conspiracy against him with the other Roman academicians of Pomponius Letus, but nothing being discovered, they were accused of disputing the immortality of the soul, and were all remanded to prison and again put to the rack. His sufferings were compensated by Sixtus IV who, in 1475 made him keeper of the Vatican library. Platina's principal work was his "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," composed in elegant Latin with a degree of force then uncommon. His greatest fault is his partial acumen in speaking of some contemporary popes, among whom he does not spare Paul II. He also wrote a Latin "History of Mantua, from its origin to the year 1464" and a "Life of Nero Capozi," with treatises on miscella neous topics. He died in 1519.—*Tischbirek. Moruz.*

PLATNER (JOHN ZACHARY) a German physician and novelist born at Chemnitz, in 1636. He studied at Leipzig and Halle, and took his doctor's degree in 1716. He abra-

works entitled for improvement, in Switzerland Savoy, France, and Holland; and, in 1720, arrived at Leipzig, where the following year he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery. In 1724, he obtained the chair of physiology, in 1737 that of pathology and in 1747 that of therapeutics. About the same time he was nominated perpetual dean of the faculty and consulting physician to the court of Saxony. His death took place in 1747. Besides a number of treatises and memoirs, he was the author of *Institutiones Chirurgiae cum medicina cum anatomia, adjecto Index nosocomiorum fortissimorum de 1745* 8vo, often republished and translated into Dutch and German.—PLATNER (Evarist) a physician and moralist, son of the preceding, was born at Leipzig January 1st 1744. He took the degree of doctor of medicine and became professor in that faculty and perpetual dean, and to those academical titles he added in 1789 that of decanvir of the university of Leipzig and tutor counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He was the oldest among the professors and his numerous pupils, who regarded him with filial affection styled him the Nestor of the university of Leipzig. In 1816 the king of Saxony appointed him a member of a commission charged with the preparation of the outline of a new law relating to the liberty of the press. His death took place May 12 1818. He published a great number of important works on medicine and philosophy. Among the former are Anthropology for the Physicians and Philosophers 2 vols. 8vo and *Quæsiotum Physiologicum libri duo* 1794 8vo and among the latter *Philosophical Aphorisms*, 2 vols. 8vo. A Dialogue on Atheism and "Elements of Logos and Metaphysics," 8vo — *Hagi Unis.*

PLATO one of the most illustrious of the Greek philosophers, and the founder of the academic sect was an Athenian by descent but born in the island of *Ægina*. He was of illustrious origin his father Aresius being a descendant from Codrus, and his mother Perictione from Solon. The time of his birth is fixed in the first year of the eighty-eighth Olympiad but Brucker thinks that it may be more accurately assigned to the third year of the eighty-seventh Olympiad or BC 430. His parents first called him Aristocles, but his name was subsequently changed to Plato on account of the breadth of his shoulders. As he gave early indications of original genius he was educated with great care and in the first instance applied himself to the arts of poetry and painting which, after composing an epic poem and a drama, he resigned for the study of philosophy under Socrates. He remained a regular pupil under that philosopher for eight years, and, like his other disciples committed the substance of his master's doctrines to writing but so intermingled them with notions of his own that Socrates would scarcely acknowledge them. On the prosecution of the latter, the conduct of Plato was disinterested and noble in a high degree,

and so he abominated all his during his imprisonment the world over the heretical charges, called "Panæ," which, with most of the writer's own opinions, conveyed the substance of the sentiments of Socrates on the immortality of the soul. On the death of his master Plato repaired in the first instance to Megara, and afterwards visited Magna Græcia, where he attended the celebrated school of Pythagoras, whose doctrine he subsequently blended with the more simple system of Socrates. He next studied mathematics under Theodorus of Cyrene and thence repaired to Egypt, to acquire astronomy and an insight into the Egyptian mysteries, where, it is by some believed, that he derived his doctrine of transmigration and the immortality of the soul. Others suppose that he at the same time acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures; but all these suppositions rest upon mere conjecture. On his return to Athens he opened a school for the instruction of youth in philosophy in a small garden, which was his patrimony situated in the public grove for gymnastic exercises, termed the Academy. Here he attracted by a crowd of hearers of every description including persons of the first distinction, and among other illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples are those of Dion, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Lycurgus, the orator Demosthenes, and Isocrates. Jealousy is sufficiently abundant on public admissions, and it is to be regretted that the name of Xenophon is to be joined to that of Diogenes the cynic, in the list of his personal opponents and detractors. A visit which he paid to the elder Dionysius of Syracuse at the age of forty proved a disastrous event in the life of Plato, whose attractions produced an excellent effect on the king's brother-in-law Dion but, so might be supposed, were lost upon the tyrant himself, who contrived that in his passage home he should be seized and sold as a slave to the inhabitants of his native island of *Ægina*, then at war with the Athenians. From this state of servitude he was quickly removed by the voluntary generosity of Amoris, a Cynic philosopher and Dionysius, reduced of the sum produced by his low-minded peculations wrote letters of apology and besought him to return to Syracuse. Plato nobly replied, that philosophy would not allow him leisure to think of Dionysius. At the request of Dion however he reluctantly repaired to the court of Dionysius the younger, moved it is said, by the hope that he might induce that ruler to establish his visionary republic. He was well received for a time but jealousy and distrust gradually increased, and a year following he returned home. When peace was restored, with a view to ensure the return of his friend Dion from exile, he was again induced to visit Sicily, at the earnest request of Dionysius, in whom jealousy of his friendship to his brother-in-law again produced distrust and, after much.caution and some rigorous treatment, the philosopher was allowed to finally depart, with

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excellent presents. On his return to Athens Plato founded his school, and no provision could withstand his desire to quit his peaceful retirement, where he could enjoy the benefits of his robust constitution and great temperament, until his death in his eighty-ninth year BC 348. On the decease of this celebrated philosopher, who passed his whole life in solitary silence and there were erected to his memory; the day of his birth was adopted as a festival by his followers; and it was the fashion to engrave his head on gems, some of which have reached modern times. The reverent character of Plato has been differently represented, but in the midst of the excessive veneration of his admirers, and the shade of his enemies, there is sufficient evidence that he was highly and deservedly esteemed for his moral worth and virtue, and for his gentle, urban and courteous manners. His writings consist of thirty-five dialogues and twelve epistles, the style of which reveals a strong tincture of the poetical spirit which pervaded his earliest productions. Some of his dialogues are peculiarly elevated by sublime and glowing conceptions and enriched by a copious splendid and harmonious flow of diction. The better part of these, even when he is treating of abstract subjects, are beautifully clear and simple; but others are unfortunately cumbrous and dimmed with the obscurity of the Pythagorean school. For an account of the philosophy of Plato we refer our readers to the first two of our authorities, as an adequate account of it will suit the limits of a work of this nature. Involved in a maze of words, his doctrine mock the understanding after the most elaborate analysis; and their partial adoption by the Christian world has led to endless speculation often indeed ingenuous and beautiful; but at the same time in quite as great a degree perplexing and illusory. In the seventeenth century, Gata, Cudworth, and Henry More perplexed themselves with the theories of Plato which are now more easily appreciated; a natural result of the deductive and experimental spirit of later times. So long however as grand and lofty conceptions will delight, the reveries of a mind like Plato's will retain no mean portion of admiration. His doctrine concerning God, Mind, Matter, the Immortality of the Soul, Archetypal Forms, &c. exhibits that order of temperament which may be philosophically termed the devout, and in consequence there exists in a large body of mankind a strong antinomian sympathy with its spirit and tendency. The writings of Plato were originally collected by Hermann, and published by Abbes, in 1513 fol. An elegant and correct edition after the Greek text of Henry Stephan, and the Latin version of Ficimius, was published at Drotz Regn, 1755, 12 vol. 8vo. English versions of Plato's Dialogues have been published at various periods; but the best is that of Tropaeus Stephanus, 1757-8, 4 vol. 8vo, the whole of which have been re-published, with the additional works of Plato, by Thomas Taylor, with copious notes, 5

vol. 4to. 1804.—Bridger's *Hist. Philos.*, English, 4to. Fabrich's Bibl. Græc.

PLATOFF, or **PLATOW**, brother of the Countess, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young on military service and in 1806 and 1807 he had the rank of Lieutenant-general in the Russian army sent to the assistance of Prussia. He was afterwards employed against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia, in 1812, Platoff was again called into actual service and though he was defeated at Grodno and obliged to retire into the interior he returned during the retreat of the enemy from Moscow and with twenty regiments of Cosacks, he harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. In 1813, after the battle of Leipzig he entered France and was at Paris with the emperor Alexander whom he accompanied to England. At London he was the object of popular admiration and a magnificent sabre was presented to him. In 1815 he commanded the Cosacks destined for the second invasion of France and he again made his appearance at Paris. After the restoration of peace he retired to Tchernash where he died in February 1818.
—*Bog. Univ.*

PLAYFAIR (John) a distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician born at Berwick near Dundee in Scotland in 1748. His father was a parochial clergyman of the Scottish church and having finished his education at the university of St Andrews he received ordination and succeeded to his father's benefice in 1772. After holding it some years he resigned it and gone to Edinburgh where he obtained the mathematical chair in that university. In 1778 he published in the Philosophical Transactions a paper "On the Arithmetic of Impossible Quantities" and on the establishment of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was appointed one of the secretaries. To the first volume of its Transactions he contributed an "Account of the Life and Writings of Matt. Stewart, Prof of Mathematics at Edinburgh" and an essay "On the Causes which affect the Accuracy of Barometrical Measurements" and several other communications from him appeared in the subsequent volumes. Professor Playfair devoted much time to the study of geology and in 1810 he visited the Alps, for the purpose of making geological observations on the structure of those mountains. He adopted the opinions of Dr James Hutton which he developed in his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," 4to. His death took place at Edinburgh, July 10, 1819. Besides the publications already noticed, he was the author of "Elements of Geometry" 8vo, and "Outline of Natural Philosophy" 2 vol. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

PLAYFAIR (William) an ingenious mechanician, draughtsman, and author born in the neighbourhood of Dundee, 1759 and brother to the professor of that name. Discovering an

and some of the sciences, he was bound to a professor of the name of Solvile, the principal engineer of the Royal Engineers, having his laboratory at Woolwich. At the expiration of his term, he went to Birmingham, and was engaged there for some time by Mr James White, a manufacturer, in the works of John Clegg as the engineer he recommended, and finally at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, a member of the parliament of Bourgogne, and from his description of a telegraph then lately erected on the mountains of Solvile, constructed two working models of the instrument, which he sent to the duke of York, and hence the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England. Although about this time an eager desire to distinguish himself as a political writer became his ruling passion, he did not yet abandon his taste for the arts, but successively obtained several patents for useful inventions. After residing some time in London he repaired to Paris, where he erected a rolling-mill on a new plan, for which he obtained an exclusive privilege from the king; but, on the breaking out of the Revolution, becoming obnoxious to Barrere by the expression of anti-republican principles, he narrowly escaped an arrest, and returned to England. As scarcely a subject of public interest in politics or political economy has occurred lately without eliciting a pamphlet from his prolific pen, it becomes impossible to express even his publications. Those by which he is more generally known are, "The Historical Surveyor. The Commercial and Political Atlas," 1795. "The History of Jacobinism, 1795, "Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe," &c., 1800; and an Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations," 4 vols., 1805, reprinted in 1807, a new edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with supplementary chapters, &c. 3 vols. 8vo, 1806. "A Statistical Account of the United States of America, translated from the French," 8vo, 1807. British Family Antiquity, 2 vols. 4to, "A Vindication of the Reign of George III." "Political Portraits in this new Age," 2 vols. 1813; and "France as it is." In his opinions Mr Playfair was strongly attached to the Pitt school of politics; his "Surveyor" and "Atlas" display considerable ingenuity in simplifying statistical details, by means of geometrical lines and figures. He died February 11, 1803.—See, May.

PLAYFOULD (John) an ingenious writer on musical subjects, born in 1615 at London. He followed the business of a music-seller and in the course of his occupation became intimate with most of the eminent composers of his time, whose works he was in the habit of publishing. Being himself also an excellent judge of music and very judicious, he contributed much to the improvement of the art of printing music, by an invention which he called the "new red note," the usual types previously in use being all square and distant. The hint of this improvement he is supposed to have taken from Matthew Lark,

who, nearly at the same time, had the same idea in his "Red notes." Improved and enlarged by him, a musical instrument, now called the organ of change, was introduced in the rules of composition to render good harmony. Besides a variety of musical parts, printed in the "Musical Collection" an annual work, in 1665, entitled "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," which ran through ten editions. His death took place in 1668.—See, Dix. of Mus.

PLEMPHUS (Venerius PENTHERAT) a Dutch physician, was born in 1601 at Amsterdam, and graduated at Leiden, in which university he had applied himself with great success to the study of medicine. He became afterwards professor of physic at Leiden, and with all that prudence which induces many persons even of acknowledged ability to act themselves against any thing which is not concurred by long custom, exerted himself vigorously against the use of the Persian herb, then recently introduced into the Materia Medica by the jewell Newark Falset, under the assumed name of Convolvulus. The treatise in which he commenced his attack upon this invaluable medicine is entitled "Antiverae Convolvulus Persianus Falset, repudiat a Mappa Prostern." His other works are, "Ophthalmographia, sive de Oculi Pathesi, Actione, &c. &c.; " Fundamenta, et Institutiones Medicinae;" "On the Diseases of the Hair and Nails;" "On the Plague;" "On the Miasma," &c. and a Latin translation of the two first books of Avicenna. He died in 1671.—Morari, Mus. Diet Hist.

PLINY THE ELDER, or CAJUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, a celebrated Roman naturalist, born A.D. 23 at Verona, as according to some, at Comæ, going to Rome, he studied under the philosopher Appion; and he is supposed in his youth to have belonged to the court of Caligula. When about twenty-one, he resided some time on the coast of Africa, and he afterwards served in the army in Germany. Returning to Rome at the age of thirty, he became an advocate, and pleaded several causes with reputation. He passed part of his time at Cumæ, in superintending the education of his nephew, and during great part of the reign of Nero he seems to have remained without public employment. At length he was appointed procurator to Spain, where he staid till after the accession of Vespasian who is supposed to have raised him to the dignity of a senator. The latter part of his life was dedicated to literature. He wrote the "History of his own Time," in thirty-one books, which is lost, and his "Natural History," in thirty-seven books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity except. Pliny became the victim of his attachment to science; for being at Misenum during the eruption of Vesuvius, his anxiety to make observations on that phenomenon prevented him from taking proper precautions for his safety and he was suffocated by the sulphureous vapour. The opinion which prevails for his death appears to have been that in which the

date of Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, were discovered. At the first part of the emperor Titus' reign he became a Platonist. His works, see those of Hippolytus, 2015, 5 vols. folio, and 1713, 3 vols. folio, and that of Franck, Leipzig, 1714-16, 10 vols. folio.—Morel, *Antiquité Grecque*, Chap.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, or CAIUS CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, nephew of the preceding. He was born at Comæ, where his father Cæcius held an honorable station. His education was carefully supervised so as much was his proficiency that at the age of fourteen he composed a Greek tragedy. He studied rhetoric under the best masters, and having obtained a military commission in Syria, he exhibited the opportunity of applying to philosophical researches, in connection with his professional duties. Having been adopted by his uncle, at the age of eighteen he became an advocate, and soon acquired great eminence in the forum. Under the tyrannical sway of Domitian he distinguished himself by his patriotism and public spirit; and when that emperor presented the professor of philosophy Pliny assisted them by his friendship and liberality. He became tribune of the people, and exercised the office of the priesthood and after the death of Domitian, he was prefect of the treasury consular, governor of Bithynia and Pontus, censor of the Eumenian way and at length augur. He held the government under Trajan, with whom he was a great favorite. Returning to Rome he divided his time between public affairs and the pleasures of society and literature, till his death, which happened about A.D. 113. He wrote much which has not been translated into English by Lord Omey and by Macmillan.—*Vasius*. *Biog. Univ.*

PLOT (Roxas) an English naturalist, born in 1650. He was educated at Oxford where he was appointed professor of chemistry in 1683, having been previously keeper of the Ashmolean museum, which he greatly augmented. He conceived the plan of a complete natural history of England, the only parts of which that were properly executed were his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," 1677 folio, and "Natural History of Staffordshire." He also collected materials for the counties of Kent and Middlesex; but these remain in manuscript, except a "Notice of some Antiquities in Kent," 1714, 8vo. Having resigned his professorship, Plot was made royal biographer by James II in 1686. In 1694 he was appointed Master of the Mint, and archivist of the board's office. He died of the stone in 1695. Dr Plot was a fellow of the Royal Society, and secretary to that body, in whose Transactions we several of his communications.—*Biog. Brit.*

PLUTARCHUS, a learned but visionary phi-

losopher of the third century, born at Chaeronea, about the year 45. He was educated at Athens, twenty-eight before he began to devote himself to the study of nature; where finding the best scholars at Alexandria unable completely to settle his opinions, least length became the disciple of Ammonius, and the most distinguished Platonic and leader of the Eclectic school. With this master he spent eleven years, when he exhibited the opportunity afforded him by the expedition of the emperor Gordian against the Parthians, to travel into Persia and India, and to make himself acquainted with the Orphic philosophy. On the death of his patron, he remained a while in Syria, after which he returned to Rome, about the year 225, and there read lectures in philosophy. Porphyry being one of his pupils. The treatise of Plotinus, fifty-four in number, were distributed by Porphyry in six classes, called "Enneads," the Greek text of which with a Latin version by Ficius, was published at Basil, 1590, folio. His death took place in 200.—*Brucker*.

FLOWDEN (Eustyn) an eminent English lawyer and reporter in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Shropshire and studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, where he is said to have applied himself to medicine which he relinquished for the law and became reader at the Middle Temple. In the reign of queen Mary he attained the rank of sergeant at law, but being a Catholic, he received no further promotion under Elizabeth. His death took place in 1585 at the age of sixty seven. His works consist of "Commentaries or Reports, containing law-cases argued and determined in the reigns of Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth." Danes Barrington's style of Flowden the most accurate of all reporters.—*Wood Bridgeman*.

PLOWDEN (FRANCIS) an English ecclesiastic of a Catholic family who followed James II to France. His mother was maid of honour to the wife of that prince and the son was educated at St German on Laye and afterwards placed at the English seminary at Paris. Having taken orders among the Catholics he became connected with the abbe Bourlier who persuaded him to omit taking the degree of doctor rather than sign the now compulsory at that time required from divines of the Gallican church. His party connections are said to have prevented him from obtaining a cardinal's hat, and the same cause hindered him from being employed as a missionary in England, where he resided three years. Returning to France, he took up his residence among the doctors of the house of St Charles, at Paris, and continued there the greater part of his life. There are several works extant of the abbe Plowden, one of which, entitled "Traité du libérament de J. G." 1778, 3 vols. 12mo, excited among his brethren a long controversy in which, however the author himself took no part. He died about 1787.—*Plowden (CHARLES)* a postle, of the same family with the foregoing, born in England in 1755. He was sent to France for education, and entered

of his life, he returned to his native country, and became professor of botany at Leiden, and continued to contribute to medical and literary periodicals. He wrote for *Leiden*, and *Dutch*, while the year 1770, intended to remain their country in retirement, and be witness of the most interesting events for that century. His afterwards became president of the Catholic college of Utrecht, in Leiden; and in 1800 he took a journey to Rome, to transact some affairs relative to his order. His death took place, on his return to England, at Jouges, in Sussex, June 12, 1801. A list of his writings may be found in the subjoined authorities.—*Say's, Univ.*

SLUCAS (Noël Arvensis) a learned French writer, born in the diocese of Bayeux in 1680. In consequence of the death of his father, he was left when young to the care of his mother, who provided for him the advantages of a good education. At the age of twenty-two he became professor of rhetoric in the college of his native city, and he afterwards filled the chair of rhetoric. He was about to enter into holy orders, when the bishop of Bayeux offered him the presidency of his college, which he accepted; but being dissatisfied as an appear of the bell Unguiculus, he chose rather to resign his situation than to sign the formula of extraction which was presented to him. He then retired into Normandy and acted as a private tutor; and of towards going to Paris, he supported himself by giving lessons to young persons on history and geography. He relinquished that employment to devote himself to the composition of his famous work, entitled, *Speculae de la Nature, ou Description sur l'histoire Naturelle et les Sciences*, which was published at Paris in 1730, 9 vols. 12mo. In consequence of being afflicted with deafness, he quitted Paris in 1749 and retiring to l'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue St. Martin he passed the rest of his days in religious exercises and theological studies. He died of apoplexy November 19, 1761. Besides the *Speculae de la Nature* which has been translated into English, the abbé Plessis was the author of *Histoire du Clerc, considérée sous les idées des Poëtes, des Philosophes, et de Ménée*, 1739 2 vols. 12mo; "La Mécanique des Langues, et l'Art de les Ecrire," 1751, 12mo; and other works.—*Say's, Univ.*

PLUNNET (Léopold) a medical professor and botanist of the seventeenth century, born in 1645. Little is known of his original education, except that the latter is supposed to have been completed at Cambridge, where he is said to have graduated. Afterwards he practised as an apothecary in the city of Worcester and raised a botanic garden there, which gained him some notoriety, and, after a life passed in struggles against adversity, led at last to his being appointed, towards its close, royal professor of botany at Hampton-court, and superintendent of the gardens there. Plunnet differed much with Fellow and Sloane, whom he speaks very

highlyly in his treatise on the subject of plants, in many of which he describes them as inferior to, or worse than, those which he himself had depicted, in his "Prodromus," which first appeared in four volumes folio, between the years 1691 and 1696, and contains upwards of 2000 plates. His other publications are, "Athenaeum Botanicum," 1696, a valuable work, accompanied by numerous species; "Athenaeum Botanicum," 1696, 1700; all of which were collected and reprinted at Hamburgh, with a Latinized index, in 4 vols. 1696. He died in 1706, leaving an herbarium of 8,000 plants, now in the British Museum.—*Parkinson's Herbarium.*

PLUMIER (Charles) a French botanist of the seventeenth century, born in 1666, at Marseille, and educated at Thonon. He entered into the order of Minims, but he devoted his time and attention rather to the study of botany than of theology; and was so interested in this his favorite science, that after performinging a great part of the south of France in the pursuit of indigenous plants, he accepted an invitation made him by the government of Louis XIV. to proceed to St Domingo, for the purpose of bringing home a catalogue and specimens of the natural productions of the island. He executed this commission so well to the satisfaction of his employer, that he was subsequently despatched on two several voyages to the West Indies, having similar discoveries for their object, and explored on those occasions not only the French islands there, but part of the coast. He was preparing for a fourth expedition when his progress was arrested by death at Cadiz. Plumier who had acquired a considerable knowledge of mathematics and mechanics, as well as of botany, under Malpighi, at the time of his decease held the appointment of botanist-royal with a pension. His works are, "Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera," 4to, 1708; "On American Plants," false a treatise "On Condylid;" and another "On the Art of Turnery," 4to. Retired last something by the abrupt termination of his last undertaking, the main object of which was to study the nature of the Peruvian bark in its recent state. His death took place in 1706.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

PLUNKET (Oliver) a Roman Catholic duke under avocation of Armagh, went to Rome at an early age, and there took the degree of doctor in divinity. He received the title of prelate of Ireland from pope Innocent XI. In September 1699, he was arrested on a charge of treason, and being sent to London, he was examined at Tyburn in 1702. It is melancholy to add, that the life of this unfortunate and respectable man, whose innocence was subsequently established, fell a sacrifice to a base conspiracy in those plottings times, between some priests of a scandalous life whom discretion he had consulted, and certain persons under sentence of death, who finally entreated for their passing.—*Nova Diet. Hist.*

PLAISTOW (Anthony) a native of Bowes, Durham, a son of Baynes, whose son was born in 1795, and whose afterwards, on entering law-lobby, he obtained a-salary. This piece of preference he resented as involving the financial profligacy in the authority of Parliament, for which apprehension his previous studies had admirably qualified him, as is evident in his edition of "Chaucer Chaucer," printed in seven double-page volumes. His other works consist of "A Treatise on Fidelity," 8 vol., in which he controverts the doctrine of Hobbes, with regard to the moral disposition of the human race. Another, "On Justice," 1800, 8 vol.; "A Dictionary of Errors," 2 vols.; and "Fathers Examined," three, 2 vols. His style is at once nervous and elegant; and he retained his faculties till the advanced age of twenty-four when an apoplexy put an end to his existence in 1820.—*New, Diet. Hist.*

PLUTARCH a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian of the second century who was a native of Chæronea, a town of Boeotia. He studied at Athens, under Ammonius, and afterwards travelled in various parts of Greece and then went to Alexandria, in Egypt. At every place he visited he uniformly cultivated the acquaintance of the priests and other learned men; and from the result of his own observations and their communications, he collected those stores of intelligence which are displayed in the various works which he composed. At length he took up his residence at Rome, where he remained nearly forty years. His lectures on philosophy obtained for him much reputation; and among his hearers was Trajan who afterwards became emperor. That prince, as a mark of his favour invested Plutarch with the censorial dignity, and made him proconsul of Illyricum. In the latter part of his life, he retired to his native place, where he was elected archon or chief magistrate, and he also became a priest of the Delphic Apollo. His death took place in 119, at the age of sixty nine. As an Astrologer, Plutarch has been the object of general admiration, on account of his "Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans," with regard to which Vesey tells us, that Theodore Gaza said, "If he was obliged to throw into the sea all the books in the world, this should be preserved to the last." The other works of this writer, which are extremely numerous, relate to moral and natural philosophy and theology. Many of his compositions are no longer extant. Among the most valuable editions of the works of Plutarch are those of N. Stephen, Park, 1572, 13 vol. 8vo; and of Robert, London, 1774—1781, 13 vol. 8vo. The three last were published separately by Baynes, London, 1795, 8 vol. 4to; and by Coote, Park, 1800, 7 vol. 8vo; and the fourth, or Miscellaneous Treatise, were edited collectively by Wythstrock, Oxford, 1795, 6 vol. 8vo, reprinted in 15 vol. 8vo. The best English translation of the Lives is that of the Abbe Gouffier.—Plutarch. Scott's Index, p. 286. 12.

PLUVIERE (Antoine) a member of the Siege M. Henri Quatre, to whom he dedicated an epigram. He was born of a noble family in Gascoigne, and was educated by his master with several diplomatic missions, especially one to the Low Countries. But it is in his former capacity that he is principally known to posterity, from his having been the first who reduced the art of riding to a system in France, and published a work on the subject, entitled "L'Art de monter à Cheval," 1616. His death took place in 1630.—*Biog. Univ.*

PUGOCK (Rawas) a learned English divine and Oriental critic, who was a native of Oxford. He was born November 8, 1608, and was educated at Thame school, whence, at the age of fourteen, he removed to Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and two years after to a scholarship at Corpus Christi. In 1628 he took the degree of B.A. and in 1636 he proceeded M.A. Such was his proficiency in the knowledge of the Eastern languages, that he undertook to prepare for the press such parts as had not previously been edited of the Syriac New Testament, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library and the work was printed at Leyden, 1650, 4to. In 1659 Peacock had been ordained to the priesthood by the bishop of Oxford, and soon after he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He arrived there in October 1650 and immediately applied himself to the cultivation of Oriental literature. He was employed by archbishop Laud to make collections of valuable and curious MSS. and came for the university of Oxford, and in 1656 that prelate induced him to return to England to fill his newly founded Arabic professorship. After giving a course of lectures at Oxford, part of which he subsequently published he undertook a second voyage to the East and remained some time at Constantinople collecting ancient MSS. He came home in 1660 and had the mortification to find his generous patron a privy councilor in the Tower, and the death of that protestant and the political changes which occurred, might have consigned him to obscurity if not to want, but for the protection of the learned Selden, whom he assisted in the publication of part of the annals of Eusebius, under the title of "Origines Allectiorum," 1661. He was presented by his college to the rectory of Chidley in Berkshire, whether he retained on being deprived of his professorship, after the execution of archbishop Laud. In 1667 however Selden procured for him the restoration of his salary, and the following year he was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford, to which the king, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, added the rich manor of Chidley-hall, and the place was confirmed by the parliament. In 1669 he published "Scriptures Historia Antiqua," 4to, one of the best of his works, reprinted at Oxford in 1683. In 1680 he was deprived of his salary, for refusing to subscribe the suggestion required by the parliament, and it was with great reluctance on the part of the uni-

and his wife, and their eldest son, "the author of the *Book of Life*." In 1622 he published his "History of the Monarchs of Ireland, from the time of a. Poer Macree," and he followed in 1623 his *Polygraph State*. In 1626 appeared his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*, in Arabic, with a Latin version, &c., &c. The *Breviary*, in 1628, enabled him to renew his church professorship; and the same year he printed an Arabic translation of Govind's work on the Truth of Christianity. Notwithstanding he experienced but little patronage or encouragement, he continued his labours, and in 1633 published an Arabic and Latin edition of the "Siculus Dynasties" of Abdallaghian, 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Cork, September 12, 1639, having composed on the Minor Prophets, and other topics besides those above noticed.—HOWARD FOXON. His eldest son, Roger of Rost, in Wilts., published, with the assistance of his father, an Arabic work called "Pellionimus antiochenus," also "Epistles Alii Justinus et Iosephus," &c. His son York, 1671, 4vo.—THOMAS FOXON another son, translated into English a work of Maimon Ben Israel.—*Eng. Univ.*

FUCOCHE (RICHARD) a divine and Oriental traveller, distinctly related to the subject of the foregoing article. He was born at 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of a free-school, and he received his education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1728. He engaged in a voyage to the Levant in 1727 and after visiting Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and other countries, he returned home through Italy and Germany in 1748. He published, in 1743-45, "A Description of the East," 2 vols. folio, comprising an account of those parts of the world in which he had travelled, and containing much curious information. He obtained preference in Ireland, being made prebendar of Waterford, in 1744; and accompanying Lord Chesterfield, as chaplain, to Dublin, when that nobleman was lord lieutenant, he was made archdeacon of St. Patrick's. Under another canopy, the date of December, he was promoted to the see of Ossory in 1754; whence, in 1765, he was translated to Elphin and Meath. He died of apoplexy in September, the same year. Dr. Fucoche was the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Archaeologia, and he was the donor of some manuscripts to the British Museum.—*Nichols's Lit. Ann.* *Aldis's Gen. Bibl.*

FOLLLINUS, or FOLLINUS (CHARLES LOUIS BARRE 3d) a German historian, who published several *Memoirs of his own Life*. He was the son of a military man, and the grandson of a minister of state, and was born in 1697, at Lorraine, near Cologne. He received his education at a school founded by the king of Prussia for noble youths; and on leaving that institution he made a pilgrimage in France as a volunteer, in 1708. Returning to Prussia, he was made a gentleman of the king's chamber, and being dis-

graced for his attachment to the Jacobite cause, he became a general soldier, serving under various counts of Gallas, of Brandenburg, Spain, and the pope; Finsch and Holstein; every where wherever he ranged in the country in which he found himself; and afterwards having been deprived, pension, and even pension, so had ended his services. At length, on the accession of Frederick II to the throne of Prussia, Follinus obtained permission to return home; and he was entertained at the court of that prince, as a sort of Marquess before holding, however, the offices of chamberlain and master of the confection. He died in retirement in 1756. His "Memoirs" were published in French, at Leipzig, 1736, 2 vols. 8vo; two additional volumes appeared soon after; and, two more at Berlin, in 1751. He is also said to have been the author of "La Saxe galante," 1737, 8vo, containing an account of the career of Augustus king of Poland, and other anonymous works.—*Eng. Univ.*

FUELNER (CHARLES WILHELM) a German chemist, born at Leipzig in 1732. He took the degree of M.D. at the university of his native place and obtained the office of counsellor of the mines to Saxony, and chemical manager of the porcelain manufactory of Meissen. Besides some other works relating to medicine and chemistry he published "Chemical Essays on the Art of Dying," Leipzig, 1778-79, 3 vols. 8vo; and "The Guide for Dyers, especially in dying Woolen Cloth and Stuff," 1785, 8vo, which was translated into French. He also wrote the articles on metallurgy for the "New Survey of Nations," Leipzig, 1777, 1781. His death took place April 15, 1796.—*Eng. Univ.*

FOGLIO BRACCIONI, one of the early promoters of literature in Italy was born at Terranova in the Florentine territory in 1480. His father was a notary in depressed circumstances, but he was educated at the public school of Florence where he learned Latin under John of Ravenna, and Greek under Minato Chrysostom. On completing his education he went to Rome, where he obtained the office of writer of epistolae licetariae; and in 1510 attended John XXII to the council of Constance, where he witnessed the heretical trial and execution of Jerome of Prague of whose suffering and defense he gave an account, which proves that he regarded those proceedings with a severe and philosophical spirit. In 1498 he undertook the embassy task of negotiating the negotiations for secret negotiations; and in that of St. Gall discussed a complete copy of Quintilian, with a part of the *Augmentationes* of Valerius Flaccus, and Pothier's *Commentary on Cicero's Orations*. In other religious houses he disseminated several of the Roman writer's manuscripts, which had been given up as lost; and by himself or his friends circulated copies of the works of Silius Italicus, Lucretius, Vergil, Nicetas Machabeus, Ammianus Marcell,

Italy, Germany, and Scotland. In 1442, at the invitation of cardinal Branciforte, he visited Spain; but the comparative backwardness of the country at that moment caused him to return, after being received with the ceremony of a small banquet. Resuming his post of secretary, he continued his studies, still obliged to fly from Naples with pope Pius II, whom he was then prisoner; and after paying a heavy ransom, returned to Florence, and attached himself to Cosimo de' Medici, whose patronage he pursued. In 1465 he put away a companion, by whom he had four sons children, a son at that time commissary to the officers of the Roman fleet, and married a beautiful girl of eighteen, on the principle of reform. In 1469 he published his " Dialogos on Nobility," one of the most finished of his works; and new productions from time to time followed, which, however, led to no further promotion, until Nicholas V, a former friend, succeeded to the papal chair, who rewarded him liberally, and also warmly encouraged his attention to literature. In 1483 he was chosen chancellor to the Florentine republic, which office did not impede his literary industry which was singularly manifested by his latest production, a

"History of Florence" which had not reached its last polish at his death in 1519 at the mature age of seventy-seven. Little can be said for the moral character of Poggio, who was personally licentious, and quarrelsome, and intemperate in controversy to a disgusting degree. No impetuosity, however, seems to lie against his integrity and his sentiments are in general liberal and amply. As a writer he may be deemed the most elegant composer in Latin, (the language of all his works,) of that period, and he was also a considerable proficient in Greek. His writings are numerous, and upon various topics. Many are discussions on moral arguments, and in some of them he by no means spares the vice of the clergy. A few are philosophical, and several controversial the remainder are chiefly translations, corrections, and letters, the chief fault of which is diffuseness. His "Historia Florentina," which comprises the period from 1350 to 1455 aims at the style of composition of the ancient historians, but is regarded as too partial to his contemporaries. It is to be found in the collections of Gravina and Mazzoni. The whole of the works of Poggio were published together at Basel, 1588, which edition is the most esteemed.—*Life by Skeat.* *Florentine.*

POINSETT (ANTHONY ALexander HENRY) a French dramatist, who was the son of a notary, and was born at Rethel-en-Ardenne in 1752. His first production, a bad comedy on the spurts of "Tibulle et l'Aurore," appeared as early as 1782; and in 1787 his comedy, "L'Impudent," was performed. Through the reception of these plays was by no means flattering, he persevered in his career, and wrote at different times for all the Parisian theatres. He likewise published poetical compositions, including an heroic oda, entitled "Catharinus Tibulle, à l'Amour IV." In 1790 he went to Italy; and on his return he visited

France, where he was well received by Voltaire. He subsequently occupied a temporary position, had made a journey into Spain, and planned projects of introducing Voltaire's comedy in Spain for Tudor music. But death put an end to his projects, for he was deceased a short time after his arrival in Spain, as he was residing in the Convento de los Carmelitas at Cordova, June 7, 1799. He was a member of the Ardequin society at Rouen and the academy of Dijon. His principal dramatic work is "La Comte, ou le Bal des 5 à 6 mois," a comedy in one act, displaying the fashionable manners of his time; but with regard to this piece, Falstaff has accused him of plagiarism.—*Biog. Univ.*

POINSINET DE SEVRY (LOUIS) cousin of the foregoing was born at Vauville, Picardy 16, 1733. After completing his studies with credit at the college de la Marche he published a collection of poems, the success of which encouraged him to adopt the profession of an author. His next literary production was a translation in verse of the works of Anacreon, Bion, and Moschus, which was followed by a successful tragedy entitled "Brinella," the subject of which was taken from the Iliad. His "Ayes" a tragedy was not so well received, and he therefore quitted the drama to write for the bookstall; though long after, in 1789 he published "Ces de Utica," a tragedy inferior to both his former plays. The Revolution, of which he was an ardent admirer deprived him of a pension, which he had enjoyed from the Society of the Duke of Orléans, in whose family his father had held a situation but he subsequently obtained voice from the national convention being comprised among the men of letters to whom their bounty was extended. He died at Paris, March 11, 1804. His works, original and translated, are numerous, including a French version of Pliny's Natural History, with critical notes, Paris, 1771-82, 12 vols. 4to., the Comedies of Aristophanes, with the Fragments of Menander and Philemon, in French, 1784, 4 vols. 8vo., and "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Science des Mosaïques, Inscriptions, et Hiéroglyphes antiques," Maastricht, 1776, 4to.—*Idem.*

POIRIER (Pierre) a French enthusiast, was born at Metz in 1646. After studying at Hesdorff and Basle, he became parson of Amvel, in the duchy of Deur-Pont, where he wrote his "Coptes et Malas de Dieu, Asias, et Male," in which he principally followed the maxims of Des Cartes. This work created a great sensation in the philosophical world, and was noticed by Bayle, and defended by the author. In 1678, during the troubles in which his country was involved by the war, he withdrew into Holland, and meeting with the notorious Antwerp Breugelmans, the heretic, her various disciples; and from that moment he became the most bitter enemy to every kind of philosophy which was not the effect of divine illumination, and fighting most bitterly against the system of Des Cartes. In 1680 Mr. Poirier removed to Rhenish-Hungary, not far from Leyden, where he passed his

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seen in various medical books, and in others of his time, by Jean Baptiste, Jeanneau, and others. He died in 1772. His works were: "Le Clematis Divin," 1766; "Le Drapier," "Le Drapier répété," written in collaboration, at Paris; "The Power of Good Men in all Parts of Christendom;" "The Fundamental Principles of the Christian Religion, &c., &c." "De Natura Naturae et Origine et Receptione, &c., &c.—English's Abst. Phil. Medicina. Morbi.

POII (MICHAEL LE) Léon Pise, an eminent physician, was born at Nancy in 1687 and became first physician to Charles duke of Lorraine. He wrote a work entitled "De Capacitate et Curae principis Interno Corporis Humanus Adhucum, &c., &c., &c." in Chrestienae Medicinae tom. Vetus cum Recensatione Monstrorum collecti, of which Bartschus had so high an opinion that he republished it at Leyden, 1736, with a preface of his own.—His son, Charles le Pise, was born at Nancy in 1715, and became consulting physician to Duke Charles III and to Duke Henry II, whom he induced to establish a school of medicine at Pont-a-Mousson, of which he became dean and first professor. He died in 1735, a victim to his zealous efforts to check the ravages of a pestilence at Nancy. He wrote "Selectiones Observationes et Considerationes de proutis hactenus Morbus," published by Bouthouet in 1723, which contains many valuable observations derived from long experience; "Discours de la Nature Causes, et Remèdes des Maladies populaires accompagnés de Dystomies et autres Fluxes de Venes" in which he particularly considers the febrile nature of dysentery. Physician Comitis Speculum," &c.—*Haller. Hist. Med. Elog. Dic.*

POISSON (RAIMOND) a French actor and dramatic writer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a mathematician, and losing his father when young, he was patronised by the duke of Croquili, governor of Paris, but his inclination induced him to relinquish his prospects of rising at court, and go on the stage. He obtained great celebrity in low comedy and was noticed by Louis XIV. He died at Paris in 1690, leaving a number of theatrical compositions, published collectively in 1687 and 1743, 2 vols. 12mo.—His son, Paul Poisson also eminent as a comic actor, died at St Germain-en-Laye, in 1732, having retired from the stage about ten years before.—Pierre Poisson son of the preceding, was famous as a dramatic performer, both in tragedy and comedy. He was born at Paris in 1696, and died at St Germain in 1765. He wrote two comedies, of which "Le Fiacre en échec" and "L'Imposteur de Campagne," are noted especially.—His brother, P. Alexandre Poisson de Buzenval, supported the restoration of his family as a comic performer. His father had preserved him a commission in the army which he quitted; and went to the Rue Faubourg, and on his return to France he became an actor, in spite of the opposition of his father, which however was withdrawn on presenting

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that he performed successfully during his absence. He died at Paris—Dug. 1766.—
POISSONNIER (Pierre-Jacques) an eminent physician, was born at Dijon, in 1700, and in 1734 he succeeded M. Dubois as professor of physick in the college de Dijon.—In 1746, being sent physician to the French king, he went to Rome, to attend the emperor Charles III in his illness; and while in that country, he exhibited at the Accademia experimenta relating to the composition of quicksilver, of which his afterwards gave an account to the Academy of Sciences. On his return to France, he was made controller of taxes and inspector-general of physick, and his discovery of distilling spirit from sea-water procured him a pension of 15,000 livres. During the minority of Robespierre he was impeded with his family; but on his death he was restored, and died in 1797 or 1798. He wrote several treatises on the malady incident to women, the fever of St Domingo, &c.—*Dit. Hist. Genl. Mag.*

POLE (REGINALD cardinal) an eminent statesman and ecclesiastic, born in 1450, was the son of Sir Richard Pole lord Montacute, cousin to Henry VII by Margaret, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He received his early education under the Carmelites of St. George whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. He entered into clerical orders at an early age, and had several benefices conferred on him by Henry VIII with whom he was in the first instance a great favorite. In 1519 he visited Italy, and, taking up his abode at Padua, became highly distinguished for his attachment to platoian literature. He returned to England in 1525 but, on the breaking out of the affair of the divorce from Catherine of Aragon, probably withdrew to Paris. Nothing could exceed the solicitude of Henry to obtain the concurrence of his kinsman in that measure, but he was so far from succeeding that Pole soon thoroughly imbued with the maxims of the church of Rome drew up a treatise, *De Mistice Ecclesiastico*, in which he compared the king to Nebuchadnezzar and exalted the emperor Charles V to revenge the injury of his aunt. The consequence of this conduct was the loss of all his preferment in England, in return for which, he endeavored to form a party against Henry in England; a design which terminated in the destruction of his brother lord Montacute, and of his aged mother then become countess of Salisbury who fell victim to the vindictive spirit of Henry on the public scaffold. The circumstance of the court of Rome was extended to Pole precisely in proportion as the power of that of England was exerted; and besides being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he was employed in various negotiations, and, among others, in promoting a peace between the emperor and France. He was also appointed one of the three papal legates to the council of Trent; and, at the death of pope Paul III, was seriously thought of for his successor. On the accession of Mary I, Montacute was restored, and he was invited to England, where he liv-

simply distinguished himself by his talents, and was soon admitted into the society of the Accademia dei Lincei, and into the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, and made a member of the Royal Society, and took a prominent place among the most eminent scholars of his time. He died at Rome, Italy, after the last illness of his life, which was a long one, and was at the same time elected member of both the Universities ; and while he lived with much anxiety in what he deemed the prosperity of his country, he made several military preparations for the advancement of learning. His particularly opposed, although in vain, the war with France, to aid the cause of Philip II., and seems to have acted consistently even when most踧ient. He was lying ill of an intermitting fever when Many expired, and it was thought his death, which soon followed, in November 1595, was hastened by his anticipation of the ruin of the Catholic cause. Cardinal Pute, seems not to have been a man of commanding talents, either in a political or literary sense ; but he merits great esteem for his mildness, generosity and comparative moderation, in an age where parsimony was deemed lawful on all sides.—*Big Brit. Hist.*

POLEMBURG (Cornelius) a painter, was born at Utrecht in 1590, at seventy-four years of age made a journey into Italy, to perfect himself. He worked on a very small scale, and his larger pictures are not much esteemed. Charles I sent for him to England. Rubens commended him much, and had several of his paintings. He distinguished himself chiefly by his landscapes, in which he copied nature with much truth. His touch is light, and his skies are particularly remarkable for the transparency of their coloring. He died in 1660.—*Narr. Diet. Hist.*

POLEMON an eminent Platonic philosopher, was born at Città. In his youth he led an exceedingly disorderly life, but in one of his fits of intoxication, happening to enter the school of Xanthippus, who turned his discourse to the subtleties of interpretation, that moment he changed his life, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and ever after practised the severest austerity. Such was his progress, that on the death of Xanthippus he succeeded him in the chair of the academy. He died B.C. 170.—There was also a rhetorician of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Trajan, of whom some orations are extant, which were printed at Tivoli, in Greek and Latin, in 1637.—*Miceri. Suidas. Dicq. Lat.*

POLENTI (Jesu, marquis) a learned mathematician and engineer was born at Padua in 1683, and was appointed professor of mathematics and mechanics in that city. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the科学院 of Berlin, of the Royal and at Padua, the Royal Society of London, and of the Institution of Engineers. He was chosen member of the Venetian Republic experiments of the rivers and canals throughout the republic, and pope Benedict XIV made him surveyor of St. Peter's. He possessed a lively

and imaginative genius, and could easily delineate, and, with facility, compare with the greatest men of his time. "Discourse on the Antiquities of the Romans and Greeks," 5 vols. folio ; "Discourse upon the Temple of Diana di Ercolano;" "Antiquities Vizianenses."—*Polycr. Narr. Diet. Hist.*

POLERM (Olofsson) a Swedish engineer, born at Whist, in Gotland, in 1661. His talents having attracted attention, Charles XI sent him to travel for improvement, when he resided some time at Paris. George I afterwards invited him to Hanover, to superintend the working of the mines of the Elector, and advantageous proposals were made to induce him to remain in Germany but he preferred returning to serve his native country. To him Sweden owes a great number of ingenious and useful inventions, serviceable in mining, draining, and making docks and canals and he particularly displayed his genius, and the extent of his conceptions, in the plan which he gave for the construction of the canal of Trollhättan, and the basin of Linköping. Polhem was rewarded for his services with a patent of nobility the title of counsellor of commerce, and was created a commander of the order of the polar star. He was also a member of the academy of Sciences at Stockholm to whose Transactions he furnished many interesting contributions. His death took place August 31, 1751.—*Big. Univ.*

POLI (G. Savarese) an eminent naturalist, was born at Molfetta, in Italy in 1746, and studied in the university of Pisa. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and became director of the military academy of Naples where he died in 1825. He wrote a "System of Natural Philosophy" which has gone through ten editions and a work on Testaceous animals, which is much esteemed.—*Gent. Mag.*

POLI (Manlio) a distinguished chemist, was born at Lucca, in 1662. He went to Rome, and there invented several new operations, and had a public laboratory. Poli having discovered a secret in the art of war communicated it to Louis XIV who rewarded him with a pension and the title of his engineer but he declined availing himself of it, preferring the interest of mankind to his own. On his return to Italy Poli was employed by Clement XI but he came back into France in 1713, and had care for his family when he was attacked by a violent fever which carried him off in 1714. He wrote a work entitled, "Il Trifido degli Acidii," to prove, that instead of being the cause of a great number of diseases, acids are in the contrary sovereign remedies. It contains a variety of remarkable experiments and researches, which render it worthy of attention.—*Narr. Diet. Hist.*

POLENNAC (Marcellin de) a statesman and cardinal, was born of an illustrious family at Fay-on-Velle in Languedoc, in 1666. He studied philosophy in the college of Mar-

and, however, enabled himself to sit down at the piano which was always open to him in his rooms. In 1810 he returned to Paris, and on the death of John Frémont, he composed all his services to present the election of the prince of Cagliari; but his efforts proved unsuccessful, and it was with great difficulty that he got back to France. His failure caused the displeasure of Louis, and he retired for some time to his abbey of Bon Port, where he composed his "Anti-Libertine." In 1805 he went to Rome and was employed in various diplomatic missions of importance, for which he was created cardinal in 1713, and master of the chancery royal. On the death of Louis XIV he associated himself with the cause of the regent, and was banished in 1718 to his abbey of Aulne, and was not recalled till 1730. In 1734 he went to Rome, and was appointed agent for France ministry there. He was associated to the archbishopric of Auch, and made a commander of the order of the Holy Trident. He died at Paris in 1744. His Latin poem of "Anti-Libertine" has been frequently reprinted, and translated into various languages. It is distinguished by the purity and elegance of its diction and the happy turn of its expression. He confirms the absurdities of the Epicurean system and puts in their place the reveries of Des Cartes. The cardinal possessed a large collection of antiquities, dug up from the ruins of Rome, and formed a project of diverting the course of the Tiber in order to search for the relics in its bed, but his finances did not enable him to put it into execution.—*Moreri, Novis. Diet. Hist.*

POLI (ALEXANDER) a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1679. He completed his philosophical studies in the college of the Society Pic, where in 1700 he was appointed professor of rhetoric; and in 1708 for the use of his class, he published a "Compendium of Perpetua Philosophy." In 1716 he was sent by his order to teach theology at Genoa, and he afterwards became professor of eloquence at Pisa. He died at Florence in 1732. He wrote a book on jurisprudence, entitled, "De Patriis in Testamento condicione Potestatis" but his rising power was Greek literature, and he devoted many years of his life to a translation and illustration of Homer with the commentary of Eschilus. His other works are, "Martyrioplasm Homericorum casu dignorum, &c. Orationes ad Acad. Plinianas."—*Edwards' Vol. Ital.*

POLITIANO (AURELIO) a learned and eloquent scholar of the fifteenth century, born in 1454, at Monte Polciano, in the Florentine principality, whence he derived the appellation by which he is more usually known than by that of Giulio, his family name. The first publication which brought his reputation was a Latin poem on the conversion of Giuliano de' Medici. He assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and applied by his accomplishments the favor of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who made him tutor to his children, and presented him with a ca-

rency to the cathedral of Florence. Among his early compositions of his religious life, are "A Discourse of the Ministry of the Priest," "A Discourse of the Sacrament of Baptism," "A Collection of Good Homilies," besides some philosophical treatises on the human soul, and a drama on the story of Neptune, produced in 1493. This interplay was not to music, of which science he was unfortunately dead, that his death-knife had been accustomed by his preceptor. An unfortunate attachment to a lady of distinguished rank had brought on a severe illness, which he much increased by meeting one of her in a fit of enthusiasm to rebuke her conduct on his late. His death was the consequence in 1494.—*Wycliffe. Eng. Unit.*

POLLEXFEN (Sir HOWARD) an English lawyer and judge of considerable reputation under Charles II was born in Devonshire. In 1696 he sat as one of the members for the city of Exeter and he was retained as one of the council for the bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and was appointed chief justice of the common pleas; but he held this office a very short time, dying in 1698. His "Arguments and Reports" were published in 1709 in folio. Burnet calls him "an honest and learned, but perplexed, lawyer."—*Bridgeman's Legal Hist.* Prince's *Workshop.*

POLLIO (CARUS ASSETUS) an eminent orator and scholar of the Augustan age, the friend and patron of Virgil, Horace, and of other literary men, and the intimate associate of Maecenas. He filled the office of censor A.U.C 714, and displayed his military talents in Dalmatia. His literary productions are stated to have been far above mediocrity; but unfortunately all those dramatic, forensic and historical have perished in the lapse of ages. His birth is supposed to have taken place about seventy-six years before the Christian era, which epoch he survived four years, and died at Tarculum, the ancient Forumi.—*Lyc. by Munro.*

POLO (MASCO) a celebrated traveller of the thirteenth century was the son of Niccolò Polo a Venetian merchant, who, accompanied by his brother Matthew had presented to the court of Kubilie, the great Khan of the Tartars. This prince being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the pope, on which they travelled back to Rome, and having obtained a couple of missionaries, once more visited Tartary accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favorite with the Khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary he was employed on various embassies; and after a residence of seventeen years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country, in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Goumara, and being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the release of which, he effected by communicating the history of the travels of his father and

MONTAIGNE, under the title of "Della Montaigne," in the "Litterarum Latinarum" of the same author, published at Venice in 1569, was it has been translated into various languages, the best edition of which is one in Latin, by Lelio, 1674, and another in French, published at the Hague in 1675, in 2 vols. He relates many interesting things, but the greater part of his subject has been verified by succeeding travellers, and it is thought that what he wrote from his own knowledge is both curious and true. He not only gave a better account of China than any previously published, but likewise furnished an account of India, of several islands in the East Indian, of Madagascar, and of the coast of Africa. His ultimately regained his liberty, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.—*Trotwood's Rass's Cyclop.*

POLLUX (Julus). There were two ancient writers of this name. The first and most celebrated was an Egyptian by birth, born at Naucratis in that country, in the later part of the second century. He devoted himself early to letters, and settled at Athens, where he read lectures on ethics and eloquence till his reputation as a scholar procured him the appointment of prosector to the emperor Commodus. For the use of his illustrious scholar he drew up the catalogue of Greek & Egyptian, in ten books, which, under the name of "Onomasticon" is the only one of his works that has come down to posterity; although he was the author of several more. His death took place A.D. 236, when he had nearly attained his sixtieth year. Of his "Onomasticon" there are two editions, the Aldine, printed at Venice in 1508, and that of Amsterdam, 1796, folio.—The second, who lived two centuries later, is known only as the author of a medical treatise, entitled, "Historia Physica," of which there is an edition printed in 1775 at Bologna.—*Fabrizii Bibl. Grec.*

POLYGENUS There were more than one writer of antiquity who bore the name of the most celebrated of whom flourished under Antoninus and Verus, in the second century. He appears to have been by birth a Macedonian, and is principally known as the author of a work on military tactics, entitled, "Strategemata, &c." Isaac Casaubon published an edition of it, which was reprinted at Leyden in 1650, on an improved scale, bearing on the title page, "Polyeni Strategemata, liber octo, Iusti Valeri interprete Praesertim Misericordius recognit. Inscil. Casauboni nomen satis Notis adject." This is by far the best edition. There is also an English translation of it in 8vo, 1730. Fragments of other works of the same writer have descended to posterity in quotations, but none of any length or interest.—*Ibid.*

POLYBIUS, an ancient Greek historian, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about B.C. 200. His father Lepidas was prator of the Achaean republic, and the friend of Philopoemen. He was brought up to arms and public affairs, and was employed on several embassies, and giving advice to the Romans,

whereupon he, George Long, in his "Life of Polybius," says, "he obtained, under the influence of his talents, a remarkable opportunity to gain a knowledge of the Roman character, manners, and customs, for one of the foremost Roman writers, Scipio Africanus, was then in command under Scipio in Italy. His reputation, however, presented him to Scipio, and by his learning, talents, and integrity, he ingratiated himself with the two sons of Scipio Africanus, adopted by the Scipio family, through whose interest he obtained the alliance of his countrymen, after a detention of seventeen years. He himself, however, chose to remain at Rome, and afterwards to accompany Scipio in his expedition into Africa. When the Africans were again involved in a war with the Romans, he hastened to the army of the consul Mummius, in order to moderate its fury, and by his probity and disinterestedness, secured so much credit from both sides, that he was entrusted with the care of settling a new form of government for the cities of Greece. He afterwards accompanied Scipio to Numidia, and upon the death of his great friend and benefactor returned to his native country where he died in consequence of a fall from his horse in his eighty-second year B.C. 121. Polybius was the author of a "Universal History" beginning at the second Punic war to the subversion of the Macedonian kingdom, a period of 135 years. Of this great work five complete books only are extant, with considerable fragments of twelve more. Their loss is much regretted, no author of antiquity being more valuable for accuracy, fidelity and military and political information, conveyed with little attention to the graces of composition. The best editions of Polybius are that of Casaubon, 1609 folio, of Gronovius 3 vols. 8vo, 1670 and of Leppig 1789 9 vols. 8vo. Polybius has been translated into English by Hampton.—*Ibid. Cato. Vetus Hist. Grec.*

POLYCARP (St.) a Christian father and martyr, probably born at Smyrna during the reign of Nero was a disciple of the apostle John and was by him appointed Bishop of that city and he is thought to be the angel of the church of Smyrna, to whom the epistle in the second chapter of Revelations is addressed. Ignatius also much esteemed Polycarp, who, when he was condemned to die, comforted and encouraged him in his sufferings. On the event of a controversy between the Eastern and Western churches respecting the proper time for celebrating Easter Polycarp undertook a journey to Rome to confer with Anatolius but though nothing satisfactory took place on that subject, whilst at Rome he vigorously opposed the heresies of Montanists and Valentinians, and converted many of their followers. During the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, Polycarp suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A.D. 160. His "Epistles to the Philippians," the only one of his pieces which has been preserved, is contained in Archbishop Wake's "Glossary Epistola"—*Grec. Latvian. Miltain. Dugay.*

POLYVOTUS, a famous painter of antiquity who painted statues, and decorated temples. He is considered to have excelled particularly in single figures; and a statue of a likeness of the king of Persia was in such like proportion, that visitors came from all parts to study it as a model. A statue of a boy, executed by him, was valued at a hundred talents.

—*Brit. Mus. Nat.*

POLYMOTUS, a painter of Thessaly, flourished about 450 BC. He painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the Pecile at Athens, particularly for which it was deserved that he should be supported at the public expense. He was the first who, departing from the antique hardness, painted women in thin and liquid garments, and separated their hair as to disclose their teeth.—*Brit. Mus. Nat.*

POLYMYNITES, a musician of ancient Greece born at Colophon, in Ionia, equally celebrated for his performances on the lute and lyre. Plutarch speaks of him as the inventor of the Hyper Lydian measure, the lowest of the five original modes, being half a note below the Dorian. This alteration he accomplished by relaxing the tension of the strings more than had been previously practised.—*Burton's Hist. of Mus.*

POMBAL (SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO MELL, comte d'Oeyra, marquis de) a famous Portuguese statesman, born at Beira, in the territory of Coimbra, in 1699. He was the son of Emanuel Carvalho a gentleman of the second class, and he studied the law at the university of Coimbra but preferring a military life to the magistracy for which he was intended, he procured a commission in the royal guards. The natural violence of his temper involved him in errors, which excited the animosities of his superiors, in consequence of which he thought proper to retire from the service. He took up his residence at his native place, and soon after returned in opposition to the wishes of her friends, a lady of a noble and ancient family. Tired of misery he obtained a new introduction to court, and through the patronage of the queen, he was appointed ambassador to the court of London in 1739. His residence in England appears to have had a decisive influence on his future administration, and it was here that he became acquainted with the reciprocal interests of England and Portugal, and gained correct ideas of the power and prosperity to which a nation may attain by industry. Here likewise he acquired a just notion of the mercantile system, and of the measures best calculated to support it; and thence he afterwards endeavoured, with indefatigable zeal, and with the most despotic authority to put in practice in his own country. He was recalled in 1746 and through the influence of his former protectress was sent to Vienna to adjust a dispute between pope Benedict XIV and the emperor Maria Theresia, relative to the partitioning of Aquileia. His wife dying, he now married the young countess Van Horn, niece of the celebrated general of that name; and this union established his ascendancy over the queen of

Portugal, who was an Amazzone, and the death of the king in 1750 increased his power. Joseph I, to reward his services, made him minister of state for foreign affairs. The object of the new ministry was to improve the commercial resources of the kingdom, and stimulate a spirit of industry among the people; and it also seems to have been his intention to increase the revenue, and to depress the nobility, and to establish a marked equality to the industrial order of the country; whence arose a spirit of opposition to his measures, which led to many public disorders. He was, however, enabled to carry some of his plans into execution, and was proceeding to prosecute these effectually when some misfortune occurred from the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. On this occasion he displayed the most active benevolence towards the distressed citizens, and did every thing in his power to relieve their sufferings and necessities. His services procured him deserved respect, and the king rewarded him with the title of count d'Oeyra. In the following year he was made prime minister of the country and he now assumed a most unlimited power in every department of the state. Many of his measures were arbitrary and severe but the licentiousness of the age, and the character of the people, served to excuse, if not to justify, his proceedings. The attempt to assassinate the king for which the duke of Aviz and others of the nobility suffered in 1758 was ascribed by the minister to the intrigues of the priests, and it afforded him a pretext for the banishment of these fathers from Portugal. He persevered in the system of policy which he adopted, notwithstanding he was continually adding to the number of his enemies till at length, on the death of the king, in 1777 he was disgraced, and ordered to retire to his estates, and he died at Penafiel, the place of his exile, May 8, 1782.—*Biog. Univ. Rom. Cyclop.*

POMET (Ferran) a celebrated French druggist, was born in 1638 and educated by professors at Paris. He collected drugs from all parts of the world at a great expense and made a catalogue of all the drugs in his magazine, and of all the varieties in his cabinet. He died in 1699 on the very day on which a pension was granted to him by Louis XIV. He wrote an excellent work entitled, *Histoire Générale des Drapier*; the most complete work that had ever been written on the subject.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POMEY (France) a jesuit, and long time professor of the lower classes at Lyons, died in 1673, at an advanced age. He was well acquainted with the Latin writers, but his works are deficient in correctness and method. They are, "A French-Latin Dictionary;" "Vies Latines," a good abridgment of the dictionary of Robert Estienne; "Institution Universelle," *Collection Scolastique en Mémoires;* "L'Étienne, ou Traité des Particulars des Anciens, a curious book in Latin;" "Traité des Particulars;" "Pantheon Mythologique;" "Nouveaux Rétourne Considérations;" "Nouv. Dict. Hist."

1866, became a member of the Society of Friends, and was elected a deacon in 1871. He was a man of great personal worth, and his influence was much sought after. His wife died in 1878, and he died in 1888, at the age of 77 years, in Easton, Pa., where he had resided since 1870. He was a member of the Abolitionists, the Quakers, the Friends of Peace, the Western Conference of the Methodist Church, and the Friends of Temperance. He died of apoplexy in 1888.—
Wm. Dyer, Jr.

POMFRET (*Jours*) a poet, was born in Bedfordshire in 1557, and studied at Queens's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts and taking orders, he was presented to the living of Maldon in Bedfordshire. In 1580 he came to London, for instruction to a larger and considerable living, but he was stopped by Compton, Bishop of London, who on account of no equivalent expression in his poem of the "Chorus," thought him unfit for the clerical habit. He was, however, convinced of his worth, but meantime for Pomfret, being consequently destined in London, caught the small pox and died of it in 1583. His "Chorus" has been highly popular from its suitability to all tastes and ideas of comfort, and staunch mirth. His poems were published in 1600 and some additional pieces appeared after his death.—Johnson's *Poets*.

POMPADOUR (*Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, marquise de*) mistress of Louis XV was born in 1721. According to Voltaire, she was the daughter of a farmer at Forêt-sous-Jouarre, whose wife became the mistress of M. Lamoignon de Tonnerre, a former-governor. The mother, an unprincipled and intriguing woman, promoted the marriage of her young and beautiful daughter with M. Léonor d'Albret, the nephew of Tonnerre, and afterwards procured her introduction to the king, which led to her guilty elevation. She succeeded in the king's favour the duchesse de Chateauroux, who died in 1744, and in 1745 she was created marchioness of Pompadour. She used her influence with her lover in promoting the progress of the fine arts, which the courtier cultivated with considerable success, and part of the wealth lavished on her was devoted to the collection of books, paintings, and statuary. But her capacity and extravagances were unremitted. She obtained a pension of 240,000 francs, and in 1756 the place of lady of the palace to the queen, who appears to have made no opposition to the appointment. She interfered frequently in the affairs of government, both as to domestic and foreign policy; and the seven years' war with Prussia, as ambassador to France, was one of the most active she prosecuted. Her death took place

April 16, 1906.—*John Pomp, Big, Colo.*
POMP (Giovanni) an Italian violinist,
was born at Venice in 1851. His first work
was "Crescent Pomp," 8 vol. box, which
was much noticed for its beauty, exec-
eution and originality. He next gave a very
large number of performances in America,

POMPEY THE GREAT or **CNEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS**, a celebrated Roman statesman and warrior, the contemporary and rival of Julius Caesar. He was the son of Pompeius Strabo, an illustrious family, and was born 105 B.C. After having studied the art of war under his father, at the age of twenty-three he raised three legions of troops, with which he marched to the assistance of Sylla, then carrying on war with Marius and his partisans, and three years after having recovered Sicily and Africa, he was honoured with a triumph. After the death of Sylla he carried on war against Sertorius, in Spain and having conquered that leader he again triumphed, in the year of Rome 691. He was then made consul and re-established the tribunals and carrying the Roman arms into Asia, he vanquished the kings of Armenia and Pontus, and pursued his victorious course through Media, Armenia, Colchis, Judea, and other countries. His services were rewarded with another triumph which was celebrated during two days with the utmost magnificence. Pompey then uniting with Caesar and Crassus, formed the first triumvirate. That union was broken by the death of Crassus and the mutual jealousy of the surviving parties, which, after a while, occasioned a civil war between them. Pompey on the approach of Caesar to Rome with a hostile army of veteran troops, crossed the Adriatic to Epirus, and a battle between the rival chiefs taking place on the plains of Pharsalia, the former was utterly defeated. He then fled to Egypt, where he was immediately assassinated by order of the minister of Pharao the king of that country B.C. 48. Cicero says of this commander, that he was born for greatness, and that he was capable of attaining the highest eminence by his eloquence, but he chose rather to seek for military
—Historia. M. Cicero.

POMPEIUS (JEAN JACQUES DE FRANCE, comte de) A French man of letters, was born of a noble family at Montauban in 1700. He was brought up to the law and became first president of the court of Aix-en-Provence, where he indulged his taste for literature, and produced his tragedy of "Diane." Being well versed in the learned languages, and master of the modern, he became a favorite of Louis

PONI
simply in the name of the author, and without any signature, was introduced in the literary circles of Paris. In 1769 he was admitted into the French Academy; and in his frequent discussions on metaphysics, made an open attack upon the prevalent credulity of the day, which drew upon him the formidable penance of Voltaire and his associates, who finally drove him into retirement, where he died in 1784. The principal works of this writer, whose talents were respectable, consist of dramatic pieces, *Sacred Odes*, *Instructions of the Georgia Translations from Machiavelli and Lucretius*, and *Dissertations*.—His brother Jean Goujon, born in 1715, became archbishop of Vannes and successor to Louis XVI. He was a prelate of considerable merit as an ecclesiastic, and the author of a great number of theological tractates, besides a "Critical Essay on the present state of the Republic of Letters," 1743; and "The Proper Use of Secular Authority in Matters of Religion," 1753.—*New, Diet. Hist.*

POMPONIUS (PEYRAN) a metaphysician, was born at Mirepoix in 1469, and delivered lectures on the philosophy of Aristotle and Averroës at Périgueux and Bologna. He composed a celebrated little treatise, "De Immortalitate Animæ," in which he was supposed to doubt the immortality of the soul on the ground that all natural reason was against it, and Leo X was induced to suppress the work by a bull, and caused Augustin Nyphus to compose a treatise with the same title, in refutation of it. This discussion was referred to the arbitration of Bembo who supported Pomponatus and obtained leave for him to publish a second edition. He also wrote a book "De Incarnationibus," and a treatise on *Fate and Free Will*. He died in 1525.—*Gest. Diet. Bruxell. Natura.*

POMONIUS LATUUS (JULIUS) sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned and witty man of the fifteenth century and to have been the natural son of a Neapolitan nobleman. He prosecuted his studies at Rome under Laurentius Valla, whom he succeeded as professor of rhetoric. He also founded an academy which was suppressed by pope Paul II, and many of the members were imprisoned, and some of them tortured; but Sixtus IV released them, and restored Pomponius to his office. He wrote several works in Latin relative to Roman history and antiquities; and he edited the writings of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and Cicero; and commented on those of Quintilian and other classic authors. His death took place at the age of seventy in 1500.—*Thiébault, Diet. Hist.*

PONTANUS (Jean SPOLIATIUS) was born at Carcassonne in 1490, and became tutor to Alphonse, the young king of Aragon, whom secretary and counsellor of state he otherwise was. This prince abdicated against his father and Pontanus remained there; but not being compensated as he considered he deserved, he wrote a work against Ferdinand, entitled "Dialogue sur l'Injustice," in which he presented successively Charles VIII of France,

Henry VII of England, and Maximilian I of Austria; and he made himself a present of a pension by the creation of the position of the historian of his master. He wrote "The History of the Wars of Ferdinand I and John of Aragon," with a large number of warlike notes and maps, published at Madrid, in 1584, 4 vols. folio. His prose works were afterwards published separately, but both these collections are scarce.—*New, Diet. Hist.*

PONTANUS (JEAN ISAIE) histiographer of the king of Denmark, and of the province of Gueldres, died at Nuremberg in 1540. His works of research are most numerous; he possessed very little imagination, and his poetry is little more than measured prose. His works are "Annales Domitiorum, Historia, una cum chronographia quatuor Regum Urbinatique Descriptio;" "Discoponentes Chronographia de Rheni diversis regionibus et novis Populis adserente Ph. Chrysostomus;" "Observationes in Tractatum de Globis Caelesti et Terrestri auctore Roberto Hesio;" "Discussions Historicae;" "Origines Fenniae;" "Historia Utric." "Life of Frederik II king of Denmark and Norway."—*New, Diet. Hist.*

PONTAT (JONES) a French ecclesiastic was born at St. Helens de Hauteville in the diocese of Avranches in 1600. He became vicar of the parish of St. Genevieve des Ardennes and postulatary of the church of Paris. He died in 1720. He wrote a great "Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience;" "Scriptura Sacra ab ipso alijs constant;" "Exercitatio Spiritus, pars iustitiae, exercitare et consolari les Malades;" with several other pious tractates.—*New, Diet. Hist.*

PONTAULT (SEBASTIEN BRAVIAIS DE) an eminent French engineer, in the reign of Louis XIV. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and so distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Rochester, that the king gave him the post of commissary of artillery. He wrote an important work, entitled "Les gloires des Conquêtes de Louis le Grand comprenant tous les opérations de war, from the battle of Martrou, in 1648, to the taking of Maastricht in 1673. There were several editions of this, the principal called the Grand Banquier. Pontault died in 1674, and the work was carried down to 1694 by other hands.—*Perrotet, Les Hommes Illustres.*

PONTE (Jacques) called also IL BARBARO, and IL BARBAR VECCHIO was born at Bassano in 1510, and was the pupil of his father, Francesco da Ponte, a respectable painter. He afterwards went to Venice and became the disciple of Bassano. On the death of his father he moved at Bassano, where he died in 1596. His style so much resembles that of Titian that he has often been called his pupil. He commanded by virtue of grandeur of style, but he was endowed to subjects of less energy; and even in landscapes, his figures are generally below the sentiment. His colouring and composition are

positioned himself; the first at a distance surrounding a beautiful office, and the last being but a small sum of gold, and the latter a bleeding visoray, with triangular forms and the most contorted postures with parallel lines. His profane pieces consist of sonnets, lyrics, madrigals, etc. He died poor, about Francis Lander, John Holland, and Justice, all of whom Abingdonian Composers to the last.—*Pilkington, by Frost. D'Argenlie. Sir J. Reynolds's Works.*

PONTEADERA (JULIAN) a native of Pisa, and professor of botany at Padua, in the course manuscript of the eighteenth century writer,

*Compendium Tabularum Botanicarum in quo Plantae 273 in Italia super detecte recentiori 1718 4to 2 De Forum Naturae, 1780, 3 Antiquorum Latinarum Grammaticae et Grammaticae et Exordinationes, Padua, 1740.—*Hans. Diet. Hist.**

PONTOPPIDAN (ERIC EURISON) a Danish divine born in 1616 in the Isle of Funen. He obtained various preferments in the church and at length the bishopric of Drontheim in Norway where he died in 1678. He was the author of a Danish grammar Latin poems and other works.—**PONTOPPIDAN (Lours)** nephew of the foregoing died in 1706 aged fifty eight. He published *Theatrum Holsteinia Danica* 9 vols. folio besides some religious pieces in his native language.—**PONTOPPIDAN (Eric)** his son, was born in 1698 at Aarhus in Jutland where the father held a clerical office. He was educated partly at Copenhagen and in that university he took his degrees in theology in 1718. After having been employed as a private tutor to the son of a Danish officer he was, in 1721, appointed governor to the young duke of Holstein Ploen. He subsequently obtained ecclesiastical preferment. In 1735 he was chosen one of the royal chaplains, in 1738 professor extraordinary of theology at Copenhagen and in 1747 he was elevated to the bishopric of Bergen. He died in that city December 20, 1764. Pontoppidan wrote a great number of works the most important of which are noticed in the Biographie Universelle. Among them are *Annales Ecclesiæ Danicæ, 1741—1753 4 vols. 4to*, and *An Essay on the Natural History of Norway* of which an English translation was published in London, 1755, folio.—*Adams. Gen. Eng.*

POOL (MATTHEW) an eminent nonconformist divine was born at York in 1614, and educated at Emmanuel College Cambridge where he took the degree of M.A. Having taken orders in 1644 he became minister of St Michael Le Querne London. In 1654 he engaged in a controversy against the Socinian opinions of John Biddle, and in 1656 formed an institution for the maintenance of poor students at the university His sentiments being Presbyterian, he was, in 1658, ejected from his living by the enforcement of the Act of Uniformity on which he published a Latin treatise, entitled '*Ex Chrestiano in Deserto.*' Possessed of a small independence he consigned himself to his retire-

ment in the transmission of his elaborate work, the "Synopsis Cœlestium," which vast body of Biblical criticism was first printed in five volumes folio. While thus employed, he however found time to write some tracts against popery which wielded much sway on the part of the Cœlestines, and his name was put down by the infamous Titus Oates in the list of persons whom it was pretended they purposed to assassinate. Alarmed by this career strange and the apparent intention of some persons to waylay him, he retired to Amsterdam, where he died in October 1679. Besides the "Synopsis" which exhibits extensive learning and great critical skill Mr Pool was author of "A Letter to the Lord Charles Fleetwood" of a brief Latin poem of much elegance and of several sermons and epistles. He also commenced Annotations on the Bible which were finished by other hands, and published in 1685, in 3 vols. folio and frequently reprinted.—*Athen. Oxon. Eng. Brit.*

POPE (ALEXANDER) a celebrated English poet, was born May 21 1688 in Lombard street London where his father a linen draper acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics, and, as he himself asserts of gentle blood. Soon after the birth of his son who was of very delicate constitution small and much deformed the father of Pope retired from business to a small house at Twickenham near Windsor Forest, and owing to his attachment to the exiled king not choosing to vest his property in the public securities he lived frugally on the capital. The subject of this article was taught to read and write at home and at the age of eight was placed under the care of a Catholic priest named Taverne from whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Being fond of reading he became acquainted at this early period with Ogilby's version of Homer and Sandys's translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses which books first turned his attention to poetry. He was successively placed at two otherschools; the first at Twyford, and the second at Hyde park-corner where he formed a play taken from Ogilby's Homer interwoven with verses of his own and procured it to be acted by his school-fellows. About his twelfth year he was taken home and privately instructed by an other master and to this period is assigned his earliest printed poem the *Ode on Solitude*. He subsequently appears to have been the director of his own studies, in which the cultivation of poetry occupied his chief attention. He particularly exercised himself in imitation and translation of which his versions of the first book of the *Thædus*, and of the *Sappho to Phæn.* made at the age of fourteen, afford a remarkable testimony. He was sixteen when he wrote his *Pastorals*, which presented him the friendship or notice of several eminent persons, including sir William Temple, Wycherly, Walsh, Dryden, and others. His *Ode for St Cecilia's Day* and *Essay on Criticism*, were his next performances of note, the latter of which was written in 1709 and published in 1711, in which year also

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appeared the "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady." He had now acquired that height of reputation which enabled him to venture to demand from his master the alloy of eloquence and pleasure, nor was Pope of a disposition to yield them. He hence enlisted with Addison Phillips in consequence of an innocent comparison of that writer's pastures with his own, in the "Governess," and with the inimitable critic John Dennis, owing to a heterogeneous alliance to him under the name of Apelles in the "Essay on Criticism." The "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady" was rapidly followed by the justly celebrated "Rape of the Lock" grounded on a trifling incident in fashionable life. In this production the poet displays admirable vivacity and the most polished wit, but its imaginative power is chiefly conspicuous in the exquisite machinery of the Sylphs wrought into it as an afterthought for the poem first appeared without it. This happy addition was dictated by Addison a poet of advice which Pope subsequently upon no very direct evidence attributed to literary jealousy. He next published the

Temple of Fame altered and modernised from Chaucer which was followed in 1719 by his Windsor Forest commenced at sixteen. In the same year he published proposals for a translation of the Hindu by a subscription which were received with rapid and spontaneous encouragement and the first volume containing four books, appeared in 1719 in 4to. An open breach with Addison recurred till publication owing to an alleged jealousy on the part of the latter to whom a rival translation of Homer published under the name of Tickell was attributed by Pope who vented his resentment in the keen and polished lines commencing "Cora" be the verse &c Whether by Addison or Tickell the rival version soon sank before that of Pope who was enabled by the great success of his subscription to take a handsome house at Wickenham, to which he removed with his father and mother. About this time he wrote his celebrated and impassioned "Epistle from Eliza to Abelard" one of the most vivid and impressive of all amatory poems. In 1727 he republished his poetry in a 4to volume to which he prefixed an elegant preface and in 1729 completed the Hindu which he dedicated to Congreve. In 1727 actuated it is feared by the love of acquisition alone he undertook the editorship of Shakespeare's works a task for which he was wholly unfit and a severe castigation from Theobald laid the foundations of a lasting enmity between them. With the assistance of Bronte and Fenton he also accomplished a translation of the Odyssey the subscription to which brought him a considerable sum. In the mean time he had formed many friendships and among others one, which had the reputation of being tender with Martha Blount, the daughter of a Catholic gentleman near Reading who became his intimate confidant and companion through life. A sort of literary faction also convened with the celebrated lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which after much interval

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and correspondence, numbered (see Wright, *Mary Wortley Montagu*) brother Merton等等. In 1737 he joined Swift in a publication of *Miscellanies*, in which he inserted a satire "Of the Nation, or Art of Singing," illustrated by examples from the leading poets of the day. As a decisive stroke in *Ramsey's Warbler*, in 1738 he sent out the first three books of his "Dunciad" a mock heroic poem, the object of which was to overwhelm all his antagonists with indelible ridicule. It is a finished example of diction and versification but displays no such brittleness ofihility and occasional infelicities that on the whole he scarcely gains by it as a poet what he loses by a man. Permanent satire, to which he was first encouraged by bishop Atterbury appears in most of his subsequent productions. One of these an "Epistle on Timo" which contained an attack on the Duke of Chandos under the name of Timo was deemed particularly ungracious and impudent and he in vain sought to clear himself from the charge of voluntary insult. Being particularly connected with the tory party he had necessarily become intimate with lord Bellingbroke to whom suggestion the world is indebted for the

Essay on Man first published anonymously

in 1733, and the next year completed and avowed by the author. This work will probably always stand in the first class of ethical poems as demonstrative of an extraordinary

power to manage argumentation in verse although not without prosaic lines, and betraying indications that the author did not fully comprehend the system which he was advancing.

The "Essay on Man" was followed by

"Imitations of Horace" accompanied by a

Prologue and Epilogues to the "Satires," and by Moral Epistles or Essays, which exhibited

him as a satirist of the school of Boileau with more spirit and poetry but at the same time with greater negligence and equal coarseness.

The persons whom in these works he treats with most severity are lady M. W. Montagu and lord Hervey. At the bookseller having

published some letters written by Pope which had been secretly conveyed to him, the latter affected great anger yet there is some

evidence to countenance the notion that he contrived the plot himself in order to form an excuse for the publication of a 4to volume of

letters in his own name for which he took subscriptions.

In point of composition they are elegant and sprightly although studied and artificial but as many characteristic epithets are given from those of his correspondents the collection is on the whole interesting and valuable.

In 1742 at the suggestion of War-

burton he added a fourth book to his Dunciad intended to ridicule useless and foolish studies in which he thought fit to attack Colley Cibber then poet laureat. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter that in a new edition of the "Dunciad" he disposed Theobald his original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place who, although a great coxcomb could scarcely be deemed a

the most popular poet of his time, and he was buried in the same churchyard, near the spot where he died. In 1744, the last year of his life, Pope was created a canon of the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, and in 1749 he was made a canon of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. He died at his residence in the Strand, London, on May 25, 1744, and was buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, Covent Garden, London. His remains were removed to Westminster Abbey in 1771, and a monument was erected to him by Bishop Warburton, his latest literary champion and biographer. Both the moral and physical character of Pope has, within these last few years, been studied and discussed with painful minuteness. Vain and insatiate, he seems to have been equally open to flattery, and prone to resentment; but one of his greatest weaknesses was a disposition to sacrifice, in order to acquire reputation and applause, which is pretty deemed indicative of littleness of mind. He was not, however, incapable of generous and elevated sentiments, and was as firm in his attachments as impulsive in his dislikes. He had always a decided regard to his independence, which, in one to whom money high concessions and the superfluities of life, more especially the luxuries of the table, were by no means indifferent, is the more remarkable. He has been accused of meanness towards his literary confraternity, but certain stories of a nature to impeach his integrity are now no longer believed, especially as something like an indiscretion to do him justice, either as a poet or a man, has been manifest in those who related them. As a poet, while his vision to invention is bounded, the tendency to set him aside altogether, in compliment to certain metaphysical distinctions, in regard to the primary source of poetical feeling, is fictitious and futile. No English writer has carried further some notion of "imitation," splendour of diction, and the only poetical art of vivifying and adorning every subject that he touched. His *Hymn of the Blest*, and "Epistles from Eliza to Abigail," are alone sufficient to impeach the exclusive theory which would deny him the merit and power of a poet, leaving his wit, his brilliancy, and his satire to be ranked as they may be. Of the various editions of Pope's works, it is only necessary to mention that of Warburton (excluding the Homer) 9 vols. 8vo; and those of Johnson, Warren and Bowles, the last in 20 vols. 8vo, 1806. See, *Brit. Johnson, Warren, and Bowles's Lives.*

POPE (of Tiverton) a minister, was born at Dodington, in Oxfordshire, about 1300, was educated at Oxon, whence he went to Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar, and in 1333, he became clerk to the crown in chancery. He held several situations, and received the honour of knighthood. On the accession of Edward VI, being a Roman Catholic, Pope did not enjoy any great or lucrative post, but in the reign of Henry VIII he was made privy counsellor and confidant to the household,

and was present at the trial of Anne Boleyn, and at the execution of her. He was created a knight of the Bath in 1534, and was made a baron of Tiverton, in 1540, by Henry VIII, and died in 1549.

POPE (William) a physician, half-brother to Sir John Whalley, Bishop of Chichester, was born at Faversham in Kent, in 1594, but in what year is unknown. His wife educated first at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards at Wadham college, Oxford. He was Gonville professor of astronomy in 1620, and three years after he was made one of the first fellows of the Royal Society. He then travelled for two years, and on his return he was made regius professor of the church of Chester. He received a pension of £100 a-year from bishop Ward, whence he wrote. His other works are, *The Old Man's Wish*, an imitation of Horace, with curious notes, "The Museum of Monsieur Du Vall a notorious highwayman; " "Select Novels from the Spanish and Italian, " "Moral and Political Fables" "The Catholic Ballad," &c. He died in 1714.—*Ward's Curious Professor. Atk. Oxf. N-novis & Poem.*

POPHAM (Sir HENRY RHOES) a naval officer, and knight commander of the Bath, was born in Ireland in 1702, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant during the American war. On the peace he employed himself in commercial pursuits in the East Indies, and commanded a country ship in which he discovered a passage for navigation at Pale Po-mang. In 1754 he returned to the service and being considerably useful to the duke of York in Holland was appointed master and commander and soon after post-captain. He was next employed in the Baltic and in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1805 he entered the Red sea, and secured advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. On his return home however his conduct was vigorously attacked in the House of Commons on the score of interested views but as the sequel his proceedings were adequately defended, and nothing further took place. He was afterwards engaged in an expedition against Benbow Ayna, as stated, without adequate authority, and being brought for it to a court martial, he was sentenced to be reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and had but just returned to England, when his decease took place at Chatham, September 12, 1808. He published "A Statement of His Treatment since his Return from the Red Sea" and "A Description of the Prince of Wales's Island."—*Gent. Mag.*

POPMAN (Sir JOHN) an English lawyer, was born at Hemyngworth, in Hampshire, in 1551. In 1576 he was made sergeant-at-law, solicitor general in 1579, attorney general in 1585, and in 1594 he was promoted to the rank of chief justice of the Court of King's

Brougham, who was called to the bar in 1826, one of the most brilliant and learned men of his time, who, notwithstanding his talents, was in his own judgment unworthy of that office, and who, though he had no enemies against him, His general character was not much esteemed. His works are, "Sceptics and Critics judged in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" "Romances and Adventures from Castle and Minster" (published at the Courts of Westminster in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth);—*etc.* Dr. *Laud's* *Saint Werburgh*. *Parker's* *Worship*.

PORDEHOME (John Astbury LATTICE) an Italian painter was born near Udine in 1486. The beauty of his colouring and noble and easy style caused him to be preferred by many to Tiziano; and as great was the jealousy of the latter that Pordehome was obliged always to carry arms for his defence. He was loaded with favours by Charles V who gave him the title of chevalier. He painted chiefly in fresco, and his works exceed several of the critics of Italy, but he is particularly distinguished by his picture of St Augustine, and two chapels painted in fresco at Vicenza.—His nephew *JULIUS LACANTIUS PORDEHOME*, born at Venice, and died at Augsburg in 1561, was the pupil of his uncle, and painted in fresco. The magistrates of Augsburg were so pleased by the works which he executed there that they honoured his memory by particular inscription.—*D'Argenville*.

PORLIER (Juan Diaz) a Spanish officer who distinguished himself in the wars which succeeded the occupation of Spain by Bonaparte. He was descended from an ancient family of which a branch had been long settled in the Canaries but he was born at Cartagena in South America, where his father held a high public station. After having been educated under the care of his uncle Antonio Porlier marquis de Bazarra who was minister of justice under Charles IV he entered into the navy and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar. When the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808 Porlier was among the first to obey the call of his country, and having joined a regiment stationed at Valencia, his gallantry and enterprising spirit were displayed in no other, in the vicinity of that city where he defeated a body of the enemy's troops with a very inferior force and took many prisoners, for which exploit the Junta of Asturias made him a colonel. Soon after this event he raised a Guerrilla corps, of which he became the leader and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions. It was during the warfare he carried on in Asturias that he gained from his soldiers the appellation of El Marqués, or the Little Marquis, by which he was afterwards known. His return from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own, excited great admiration, and raised so high an opinion of his talents, that the regency appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. After that event Porlier speedily

dashed his forces at the mouth of the Minho, where he had gained considerable success, which he made in impetuous assault, for procuring the dissolution of Congress, was unsuccessful; and being betrayed by his countrymen, he was delivered to the military authorities, condemned to death, and executed October 3, 1814, fulfilling with the most heroic firmness for which he contended to the last to consider as a just cause.—*Hawkes's Hist. Rev. of the Spanish Revolution*. *King Novis de Cossio*.

PORPHYRIUS, a philosopher of the Platonic school of philosophy distinguished for his fidelity to the Christian faith, was born of an honorable family at Tyre, A.D. 232. He was introduced at an early age to the study of literature and philosophy, under the Christians Oregus while the latter was teaching at Caesarea, in Palestine. He then went to Athens, where he cultivated rhetoric, under the famous Longinus, who changed his Syrian name, which was Malchos (king), into that of Porphyry as something synonymous and more pleasing to Greek ears. It is surely owing to this able teacher that the writings of Porphyry exhibit so many proofs of erudition, and so much elegance of style. He subsequently proceeded to Rome where, at thirty years of age, he heard Plotinus, under whom he studied the eclectic system for six years, and being of a melancholy temperament, was with difficulty persuaded by his master from putting an end to his existence in order in the spirit of the Platonic doctrine, to release his soul from its wretched prison, the body. In order to divert his melancholy he visited Sicily and took up his abode at Lilybrium, where according to Ambrose and Jerome he composed those famous books against the Christians which by reason of his name and authority and the artlessness and learning with which they were written were supported by particular edict, under Constantine and Theodosius. The circumstances of the life of Porphyry are little known after his arrival in Sicily except that he died at Rome at the end of the reign of Diocletian, about the year 304. He wrote a great number of books, the greater part of which in consequence of the mistakes and above described, have perished. From the fragments which remain, he appears to have been a writer of great erudition and eloquence, neither of which can altogether stand for his scepticism his credulity and the very doubtful honesty of much of his fanaticism. Of the pieces of Porphyry which have escaped the depredations of time and religious狂人 the few following. "De Abstinentia Uro Animalium," "De Vita Pythagorum," "Anteuentum ad intelligibilem docentes," "De Ante Nympharum," with a fragment, "De Stygo," were printed at Cambridge in 1655. "An Epistle to Ambo, an Egyptian priest" was published in Greek and Latin, at Oxford, by Thomas Gale together with *Isambardus*, 1670, folio. He also wrote "The Life of Plotinus," prefaced to his "Enneads," which

FORST (Ferdinand) a celebrated Portuguese violinist—*Born. 1770. Studied Violin under Cava, Larivière, Baillot.*

FORSTOHL (Maurice) represented the "Prinzip of Harmony," a celebrated musician, born in 1799, at Naples. He was placed at an early age under the famous Almavivite Scardini, by whom instructions he made a rapid progress towards eminence in the science. On quitting the Conservatoire he travelled into Germany, and in 1777 produced his first opera, "Adriano e Tecla," at Vienna, which met with such success in that capital that it speedily found its way to the theatres of Venice and London. The popularity it enjoyed at Vienna was the more remarkable from the difficulties the composer had to encounter in the peculiar taste of the emperor Charles VI who at first thought his style too severe but at length became one of his warmest admirers. From Germany he went to Venice, where, in 1796, he brought out his "Stile," against the "Caro" of Leonardo Vinci, to which it was considerably inferior but in his succeeding efforts he far surpassed that composer. At Dresden, the Naples of Germany as far as regards music his career was still more prosperous, and in this city he first introduced to the public his pupil Mingozzi, whose personal charms and musical abilities rendered her eventually celebrated throughout Europe. In 1773 Forstohl came to England for the purpose of supervising the Italian opera, then established by certain of the nobility in opposition to Handel, but although his efforts were worthy of his reputation and supported by the talents of his great scholar Paisiello their success was not proportionate to their merit, and the composer left that country in disgrace. He became afterwards master of the Incorporated Conservatoire at Venice whence he retired to Naples, and died there, in 1797, in great indigence. As a composer he was considered a model of style in recitative, and is said to have been the author of fifty operas, and a man of wit.—*Biog. Dict. of Muso.*

FORSON (Rochambeau) a celebrated critic and classical scholar professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. He was born December 16, 1759 at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where his father was curate of the parish, and to him he was indebted for the first rudiments of his education. He received some further instruction at the village school, and also from the vicar of Ruston; after which he was sent to Eton, through the patronage of some gentlemen, who witnessed and admired his early proficiency and inclination for the study of classical literature. In 1777 he became a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he gained a prior model, and in 1781 he was elected to a fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1793; and not choosing an ecclesiastical order, he relinquished his fellowship. In 1794 he was unanimously elected Greek professor, and two years after he began the publication of "The Tropidor of Hippocrates" with valuable annotations. Un-

fortunately he confined his labour only through four of those doctors—"Hippocrates," "Cæsarius," "Thessalus," and "Mædoci." He also assisted in editing the *Grecian History*, published at Oxford, 1799, a volume, and he corrected the text of the *Annotations of Hippocrates*, for a second edition, which appeared from the Glasgow press, in two volumes octavo. He deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age; notwithstanding which he experienced little patronage or support, a circumstance partly attributable to his peasant habits, which were proverbial and not quite consistent with the rules of society. Towards the latter part of his life he was appointed Librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of £500. a year, and his death took place September 25, 1808, at his apartments in the house then belonging to that establishment in the Old Jewry. His decease was occasioned by apoplexy and his body having been subjected to anatomical examination it was discovered that his skull was one of the thickest that had ever been observed. He was the author of *Letters to Mr Archdeacon Travis, in Answer to his Defence of the Three Heavenly Witnesses*, 1790 8vo in which he is thought to have completely invalidated the much contested text, 1 John v. 7 and after his death Professor Monk and Mr Blomfield published his "Adversaria or Notes and Exemplifications of the Greek Poets;" and his Tracts and Miscellanies were edited by Mr Kidd. Many of these are full of irony and humour of the most racy and popular kind, which, with other articles abounding with learning and critical acumen, appeared in various of the literary journals. Acuteness of discernment, solidity of judgment united to intense application and a stupendous memory rendered professor Forson a complete critic in the most honourable sense of that appellation. This eminent scholar married Mrs Leman, sister to Mr Perry the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* which journal had to boast of many of his fugitive pieces. It is pleasant to add, that the friendship of his brother in law contributed much to the alleviation of discontents, which bounded circumstances, and an independent spirit if not aided by a due share of prudence, never fail to venture.—*Monk. Biog. xxvi. Brit. Civil. xii.*

ORTA. There were several of this name eminent in the sister arts of painting and music, as well as for their literary attainments. **Hector della Fonte**, a Florentine monk of the fifteenth century, called from his profession, H. Fr. Fonte, and sometimes Fra Bartolomeo was born about the year 1490, and was a pupil of Rosselli. He became intimate with the celebrated Raffaello d'Urbino; and these two great artists are said to have mutually improved by reciprocal instruction. Boldness and generosity of design and expression are the principal characteristics of his pictures, which are all taken from my general his-

the author, and died 1842.—*—* He was born at Paris, and educated there at a grammar school, and learned Latin, French, and English, and is said to have been the original author of the former three. This education, however, did not qualify him for any literary or professional course, so a position in the fine arts, and his talents were turned to be dissevered. He was the author of several various works, among the principal of which are a treatise "On Natural Magic," 1801; "Physiognomy," 1810; "Du Diabolismus," 1811; "De Occulte Liturgie Roth," 1812; "On Physiognomy as connected with Astrology," &c. He had also prepared an Encyclopedia, as well as two literary atlases, and died in 1815.—*Jean-Pierre Portail*, naturalist, from his instructor was born at Castel Novo, in 1755; he excelled as well in France as in oil painting, and died at Venice, in 1800.—There was also an eminent scholar *Bruno Porta*, a native of Naples, who studied under Paganini. He was born in 1597, and became professor of philosophy at Pisa. His works are treatises on "The Colors of the Eyes," "On Phrenos and Pain," "On the Human Mind," &c. His death took place at Naples, in 1594.—*Moorer*. *Nom. Diet. Hist.*

PORTALIS (*Jean-Baptiste Marie*) counsellor of state, and minister for religious affairs in France under the reign of Napoleon. He was born at Bourganeuf, in Provence April 1, 1775, and he was at the commencement of the Revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. He was no less eminent for his knowledge and talents than for the liberality of his principles, which he particularly manifested in a memoir which he published in 1776, entitled "Constitution sur la Validité des Mariages des Protestants en France." He pleaded with success against the count de Mirabeau, in defence of the countess who wished to procure a separation from her husband; and he had signified himself repeatedly both as a lawyer and a statesman, previously to 1790, when he refused the offer of his fellow-citizens to place him at the head of the departmental administration. Having deserted in his retirement, he took refuge at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris, where he was arrested as a suspected person, and imprisoned till the conclusion of the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the republican constitution of the year 8, he became a member of the Council of the Ancients; and in November, 1795, he was chosen secretary to that body, of which he was at length made president. In this station he won the advocacy of many of the fugitives from which had been persecuted during the revolutionary times. Supporting the violent measures of the Directory; in 1799, he was placed on the list of proscription; but he

was released, and sent again to the council of Ancients, where he was received by most favorably. A rich English merchant, named Mr. Johnstone, had a son, Johnstone, who resided at Portofino, Italy, and was immediately employed. Towards the end of the year he was made a member of the council, and he was soon a member of the committee for the improvement of the civil code. He was afterwards charged with the direction of all offices relating to public worship; and he was principally concerned in the formation of the Committee with the pope. In 1802 he was elected a candidate for the Conservative Senate; and in July 1804, Napoleon nominated him minister for religious affairs, and grand master of the Legion of Honor. His death took place August 25, 1807. *Portalis* was a member of the second class of the Institute; and in 1800 he read to that assembly a memoir on the attorney-general Regnier. He left a posthumous work, "Sur l'Orage et l'Abord de l'Egypte Philosophique pendant le Directoire," published at Paris, 1809, 2 vols. See—*Biog. Univ.* *Biog. Mus.* *des Contemp.*

PORTE DU THREL (*François Jean Garnier de la*) an impious French writer, born at Paris in 1742. He received a good education and entered young into the army. After serving with reputation as an officer in several campaigns, and having obtained the cross of St. Louis, he retired, to pass filling place and devoted himself to classical studies. In 1770 he published a French translation of one of the tragedies of *Aeschylus*; and in 1775 the other of *Callicles*. The following year he was appointed a member of a committee ordered by government to collect charters and other historical monuments; in consequence of which he went to Italy and after remaining there several years, he returned, bringing a collection of valuable papers, part of which he published in conjunction with M. de Bruey in 1791, 3 vols. folio. He also engaged with Rochfort in a new edition of the *Théâtre des Grecs* of *Julien Duvivier* for which he furnished a version of all the tragedies of *Aeschylus* except. In 1794 he published a new translation of *Zaïdah*, with the original text. He also, in concert with MM. Gonot and Coray, translated the *Geography* of Strato; and produced several other works relating to ancient literature. *Le Porte du Threl*, who was a member of the Legion of Honor, died, after a long and painful illness, May 20, 1815.—*Biog. Univ.*

PORTERUS (*Basilus*) a learned protestant divine of London. He was a native of York, being born in that city in 1735; and, having received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Ripon in the West Riding of the country, was admitted, in the intermediate year of a class at Clowes's college, Cambridge. At the university he distinguished himself by his talents and accomplishments, which became objects of his patronage, appointment of Cambridge, made him one of his domestic chaplains in 1767; soon after which he resigned his fellowship and

selected an electing committee, which he assisted in arranging for the election of Bishop Ponsonby. The timely proceedings of the committee gave him an opportunity a still at Peterborough cathedral, and the valuable rectory of Lambeth, both which he held, with some other benefices of minor importance till in 1776, he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance, it is said, of Chamberlain, queen to George III. Eleven years after he was transferred to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his decease in 1803. Bishop Ponsonby was a man of deep judgment and considerable ability; while, in his earlier years at least, he appears to have possessed a poetical talent much above mediocrity, as is evinced by his poem 'On Death,' which gained the Somers prize in 1759. He is also said to have assisted Mrs Hannah More in the composition of a religious novel entitled "Cecilia in Search of a Wife;" a report to which greater credence has been given from the close intimacy and presumed coincidence of religious bias between the parties. His grave writings are a life of his early patron, archbishop Suter with a variety of sermons, charges, and other devotional tracta, which have been collected and published subsequent to his decease.—*Life of Ponsonby, doc Reg.*

LORTUS. There were two eminent scholars of this name in the sixteenth century father and son.—FRANCIS, the elder a native of Candia, the ancient Crete was born in 1511 and educated in the tennis of the Romish church at the court of Hercules, duke of Ferrara. The death of his patron and severe rage and a change which had begun to take place in his religious opinions, induced him in 1551 to retire to Geneva, where he afterwards openly embraced the doctrine of the reformed faith, and became Greek professor. He was the author of some very able and learned annotations on the works of Xenophon Thucydides, Plutarch, &c. and of a useful appendage to Constantine's lexicon. His death took place in 1581.—EDWARD the younger did not disgrace the reputation which his father had acquired and is advantageously known as the compiler of a lexicon in Greek and Latin, of the Doric and Ionic dialects, in two octavo volumes. He also translated Studies, and superintended the publication of the works of some other ancient classics. He held successively the Greek professorship at Leiden and Heidelberg, and died in 1610.—*Morer.*

POMONIUS, or POSSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, who was a native of Apamea in Syria. His works are all lost, and but little more is known of him, except that he was the contemporary of Pompey and Cicero, the latter of whom, in the first book of his treatise on the service of the Gods, writes Possidonus his metropolitan friend. This philhellene philosopher had his school at Rhodes, and Pompey, when he returned from Syria, visited the sage, wishing to hear his discourses. Finding, however, that he was suffering under a severe fit

of the gout, the visitor began to assure the stoical disengagement of his victim; but Pompey immediately began to deliver a lecture on the principles of the Stoic philosophy, in the course of which, as his disorder became positively distressing, he continually announced, "O pain, pain be as thou art as thou wilt, thou shalt never induce me to acknowledge thee to be an evil."—CHARLES, of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician who calculated the circumference of the earth from astronomical observations is supposed to have been the same with the Rhodian philosopher though some consider them as distinct individuals. Some fragments of his writings remain published in 1820, under the following title "Posidonii Rhodici Heilensis Doctrinae collectae auctio Jacob. Bala accedit Wittmachi Adnotatio."—*Bieg Univ.*

POSSELI (EMMETT LOUIS) an eminent German historian born about 1768, at Baden, where his father held the office of an ecclesiastic counsellor. He was educated at Gottingen and Strasburg and having taken the degree of LL.D. he was called to the bar. This profession not suiting his taste he obtained the professorship of law and rhetoric at the gymnasium of Carlsruhe and became private secretary to the margrave of Baden. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of German historiography; and his reputation procured him the offer of employments in Prussia, and in 1791 he was made bailiff of Garzesteck, near Rastadt. He became a warm admirer of the French Revolution and wrote in Latin an account of the early wars between France and the confederate powers, and he published a History of the Trial of Louis XVI and various other works, relating to contemporary history. At length he became attached to general Moreau and undertook to write the history of his celebrated retreat from Bavaria. When that officer was prosecuted in 1804 Posseli became alarmed for his own safety, as consequence of his connexion with him. He quitted the territory of Baden, and wandered from one place to another in a state of mental distraction which ultimately induced him to throw himself out of a window at Heidelberg, when he fractured his skull and died in a few hours. This melancholy accident happened June 11 1804. A list of his works may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Bieg Univ. Bieg. Novum de Contempt.*

POSEVIN (AVRONUS) a learned jesuit, born at Maastricht, in Italy in 1583. After finishing his studies, he went to Rome, where he was employed as tutor to the nephew of cardinal Mercurio Gondomar. In 1609 he was admitted into the order of St. Ignatius, and he was employed by his superiors as their agent with Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, whom he promised to induce the jesuits to settle in his states, and to adopt severe measures against the Waldenses. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him to make the diagnosis which had arisen between the king of Poland and the order of Massony, in which he succeeded;

and he was accepted by other diplomatics of
that day—de Clémire and Gouffrey. He returned
to Angiers in 1207, and remained for nearly three
years, devoting his time to religious duties and literary studies. His afterwards
went to Rome, where he interested himself es-
pecially in the reconciliation of Henry IV of
France with the Holy See, so as to give further aid
to the pope, who forbade him to interfere any
further in the business. He died at Paris,
in 1213. His works are " *Mémoires, ou de
Notes Monastiques*, " 1596, 8vo.; " *Histoire
des Religions, ou Rituales Ecclésiastiques*, " 1599,
folio, 2 vols.; and " *Apparitions Sacré*, " 1602-3,
3 vols., folio.—ARMAND POISSYAN, nephew
of the preceding, physician with reputations as
a physician at Mantes, at the beginning of
the 17th century. He was the author of
" *Généalogie Mémoires et Monastiques De
nos Histoires*, " 1617 folio, and other works.
—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Relig.* U.S.A.

POSTEL (Guillaume) a Norman jesuit,
born at Dolais in 1516, of obscure pa-
rents, who left him an orphan at a very early
age. His docility, and the appearance of a
profound talent, however raised his friends,
through whose assistance he reached the met-
ropolis, and there became a novice in the
college of St Barbe. His reputation for ge-
neral learning and antiquarian research, pointed
him out to France I as a proper person to
be employed in a design he had formed of
introducing into France a more extensive ac-
quaintance with Oriental literature, and Postel
was in consequence despatched to the Levant,
for the purpose of procuring rare manuscripts,
etc., in the selection of which he displayed
much judgment, and acquired in consequence
the favour of the chancellor Poyet, who at his
return enriched him with a handsome ap-
pointment and the title of Professor Royal of
Languages and Mathematics. The disgrace
of his patron, however as is not unfrequently
the case, involving that of his dependants,
Postel was banished and led for some time a
wandering life during which period his re-
verence appear to have affected his intellect
and his ideas in their arrangement turning to
religious erudition; he became possessed with
many wild and extravagant notions the
publication of which brought him under the
censure of the inquisition at Venice, and he
was thrown into a dungeon, but was at length
restored both to his status and to liberty.
His case, however, was far from complete,
however as though he held for a short time a
priesthood at Vienna, and even made his
peace with the French court, which permitted
him to resume his functions at Paris, a return
of fanaticism induced him to flee from society
and shut himself up in a monastery where he
died, in the autumn of 1551. The notorious
work " *De Tribus Impostoribus*, " has been
attributed to him, but on insufficient evidence.
Of those to which his claim is better ascer-
tained, see " *Chron. Alençonneum*, " 1620.
1597; a curious treatise " *On the Origin of
Moses*;" " *On the Learning of the Phenom-
enons*;" " *The Concord between the Gospel*

and the Khan;" " *On the Way of India*;" " *On the Native Languages*;" " *A History of the Greeks*;" and " *A Description of Hispania*;" most of which are still
unpublished.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Relig.*

POOLELTHWAITE (Mallory) a Eng-
lishman, member of the bar, antiquary, supposed to
have been born in 1707. Little is known of
his birth or education, but much acuteness
and sense residing in displayed in his writings,
the principal of which is his " *Dictionary of
Trade and Commerce*, " 1731, 3 vols. a work of
considerable utility. His other publications
are, especially " *On the Adverse Expeditions*;"
" *On the Commercial Injuries of Great Brit-
ain*, " 1732, 2 vols.; " *Great Britain's True
System*;" " *The Merchant's Public Consulting
House*" and other Commercial Tracts. Mr.
Poolelthwaite was a fellow of the Antiquarian
Society and died 1767.—*Circus Literaria*,
vol. i.

POTINGER (John) a poet and antiqui-
tarian writer born 1647. He was a native of
Winchester where his father was head-
master of the grammar school, in which he was
educated. After graduating A.B. at Corpus
Christi college Oxford, he entered at the
Temple and was in due course called to the
bar. Besides a variety of minor pieces, he
composed " *A Pastoral Reflection on Death*,"
and translated Tacitus's " *Life of Agricola*. "
He appears to have practised very little in
his profession, but having married into the
family of Erke chancellor of the exchequer,
became controller of the pipe-office. His
death took place at Highworth, in Wiltshire,
in 1733.—*Engl. Memoirs*.

POTHIER (ROBERT JEAN) an eminent
French lawyer was born at Orléans, in 1692.
He became professor of law in the university
of his native city and early distinguished him-
self by an edition of Justinian's *Code* very
accurately arranged which he published in
1746, 3 vols. folio. He died unmarried, in
1778. Although constantly engaged in his
profession, he found time to compose two very
elaborate works entitled " *Costumes d'Or-
léans*, " 1773-4 and " *Costumes du Duché d'
Orléans*, " 1773 on the introduction to
which last work is deemed necessary. He
was also author of various professional treatises,
all of which, with the publications not
mentioned, were republished 1776, in
4 vols. folio. A *Thesaurus of Fables* has also
been once printed from his MSS., Orléans,
1776, 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POTOCKI (Count LOHATIS) a Polish
nobleman, who was grand-marshal of Lithuania,
and member of the committee of public in-
struction, till the destruction of the Polish
monarchy. He died in 1809 at the age of fifty-
eight. Count Potocki translated the *Logic of
Coddington* into the Polish language and was
the author of several other works, which were
collected and published by one of his friends.
He interested himself greatly in the attempts
to free Poland from the yoke of her more
powerful neighbours, and after the overthrow
of Kościuszko, with whom he co-operated, he

was appointed and sent a professor of Physick, Mathematics, and Chemistry, King's College, Cambridge.

POTT (John Mervin), an eminent English chemist, born at Huddersfield, in 1694. He studied theology, which he abandoned to devote himself to medicine and chemistry; and he was admitted M.D. in 1720. Having previously prepared a chalybeate, he subsequently prepared a nitre, under the title of "Sanguiferous Chalybeate Subsiduum Mortificum," 1726, &c. He settled at Bury where he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences; and on the foundation of the college of medicine and surgery he was called to the chair of chemistry to which was added the direction of the royal laboratory. He made some important chemical discoveries, and published "Chemical Researches in Lithia-graevity," and other works. He died March 20 1777.—See Univ.

POTT (FANCIVAL) an eminent practitioner in surgery of the last century, to whom the science is especially indebted for many valuable improvements both in its practice and at the construction of instruments. He was born in 1713, in Threadneedle-street, London, and was intended by his friends for the church, but feeling a strong bias towards the profession, at which he eventually so highly distinguished himself they were prevailed upon to place him under Mr. Neuret of St Bartholomew's hospital, in which institution he rose gradually to be first assistant, and afterwards principal surgeon. This latter appointment he retained in 1749. In 1765, having been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in the course of the preceding year, he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery which excited considerable attention. He also a great variety of valuable discussions, "On Herpes," "On Epilepsia Lachrymata," "On Hydrocoele," "On Cataract," "On Wounds of the Head," &c. He invented many new instruments, and improved others with great ability and ingenuity, and was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment. This acrobatic operator and excellent man died at his house in Holborn-square, in the winter of 1778 having resigned his situation at St Bartholomew's the year preceding. His son-in-law, Dr. John Earle, his successor, has published a complete edition of his works.—See *Biog. Brit.*

POTTER, a name of considerable note in the annals of the English church, from the number of learned and able divines who have borne it. Of these BASILIUS POTTER, born at Newgate, in Lancashire, in 1578, died 1628, was a divine, and eventually prescot, of Chichester, in the County of Oxford. He held several benefices in Lancashire, but in 1606, being called to the see of Chichester, resigned his former charge to his son, THOMAS, Canon of Lancashire, a learned and some eminent divine, and had about the year 1616, the same year removed to London, where he became a member of the Inner Temple, he practised, and afterwards printed, and having

obtained the appointment of Master of Magdalen College, at the express request of Charles I, with whom he was a personal friend to "devote to a new project Plot, entitled 'Christian Monarchs.' " This tract appeared in 1620, soon after which he was called to the deanship of Worcester. In 1625, being at that time vicar-chancellor of Oxford, his devotion to the royal cause entangled him with the parliament, and on the breaking out of hostilities he sacrificed all his place for the king's service. In 1645 he was advanced to the field-deanery of Durham, but his unexpected death within two months of his presentation prevented his being ever installed. Besides the pamphlet already mentioned he was the author of a controversial treatise on predestination, and a translation of father Paul's history of the disputes between the see of Rome and the Venetian republic. —JOHN POTTER, private and metropolitan the most celebrated of the name, born in 1574, was a prelate of great learning and exemplary manners, although the general amiability of his private character was somewhat marred by a pride which led him eventually to disinherit his eldest son, for an unequal alliance. This circumstance is perhaps the less excusable as hereditary prejudices could have no share in producing it his own father having been a linen-draper, in no great way of business, at Wakefield in Yorkshire in the grammar school belonging to which town he received the rudiments of a classical education. At the usual age he became a member of University college Oxford, where in his twentieth year, he published a work in one octavo volume entitled "Varianae Lectures or Notes ad Platarchi librum de audientis Poethi, et ad Basilii magni Orationem ad Juventutem, quo modo cum Fructu legitere possint Graecorum libri." The next year he became fellow of Lincoln college where he distinguished him self as an able and popular tutor and in 1637 printed a new edition of Lycophron in folio, which is yet considered the best of that difficult author. Soon after his literary reputation was established, by the appearance of his "Archæologia Graeca, or the Antiquities of Greece" in 2 vols. 8vo, a standard work which has gone through a variety of editions, and is considered an almost indispensable vade mecum to the classical student. In 1646 he became chaplain to Tendit, archbishop of Canterbury, and two years afterwards to Queen Anne, on which occasion he graduated as doctor in divinity. In 1675, being then regius professor of divinity, he was raised to the see of Oxford, and on the death of Archbishop Wake, in 1707, was advanced to the primacy. Archbishop Potter sustained his high station with much dignity and popularity till his death, in 1707. His works, in addition to those already mentioned, are, "A Discourse of Church Government," 1690, an edition of "Cassius Alexandria," 1716, and a history of Chichester, Gloucester, and other diocesan works, printed together, in 3 vols. 8vo, at Oxford, in 1753.—FRANCIS POTTER, son of

a clergymen's son, rector of Kilhampton, at the county of Devonshire, was born at Maynooth, which parish his father was the incumbent. He received his education at Worcester and Trinity colleges, Oxford, and in 1697 succeeded his father in his Somersby living. The presentation of a newly invented hydraulic machine to the Royal Society procured him to be elected a fellow of that body which his talents as a mathematician, and even as a painter seem surely to warrant, although an absurd treatise which he wrote on the Number of the Beast in the Revelations impeaches not only his character as a sound divine, but also, to a certain extent, as a man of understanding. Some time previously to his decease he had totally lost his sight, and died at length at Kilhampton, in 1678.—RENÉZ FORTIN, A.M. was a native of the county of Norfolk; born in 1731, graduated at Emmanuel college Cambridge A.B. 1741, A.M. 1758. He was an admirable classical scholar and highly distinguished himself by his excellent translations of the works of Zephyrus, Euripides, Sophocles, all equally remarkable for the spirit and fidelity with which they are rendered. The first of these appeared in 4to, 1777 reprinted in two vols., in 1779, the second in 1781 & the last in 1788. His other writings consist of some miscellaneous pieces in verse which exhibit the possession of a pleasing vein of poetry, a translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon and a Reply to Dr Johnson's Attack on Gray in his Lives of the Poets. Mr. Fortin held a stall in Norwich cathedral, with the livings of Kepingland and Lowstoffe in Suffolk at the latter of which he died in 1804.—*Father's Worthies. Aiken Oxon Big Brat.*

POTTER or POTER (PAUL) a Dutch painter born in 1625 at Enckhuysen in the province of Holland. His works which are become equally rare and valuable, are peculiarly distinguished by the effect of his sun rays upon his landscapes and cattle in producing which he has distanced all competitors. He died young at Amsterdam in 1654. The paintings of that artist are deemed very valuable. For one small picture in the collection of earl Grosvenor that nobleman gave 9000 guineas.—*Pilkington. D'argenville. Vers de Peint.*

POUPART (FRANÇOIS) a French physician, celebrated as an entomologist and a good anatomist. He was born at Mâcon about the year 1660 and graduated in medicine at Rheijsia. A fragment described by him still bears his name, and several of his tractates, especially those connected with the history of insects, are accurate and ingenious. Among these latter are a "History of the Formicae Lat. and the Formicae Piles," "On the Natural History of the Læschi," "On Hymenopterous Insects," &c. He became a member of the Académie des Sciences, and died in indigent circumstances at Paris in the autumn of 1709.—*Eley. Diet. Enc. de la Mat.*

POURCHOT (Etienne) a learned Orientalist and philosopher born at Pontoise, in

the neighbourhood of Paris, in 1720. He held the professorship of Mathematics, and of the Colleges of the Grammatical and of Médecine, and lectured on the Hebrew tongue &c. at the Sorbonne. Pourchot was the friend and pupil of Racine, Molière, and many other eminent men of his time, who held him in high esteem for his learning. His "Indo-Chinese Philosophy" have gone through four editions. He was also the author of some other works on philosophical subjects. His death took place in 1784.—*New. Diet. Hist.*

POUSSIN (Nicolas) a painter of great celebrity was born in 1594; at Andely, in Normandy of an ancient but reduced family. Having chosen painting for his profession, he repaired to Paris, where he studied under different masters, and practised his art for a while in the provinces with little celebrity. At length, having attracted the notice of the Italian poet, Marini then at Paris, he was encouraged to go and join him at Rome, where he was introduced to cardinal Barberini. The death of Marini, and the absence of the cardinal reduced him to great straits, and he was forced to give away his works for sums that would scarcely pay for the colours. He was not however to be disengaged, and studied the works of Raphael and Donzelis chino and more especially those of Titian, with great attention, but his taste for the antique at length prevailed and he gave himself up to that learned style by which he is so much distinguished. On the return of cardinal Barberini to Rome he painted for him one of his finest performances the Death of Germanicus which with other works so fully established his reputation, that cardinal Richelieu induced Louis XIII to recall him to France in 1640 in order to paint the gallery of the Louvre. He was received with distinction and honoured with the title of first painter to the king but was so much annoyed by the envy and intrigues of competitors, that he formed an excuse to return to Rome in 1642 and resided there for the remainder of his life. He continued, however to receive his pension under Louis XIV, and the chief part of his productions were purchased by his countrymen with great avidity. He became paralytic before his death, which took place at Rome in 1665 at the age of seventy-and. As an artist Poussin is chiefly celebrated for a style founded upon an accurate study of the antique. Hence a portion of the opinion which an attention to nature at second hand invariably produces, which was, however often stoned for in his historical pieces by pathos and sublimity of expression and by a most tasteful and accurate attention to costume. He had no studied the beauties of the antiquities, and its elegance grand style, correctness, and fine proportion in the smallest of minute art, that nothing can exceed his accuracy in all these particulars. At the same time few painters of history have had their stories with more force and propriety and their works are filled with life of thought, that he has been called "Le Poussin" and

Gore, of North Wales, had obtained the title of Baronet of Penrhyn, and was the author of a well-known work on "The History of the Principality of Wales." This great nobleman of, originally, lowly extraction, was a man of singular and commanding wit, but impulsive, short-tempered, hasty-tempered. His following was numerous, but his character, during an interval, became very bad, and he died disgraced and despised. He had a son, who, with his wife, had a dark-skinned son, whom they gave poor M. Poussin," said the Bishop, "thereveras cunctis illis vixit, 'that you have not one servant.' 'And I you, my lord,' replied the philosophical artist, 'that you have no master' Poussin married the sister of Gaspar Dughet, but never had any offspring. The Geraniæ, and several other of his best pictures, have been finely engraved.—*D'Argenville's Fine Art Paint.* Pilton.

POUSSIN (GASPARD) a very eminent landscape painter was born, according to some writers, in France in 1600, and to others at Rome in 1615. His real name was Dughet, being the person whose name was assumed to Nicholas Poussin. The disposition which he early showed for painting caused him to be placed under his brother-in-law whose surname he assumed and being a lover of the country and its sports, he devoted himself to rural sketches, and became one of the greatest masters of landscape upon record. He practised his art with great distinction in various parts of Italy but chiefly at Rome where he lived a life of celibacy, and freely expended his gains in hospitable attentions to his friends. He worked with extreme care, although nothing can exceed the beauty of his scenery and the precision of his perspective. He particularly excelled in the representation of land-storms, in which every tree seems agitated, and every leaf in motion. In his figures he was less happy and they were frequently supplied by Nicholas. This skilful artist, whose performances are deemed very valuable, died, according to D'Argenville in 1675, and to others in 1663 but the former date is preferred. He engraved eight of his own landscapes.—*D'Argenville's Pict.*

POUTKAU (CLAVES) a celebrated surgeon, born at Lyons in 1725, who was the son of a member of the same profession. He studied at the college of the jesuits in his native city, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became the pupil of Monard, Ledran, and J. L. Petit. Returning to Lyons, he was employed at the Hôtel Dieu, where he became surgeon-major in 1747. In this situation he greatly distinguished himself by his surgical skill, especially in the operation of lithotomy, in which he made some improvements. On resigning his office at the Hôtel Dieu, he was chosen a member of the academy of Lyons, and he engaged in practice as a physician. He died in 1775. Besides his "Précis de l'Opérations de la Pièvre," and "Traité des Maladies de l'Urologue," and other works which appeared during his life, he left some additional pieces, published in 1763, by

the Colonists, under the title of "Mémoires sur l'Opérations de la Pièvre," &c. with wood-cuts.

POWELL (Davys) a learned divine and historian of the nineteenth century, who was a native of Denbighshire, in North Wales, in 1793. He received his education at Oxford; and at the foundation of Jesus college in 1791, he removed thither, and the following year took the degrees of BA and that of MA, in 1795. Having entered into holy orders he obtained the vicarage of Rusheen and Llanfyllin, in his native county; and he also held some office in the cathedral of St Asaph. In 1808 he consecrated DD and the next year DD, soon after which he was made chaplain to sir Henry Sidney, then president of Wales. He died in 1808. Dr Powell published "Cadeau's History of Cambria, with Annotations," 1784, &c., Annotations on the Itinerary and Description of Wales by Geraldus Cambrensis, "Postic Veteris Historia Eti Historica" 1665 8vo, and "De Britannica Historia recte intelligenda, Epist. ad Gul. Fleetwood Civ. Lib. Recordationem." Anthony à Wood says, that Dr Powell also undertook the compilation of a Welsh dictionary, but died before it was completed.—*Berkeley's Bag Lit.*

POWELL (JOHN JOSEPH) an English barrister who distinguished himself by his professional writings. In 1783 he published his "Law of Mortgages," 8vo greatly enlarged in the edition of 1799 2 vols. His other works are an "Essay on the Learning respecting the Creation and Execution of Powers and also respecting the Nature and Effect of Leasing Powers" 1787 8vo, "Essay on the Learning of Devices from their Incipit by Writing to the Consummation by the Death of the Devisee" 1783 8vo, "Essay on the Law of Contracts and Agreements" 1790 2 vols. 8vo. These works have been reprinted and are considered as highly valuable. Mr Powell died June 21 1801.—*Brudenell's Leg. Bibl.*

POWELL (WILLIAM SAMUEL) a learned divine of the last century, who received his education at St John's college, Cambridge where he obtained a fellowship. Having been ordained he was presented to the living of Colkirk, in Norfolk, in 1761, and after holding other parishes, he was chosen master of St John's college in 1765, and he subsequently became vice-chancellor of the university. He was also archdeacon of Colchester; and rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. Dr Powell attracted some notice by the publication of a sermon on subscription to articles of faith though he no further interested himself in the controversy which arose in the church on that subject. He likewise published, "Observations on the Edinburgh Assembly" of Dr Wesley. His death took place in 1775; and a posthumous volume of his "Sermons on various Subjects," 4to, shortly after appeared, with a biographical memoir of the author by his friend Dr Thomas Bayley.—*Gant Mag.*

POWELL (WILLIAM) an eminent English actor, the pupil and protégé of Garrick, who made his first appearance on the stage at Drury-lane, October 1763, in the character of Falstaff. He was received with great applause, and he continued to be the chief support of the theatre during the period of Garrick's temporary retirement, in the course of his tour to the continent. In 1767 he became one of the managers of Covent-garden theatre, and he afterwards engaged in the management of a new theatre at Bristol, where, going to perform with his company in the summer of 1769, he was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and died July 3, that year, at the age of thirty-three. He was interred in Bristol cathedral and his widow erected a monument to his memory with a poetical inscription, from the pen of the elder Colman.—*Dumas's Life of Garrick*.—*Eaton's Hist. of Bristol*, vol. II.—**GEOFFREY POWELL** an actor of considerable talent who was the contemporary of Betterton and Colley Cibber is mentioned with commendation by Steele in the *Spectator*. He was also a dramatic writer, and died in 1714.—*Bog. Dram.*

POWNALL (THOMAS) a learned antiquary and politician born at Lincoln in 1706. He obtained the office of secretary to the commissioners for trade and plantations in 1745 and he had a situation in the commissariat of the army in Germany. In 1753 he went to America where he successfully exerted himself to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists against the British government. In 1757 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts bay and subsequently of South Carolina. He remained there till 1761 when returning to England he was nominated director general of the office of control with the military rank of colonel. The latter part of his life was spent in literary retirement and he died at Bath April 25 1805. Governor Pownall as he was termed, was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a considerable contributor to the *Archæologia*. He was also the author of *Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Province of Gaul* 1788 &c., *Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath* "4to", *Hydraulic and Nautical Observations on the Currents in the Atlantic Ocean*, 1787 &c., and *Intellectual Physics*, &c., besides many political tracts.—**JOHN POWELL**, brother of the preceding who died in 1795 was also an antiquary and was the author of a paper in the *Archæologia* 'On a Roman Tie found at Reculver in Kent.'—*Nichols's Lit. Assoc. Revws.* *Bog. Uss.*

POYNET (JOHN) an English prelate was born in Kent in 1516 and became successively bishop of Rochester and of Winchester. He presented to Henry VIII a clock which pointed like the bough of the day, the sign of the zodiac, the lower constellations, and the tides. It was by Edward VI that he was advanced to the episcopacy; and it was Poynet who drew up the catalogue called king Edward's,

selected in Latin and English the books the late successor of Henry VIII brought to England before his execution which of those of his ignorance of which he withdrew to Scotland, but it is obvious, that whether this was the case or not, as a justificative reason for the English state, he could not have safely remained in England. He died in exile in 1545. Besides his extraction, he was the author of a Latin treatise on the Eucharist and of some theological tracts and sermons, besides a work entitled "*A Treatise of Politique Power*" 1536, 8vo; and another, called "*A Defence of the Marriage of Proster*", 1545, 8vo.—*Gedächtnis Preßed. Hist.*

PRÆTORIUS (MICHAEL) a German ecclesiastic born in 1571 at Creuzberg in Thuringia. He became prior of the Benedictine monastery of Ringelheide in the bishopric of Hildesheim, and was at one period of his life chaplain master to the elector of Saxony. Prätorius was an excellent musician and the author of three quarto volumes, entitled *Syntagma Musicum*, containing a history of the origin and progress of ecclesiastical music to his own time. His death took place at Wolfenbüttel in 1621.—There was also another of this name professor of philosophy at Wittenberg. He was born in 1524 and became rector of the school at Magdeburg. This Prätorius (whose other name is variously called Godescalculus and Abdinus) is said to have understood fourteen languages. A treatise on singing was composed by him in conjunction with Martin Agricola for the use of his school. He died in 1573.—*Bog. Dietet. Mus.*

PRAM (CHRISTIAN) a Danish poet, born in Norway in 1736. He obtained when young the prize of poetry from the Royal Society of Belles Lettres of Copenhagen, and in 1765 he published an epic poem in four cantos called *Stærkædder* from the name of the principal personage, one of the heroes of northern antiquity. He was also the author of three tragedies, *Damon and Pythias* 1789, *Frodo and Fingal*, 1790 and *Olnids and Sophonius*, besides other works. In his old age Pram obtained a lucrative employment in the island of St Thomas in the West Indies where he died in 1821.—*Bog. Uss.*

PRATT (CHARLES) earl Camden, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman of the last century. He was the son of Mr John Pratt, chief justice of the King's Bench, and was born in 1713. After studying at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA in 1739 and obtained a fellowship, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn and in due time was called to the bar. In 1754 he was chosen MP for the borough of Downton. After acquiring great reputation as an advocate he was in 1755, appointed attorney general, having the same year been elected recorder of the city of Bath. In January 1762 he was called to the dignity of a sergeant-at-law and elevated to the office of chief justice of the Common Pleas, where he received the honour of knighthood. In the while he presided in this court the Whigs

the approval and implicit reliance, in those days, of the public mind, a general sense of which was diffused in consequence. A large sum of money, however, was required, and being desirous in the first instance to avail himself, before the arrival of George III., of the local influence of the Duke of Bedford, he sent his application to Major-General Pitt, the Home Secretary, and approached him, personally, and opportunely, in the course of the progress of this application, and in the subsequent interval preceding between the publication of the North Briton and the movements of the House of Commons, and other agents of the ministry, was so successful to the friends of liberty in the metropolis, that the city of London presented him, with the freedom of the corporation in a gold box, and requested to have his picture, which was put up in Guildhall, with the following inscription—

Hoc Iacob
Caroli Pitt, Esq.
Sectarii Justitiae C.P.
In Honorem tanti Viri,
Anglorum Libertatis, Legis
Auctoritatis Adi
P. Q. L.
In Coram Municipal
Pars presentis

Hoc Est. Mart. AD MDCCCLXIV

Gothambridge, Arma. Pitt, Ubi.

Similar honours were also paid to the chief-justice by the corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter and Norwich. In July 1765 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Camdon, and about a year after he was made lord chancellor. In this capacity he presided at the decision of a suit against the American gentry who expected Mr Wilkes, when he made a speech, in which he stated, that it was the unanimous opinion of the court that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable." He conducted himself in his high station so as to give very general satisfaction, but on his opposing the taxation of our American colonies, he was deprived of the seals in 1770. He came into office again, as president of the council, under the administration of the marquis of Buckingham, in March 1772, on whose death he resigned the following year. He soon after, however, resumed his place under Mr Pitt, and in 1776 he was raised to the title of earl Camden. He died April 18, 1794. This respectable nobleman and upright lawyer is said to have been the author of a pamphlet, entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Writs of Habeas Corpus," &c.—See *Paroisse, King Utopia.*

PITT (THOMAS JACKSON) a novelist, poet, and historical writer of the last century. He was born in 1738, in Hertfordshire, in 1760. Made his first entry on the stage, but not finding it congenial to that pursuit, he followed law, and became successively an attorney, a solicitor, and writer to the bar. He wrote novels, which, under the pen-name of "Clytie Mardon," he published in 1770, and which displayed some symptoms of genius, but were

soon superseded by a flood of imitative, hasty, trifling, silly, novels, pamphlets, sketches, and a like, so that popularity with a wide circle of readers, the object he had set to the Duke of Bedford, which was denied to the powerful author of the *Life of Nelson* and *Mariam*. Mr Pitt died at Birmingham, in 1814. Among his most numerous publications are, " Landscapes in Verse;" " Seven Caskets, or the Museum of Civil War, a Novel;" " Family Secrets, a Novel;" "Glimpses, or Travels Abroad, and in England;" and "Harvest Home," including some dramatic pieces. He also wrote, "The Fair Circassian, a Tragedy;" besides a Comedy and a Farce.—See *Mag. Eng. Drama.*

PRAXITELES, a Greek sculptor, who was one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity. Neither his age nor his country is distinctly recorded, but he is supposed to have been a native of Athens where he resided, and he appears to have been born about 361 BC. He worked chiefly in marble and executed many admirable statues, especially two of the goddess Venus, one of which, belonging to the inhabitants of Cnidus, king Nicomedes in vain offered to purchase by paying all the public debts of the city. Praxiteles was a favourite admirer of the famous courtesan Phryne, who afforded a model for the statue of Venus, and other beautiful female figures. Many others of his works are specified by Pliny, but none of them are certainly known to be at present in existence.—There was another sculptor named PRAXITELIS who was contemporary with Pompey and who cast statues in metal particularly silver.—Orlandi Abeced. Pitt. Eng. Uso.

PREMONTVAL (ANDRE PERRIN DE GUAY de) a French writer born at Charenton in 1716. After receiving a good education, he rejected the opportunity of becoming an ecclesiastic or an advocate, the choice of which professions had been offered him by his father and quitting his family he went to Paris, taking the name of Premontval which he subsequently used. His taste for the mathematics induced him to open a school for that science at Paris in 1740. But pecuniary difficulties induced him, after long, to leave Paris for Geneva, whether he went on foot accompanied by the daughter of a mechanist named Pigeon who had been one of his scholars, and whom he afterwards married. After wandering in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, he settled at Berlin, where his wife obtained the office of reader to the princess Wilhelmina of Prussia. Premontval himself was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and he employed himself in literary composition. But his impulsive temper engaged him in contests with his contemporaries, and he died in a state of mental derangement, September 3, 1764. Besides memoirs and dissertations on mathematical questions, in the *Transactions of the Academy of Berlin*, he published "Premontval contre le Conservat. de la Langue Française in Amsterdam," and various other works, according to the agreed authority.—Bog Uso.

PRESTON (John) an English divine, now known by his title of Bishop of Gloucester, was born at Kington-on-Moreton, Warwickshire, in 1682, and became master of Queen's college, where he was educated as a scholar dependent, after the manner of the old establishment. He subsequently distinguished himself in an academic disputation, held by James I when he visited Cambridge, in which he endeavoured to prove that dogs could make syllogisms, and recommended by James himself, who contrasted him to the effective. For his argument on that occasion Dr Preston was rewarded by a pension of 30*l.* per annum from lord Brouk. His popularity, however, subsequently involved him with the court, notwithstanding which he was made chaplain to prince Charles and master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, with a view to detach him from his party but without success. He died in 1688. He was the author of several sermons and theological tracts, the principal of which is a *Treatise on the Covenant*.—*Bede's Purview*, *Fuller's Worthies*.

PRESTON (Thomas) an English dramatic writer, who flourished in the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth. He was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. and succeeded to a fellowship. He afterwards was created a doctor of civil law and appointed master of Trinity hall over which he presided fourteen years. Queen Elizabeth on her visit to the university in 1564 was so pleased with his performance in the Latin tragedy of *Dido* that she settled on him a pension of 20*l.* per annum. He wrote one dramatic piece in old metre, entitled *A Lamentable Tragedy full of pleasant Mirth conteyning the Life of Cambyses King of Persia, from the Beginning of his Kingdom unto his Death &c.* A sad tissue of fustian which escaped not the satire of Shakespeare who, in *Henry IV makes Falstaff talk of speaking in king Cambyses vein*. Preston died in 1598.—*Boy Drawn. Pack's Desiderata*.

PREVILLE (Pitran Louis Dusus de) a distinguished French actor born at Paris, November 17 1721. His inclination prompted him to relinquish the profession of a notary for the stage on which he made his first appearance at Lyons, in 1753, when he changed his family name of Dubois for that of Preville, by which he was ever afterwards known. He soon gained great reputation as a comic performer and was called to Paris where his talents attracted the favour of Louis XV. The minister of the king's household having founded a royal school of declamation in 1774, Preville was appointed the director. After a theatrical career of thirty-five years, he obtained permission to retire, only retaining the title of professor of the art which he had exercised with so much distinction. Twice after he appeared on the stage, from motives of benevolence to assist his mother, who had suffered from the stroke of the apoplexy. He retired at length to Lyons, where he died in a state of blindness in 1800.—*Biot. Hist. Eng. Uni.*

PREVOST (Isaac BEAUSSET) a celebrated

French historical philosopher, born in Charente, of poor parents, in 1729. After receiving no regular education, and making some hasty attempts to procure literary employment, he obtained the situation of tutor to the son of M. Boëtie of Montauban, in 1757. At that time he was little acquainted with the exact sciences, but having a great taste for them, he in a few years made a great progress in mathematics. Physics and natural history were the principal objects of his researches and in his course conversed with many eminent cultivators of those sciences among his contemporaries, including Le Sage, Senechal, Jussieu, Fléau and Masson, with some of whom he was connected in the foundation of the academy of Montauban, where he resided. He was also a member of the Society of Physicists and Natural History at Geneva, and of some other learned associations. In 1710 he became professor of philosophy in the Protestant university of Montauban, and he attended with unceasing zeal to the duties of his station till his death which took place June 18 1819. Prevost was the author of only one distinct work, which relates to the vegetable disease called the smut in wheat published at Paris in 1807. He wrote a number of memoirs, which appear in various scientific collections, including accounts of some ingenious and important experiments relative to the cause of dew and others concerning the phenomena of light.—*Big. Uni.*

PREVOST (Paris) a French painter, said to have been the inventor of panoramas. He was born at Montigny near Chateaudun in 1764, and he studied under an artist at Valenciennes, but he owed his merit chiefly to the imitation of nature and of the works of Claude Lorrain and Poussin. His first panorama was a view of Paris, and he afterwards painted seventeen others, including Rome, Naples, Amsterdam, Boulogne Toul, Walgram, Antwerp London, Jerusalem, and Athens. The last two were the fruits of a visit to Greece and Asia, made in 1817. He was engaged in painting a view of Constantinople when he died, of a pulmonary disease, January 9 1823. MM Boaton and Daguerre, the painters of the views exhibited at the Drama, were assistants of Prevost.—*Big. Uni.*

PREVOT D'EXILES (Arverny Fr., xcix) a very fertile French writer was born at Hasting, a small town of Artois, in 1697. He studied with the jesuits, and took the habit of the society which he quitted to bear arms, and as an officer freely indulged his natural taste for gallantry. The unfortunate sense of an humour at length induced him to seek a retreat among the Benedictines of St. Mense, which, however, he quitted in 1739, and retired into Holland, and having no other resource, applied himself to literature for a living. His first production was "Méthode d'en Mémoire de Quelque, qui n'est, relate au Modèle," a romance, which procured him considerable money and reputation. In 1733 he removed to London, where, meeting with but slight encouragement, he returned to France, and ac-

and his name is often mentioned. After his removal from the pulpit he continued his studies in literature. He subsequently wrote a great number of works, including, with translation, to 100 volumes, including a "General History of Voyages," in 54 vols. French, entitled *Le Philosophe*, and *Notes sur les Principes de l'Amour et de l'Haine*. His health was affected with shooting pains, and on the 2nd of November 1765 he was discovered by some persons in an apoplectic fit, in the house of Chassilly. As ignorant physicians being called in, ordered a surgeon, no physician as himself, immediately to open the said wife who was apparently dead, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced the spectators of their error. The instrument was instantly withdrawn, but having penetrated a vital part, the unfortunate wife only opened her eyes to expire. As an original writer, the said Frérot is most distinguished for his novels and works, in which history is blended with fiction. The principal of these besides that already mentioned are "Histoire de M. Cleveland fils naturel d'Oliver Cromwell," 1782, 6 vols. 2mo., "Histoire de Chevalier Griseux et de Monceau à Escout," 1733 12mo., "Le Doyen de Killerton," 1735, 6 vols., "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou," 1740, 2 vols., "Histoire d'une Grecque Médonne," 1741, 2 vols., "Campagnes Philosophiques, ou les Mémoires de M. Montcalm," 1741, 2 vols., all which exhibit character, sentiment, and striking situations, but are prolix and ill-planned. Their general air is also heavy, and in endeavouring to be sprightly the author usually fails. He likewise conducted a periodical literary and critical work, entitled *Pour et Contre*. His translations consist of the first volume of De Tocque's History Cicero's Familiar Epistles and several English works, including the Clarissa and Sir Charles Grandison of Richardson whose influence may be traced in his own productions. To these various labours is also to be added "A Portable French Dictionary of Words not in common Use with an Abridgment of French Grammar."—*Norologus Fr. Novae. Diet. Hist.*

PRICE (John) a learned critic who was of Welsh extraction but born in London in 1723. He studied at Westminster school whence he removed to Christchurch Oxford, but having embraced the Catholic religion he went to Florence, and was there admitted a doctor of civil law. Returning home he visited Ireland in the train of the earl of Strafford, the lord deputy; and on the disgrace of his master, he went again to Florence and became keeper of the dental cabinet of medals and antiquities, and afterwards professor of Greek at Rome. He passed the latter part of his life in a country residence, where he died in 1776. His works consist of commentaries on the New Testament, *Notes on Apollonius*, &c., and *Athenaeum Graecum*.

PRICE (Thomas), a dissenting minister, distinguished as a metaphysical and statistical writer. He was born at Llanegwad, in Glamorganshire, in 1725, and was educated at

Wigan, in the native county. Whence he removed to a Dissenting academy in Lancashire. After having for some time served as the family of a gentleman at Stile, Newington, he became pastor of a Nonconformist congregation of Arches, or non-Arian principle, at Hackney where he continued so long as he lived. He commenced his literary career in 1750, by publishing a "Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," 8vo., which was followed by "Four Discourses, on Providence, on Prayer, on the Reasons for expecting that various Men shall meet after Death, in a State of Happiness, and on the Importance of Christianity to the Nature of Historical Evidence and Miracles" 1767 8vo. In 1769 he was complimented with the diploma of DD. from the university of Glasgow, and in 1771 appeared his "Observations on Revolutionary Payments and Annuities," 8vo. which established his character as a mathematical calculator. He next published an "Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt," and during the progress of the contest with our North American colonies, Dr Price advocated their cause in "Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," 1776 8vo., "Additional Observations" and a "Supplement." These tracts provoked the animadversions of a number of writers on the opposite side of the question and exposed him to some obloquy but they also procured him a vote of thanks from the corporation of London presented in a gold box. He engaged in an epistolary correspondence with his friend Dr Joseph Priestley on the subjects of materialism and necessity the substance of which was laid before the public in an octavo volume, in 1773. After the conclusion of the war when Mr Pitt became prime minister he availed himself of the abilities of Dr Price in his schemes for the reduction of the national debt, and the establishment of the sinking fund was the result of his recommendation. At the commencement of the French Revolution he in common with most advocates for freedom, viewed that event as the source of untaxed benefit to society and in a sermon which he published in 1789, "On the Love of our Country" he warmly expressed his delight at the emancipation of the French people. This discourse excited Mr Burke to the publication of his famous "Reflections," in which with little justice he treated Dr Price as a political reactionary. He died April 19, 1791. Besides many papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, of which he was a fellow he published "Remarks on the Christian Doctrine, as received by the different Denominations of Christians," 8vo., and several single sermons, and political pamphlets. Dr Price was an amiable and wise man, of an equable classic temperament, a fact as deducible from much of his reasoning in regard to a sinking fund and the numerous effects of constitutional interest, as in reference to points which were

better qualified to write it.—*His's Gen. Biog.*

PRICE (James) a physician at Guildford, in Surrey, who professed himself to be in possession of the philosopher's stone, or at least of the secret of making gold. He presented some of this manufactured metal to the king and to the Royal Society of which he was a fellow; and he also published "An Account of Experiments on Mercury Silver and Gold made at Guildford in May 1783 at the Laboratory of James Price MD FRS," to which is prefixed an Abridgment of Boyle's Account of a Degradation of Gold Oxford 1723 &c. These pretended productions of precious metals were stated to be effected by means of a red and white powder, the composition of which the author kept a secret. Being compelled by the Royal Society on pain of exclusion to repeat his experiments before Kirwan and Woulfe two skillful chemists, his art forsake him, and after the failure of several experiments he begged for delay previously to an other exhibition. Dreading the exposure which he knew awaited him he soon after put an end to his life August 3 1783 as it is stated by drinking laurel water. He was possessed of a handsome fortune bequeathed to him by a relation in conformity with whose will he had exchanged his original name of Higgabotham for that of Price in 1781. He appears to have been a man of considerable talents but of greater ambition who sacrificed his life to an absurd rage for personal distinction—*Lord Med. Journ. Gurney's Lect. on Chemistry*

PRIDDEN AM FSA. (JOHN) the son of a respectable bookseller in Fleet-street, London, where he was born in January 1758 and continued to reside till his decease in the April of 1820. He was first placed at St Paul's school whence he removed in 1777 to Queen's college Oxford and graduated there in 1781. The following year having taken holy orders he was elected a minor canon of St Paul's cathedral, and employed the opportunities which a residence in the metropolis afforded him of consulting rare books and records in the cultivation of a taste for antiquarian research which afterwards formed his principal pursuit. From the dean and chapter of St Paul's he obtained the livings of Caddington, Berkshire and St George Botolph-lane in the city of London both which he retained till his death. He was also a minor canon of Westminster and a priest of the Chapel royal. Mr Pridden had produced a plan for the uniting Holborn hill with Snow hill, by means of a street raised on arches, which was much approved, but abandoned on account of the expense. He was also the author of several tracts connected with antiquarian subjects, but the principal monument of his labours is a curious Index to the Rolls of Parliament, in six volumes, which occupied the last thirty years of his life.—*Gen. Biog.*

PRIDEAUX (John) a learned English divine, born at Hartford in Devonshire, in 1648. His parents were persons in low cir-

cumstances, but he was brought up well and with little poverty, and education sufficient to become a candidate for the ecclesiastical order at Uptonleigh in his native country. Being disappointed, he travelled on foot to Oxford and from the mean station of assistant in the kitchen of Exeter college, became in the course of time one of the fellows of that society, and in 1668 he was chosen rector. In 1675 he became regius professor of divinity and reader of Christcherches; and he subsequently filled the station of vice-chancellor. In 1681 he obtained the bishopric of Worcester, through the influence of the marquis of Hamilton, who had been his pupil; but in the course of the civil war he was deprived as a loyalist, and died in distressed circumstances in 1650. He was the author of *Principia Controversiarum*, "Theologica Scholastica Syntagma Mathematicum" and other works. He is also supposed to have written *An easy and comfortable introduction to reading all sorts of Histories* which has been ascribed to his son, Matthias Prideaux who died in 1646—*Father's Worthies Eng. Brit.*

PRIDEAUX (HUMPHREY) a learned divine and historian born at Padstow in Cornwall in 1648. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch Oxford, and while at the university he published the ancient inscriptions from the Arundel marbles, under the title of 'Marmor Oxoniense'. This work recommended him to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor Finch afterwards earl of Nottingham who gave him a living near Oxford and afterwards a prebend in Norwich cathedral. The lord keeper North bestowed on him the rectory of Bladon with the chaptry of Woodstock the former of which on taking the degree of DD he exchanged for the benefice of Soham in Norfolk. He was subsequently promoted to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and in 1702 made dean of Norwich. This was his highest preferment for having the misfortune to be affected with stones in the bladder he submitted to an operation for its removal which being unskillfully performed or not followed up by proper treatment produced such incurable weaknesses as incapacitated him for the public offices of the ministry in consequence of which he consequently resigned his living and dedicated his time to the study of sacred literature. He was highly respected and often consulted on the affairs of the church, and but for the infirmity under which he laboured, he would have been raised to a bishopric. His death took place November 2, 1724, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of Norwich. Besides his great work entitled "The Old and New Testament connected in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations," of which there are many editions, he was the author of *The Life of Mahomet*, with a Letter to the Deists," 1700. "Directions to Churchwardens," 1720. "The Christian and Right of Tythes," 1701. "Explanatory Tracts," 1702 &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRIESTLEY, LL.D. FRS. (JAMES) an

and Chemistry, which he had studied at Cambridge, and which he now pursued with great interest, and obtained a corresponding degree of classical knowledge. In 1761 he became master of the Dissenting Academy at Darwen, with a view to the ministry. He spent three years at this school, when he became acquainted with the writings of Dr Priestley, which made a great impression upon him, and he thus gradually led into a partiality for the Arian hypothesis. On quitting the academy, he accepted an invitation to become minister of Needham Market in Suffolk, where he professed heterodox opinions, he received little encouragement, and after a residence of three years, he undertook the charge of a congregation at Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, to which he joined a school. Here his popularity increased, and in 1761 he was invited by the trustees of the dissenting academy at Warrington to occupy the post of tutor in the languages, soon after the acceptance of which post he married the daughter of Mr Wilkinson, an iron-master near Wrexham. At Warrington his political opinions found vent in an

Essay on Government; he also published an *Essay on a Course of liberal Education*, and his useful *Chart of Biography*. A visit to London having introduced him to Dr Franklin, Watson, and Price, he was encouraged to compose a "History of Electricity," which first appeared in 1767, and procured him an admission into the Royal Society having previously obtained the title of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. In the same year he accepted an invitation to preside over a large and respectable congregation at Leeds, where his religious opinions became decidedly Socinian, and he gradually became one of the most strenuous opponents of the authority of the establishment. It was at Leeds that his attention was first drawn to the properties of fixed air, and here he also composed his "History and present State of Dissertations relating to Vision Light, and Colour." After a residence of six years at Leeds, he accepted an invitation from the earl of Shrewsbury, afterwards marquess of Lansdowne, to reside with him as a companion, in the nominal capacity of librarian. While forming a part of the establishment of this nobleman, he occupied himself in scientific pursuits, and in 1773 gave to the Philosophical Transactions a paper on the different kinds of glass, received the prize of Copley's gold medal. This was followed by three volumes, the publication of which forms an era in the history of scientific books, and has made him known to the students of every country of Europe. In 1774, he still residing with Lansdowne, he presented his communication of the composition of glass, maintained by the Royal Society, to the Society of Friends, and George III., our more sober parliament, sent Dr Priestley with his handwriting signed himself a

bifoliate letter of thanks for his services, and in a dissertation reported to his committee, Dr Priestley recommended some changes of the composition of the glass, which were adopted. This service he will easily detectably repaid in his "Dissertations on Matter and Motion," 1775; and the obloquy which then began to hang over him, producing a decline in his noble patron, the consequence was derived, the doctor retaining an annuity of £200 per annum by mutual agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became one more master of a dissenting congregation, and occupied himself in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," and "History of the early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ"; both which productions proved fertile sources of controversy, as did also his

Famous Letter to the Inhabitants of Birmingham, clearly written in support of the claims of the dissenters for a repeal of the test acts. The era of the French Revolution had now arrived, which adding to the usual animosity of theological disputes, the consequences proved very fatal to the repose of Dr Priestley. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastille being celebrated at Birmingham by a party who looked favourably upon that event, an opposing mob assembled and although Dr Priestley was not present, they proceeded to his house, which with his library, MSS. and apparatus, was notoriously made a prey to the flames. It is too certain that the outrage was at least not discountenanced by too many excusing both lay and clerical infidels; but, on the other hand, Dr Priestley had necessarily excited exceeding animosity by the undignified nature of his attacks, without regard either to custom or policy. The legal compensation which he obtained for this injury fell considerably short of his real losses, and quitting Birmingham he was chosen to succeed his friend Dr Price at Hackney where he remained some time in the cultivation of his scientific pursuits, until finally pained by party enmity to seek an asylum in the United States, which he reached in 1794 and took up his residence at Northumberland in Pennsylvania. Even in America he endured some uneasiness on account of his opinions until Mr Jefferson became president, when he had the good fortune to oulive all disquiet at this head. In America he dedicated his whole time to his accustomed pursuits, until a severe illness had the foundation of a debility in his digestive organs and a gradual decay followed, which terminated his existence Feb. 6, 1804, in his seventy-first year. Dr Priestley it will be seen, was a forward and ardent nonconformist, chiefly in consequence of extreme simplicity and evenness of character, but no less than animosity towards his opponents than he did; and many who entertained the strongest antipathy to his opinions, were converted from them by his gentleness and prudence in personal intercourse. At a man of science he stands high in the rank of teacher and discoverer, and possibly to no one has philosophical chemistry been so much indebted.

theology will be difficult to find among his theological treatises, but the study of the history of mankind's theory of salvation is quite philosophical necessity, and upon occasions will always ensure the attention of those to whom these subjects may prove attractive. His theological Dr Priestley was always faithfully followed his convictions wherever they led him, passed through all the changes from Calvinism to a Unitarian system, in some measure his own, but to the last remained a zealous opposer of infidelity. Of his very numerous theological controversial works, those most generally esteemed are his "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion," and "Letters to a Philanthophilic Unbeliever," and he also published many works on practical divinity. The principal works of this able and active-minded writer have been enumerated in the preceding sketch; but the whole amount to about seventy volumes or tracts in octavo analyses of which will be found in our authority.—*Life by Himself and Son Ross's Cyclop.*

PRINCE (John) an English divine and biographer was born in 1642 at Axminster in Devonshire and was educated at Brasenose college Oxford where he took his bachelors degree in 1664. On entering orders he became curate of Bideford and was afterwards chosen minister of St. Martin's church at Exeter on which he graduated M A at Caius-college Cambridge. From Exeter he removed to the vicarage of Totnes, and next to that of Berry Pomeroy where he died in 1723. He is chiefly known by a work of much accuracy and research entitled *Damnum Orientis Illustris, or the Worthies of Devon* printed in 1710, folio, and again in 1810 4to.—*Wood.*

PRINGLE (Sir John) an eminent physician and natural philosopher was the young est son of sir John Pringle of Stichel, in the county of Roxburgh North Britain where he was born April 10 1707. After studying at home under a private tutor he was sent to the university of St Andrews whence he removed, in October 1727 to Edinburgh for the purpose of cultivating medical science. He staid there only a year being desirous of pursuing his studies under Boerhaave at Leyden where he became acquainted with Van Swieten and in July 1730 he was admitted to the degree of M D. Returning home he settled as a physician at Edinburgh where he was appointed adjunct professor of physiognomy and ethics on which subjects he gave lectures, using as a text-book the treatise of *Pfeiffer*, "De Officio Hominis et Civis." In 1742 he was nominated physician to the head of State, who then commanded the British army on the continent, and soon after physician to the military hospital in Flanders. In March 1743 he re-eproyed from the duty of Commanding the regiment of physicians attached to the British forces in the Nether Lands, and also the royal hospitals abroad. In consequence of three promotions he reached his professorship, the duties of which he had

thoroughly discharged for twenty years. In 1769 he received from the government the commandery of the Order of the Bath, and the Friars. He was in October 1770 elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After the battle of Culloden he removed to the continent and continued there till the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practice. In April 1780, Dr Pringle was appointed physician to the Duke of Cumberland, and soon became known on account of his professional talents as well as his scientific acquirements. In 1786 he published, in a letter to Dr Mead "Observations on the Gout or Rheumatic Fever;" and he also communicated to the Royal Society "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relative to their Use in the Theory of Medicine." In 1792 first appeared Dr Pringle's principle work "Observations on the Diseases of the Army;" and in 1793, he published in the Philosophical Transactions an important paper on the Gout Fever. In 1796 he entirely quitted the army, and in July the same year he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. He was made physician to the queen's household in 1761 which honour was succeeded by that of physician extraordinary to her majesty, and in 1766 he became physician in ordinary to the queen. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and in November 1772 on the death of Mr West, he was chosen president of the Royal Society. Ill health induced him to resign this office in 1778, and in April 1801 he removed from London to settle at Edinburgh. But he staid there only a few months, and returning to London died there January 18 1792. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of many other learned associations at home and abroad. His "Six Discourses before the Royal Society on delivering the Coppeisen medal" were published with a Biographical Memoir by Dr Kippen, in 1794.—*Hutchinson's Eng Med.*

PRINZ (Wenzel and Caspar) a native of Weilthurn, in the upper Palatinate born in 1654. His father a magistrate of the town being forced to quit it on account of his religious opinions, retired to Vohenstrauß in the territory of Frankenburg where his son, who had early discovered a strong taste for music, received his first instructions in the principles of that science. Having studied for three years at Altdorf he became director of the music to count Pfraunfels at Dresden, and so accompanied that nobleman in his travels through great part of Germany. On the death of his patron after spending a year at Trebil he returned, and accepted the situation of director of the choir at Sars in Upper Saxony, where he remained till his death in 1717. Among the works which are numerous the principal is a "History of Vocal and Instrumental Music," printed in 1690 at Dresden. In which he commences with the invention of the pipe & tabor, and treats at considerable length of the ancient Greek and Hebrew musical instruments.

clerical rank. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the cause of the Puritans, and was chosen a member of the House of Commons for Andover, where he sat from 1640 to 1642. He also wrote a book, "The Intelligencer," 1642, and "The New Testament," 1643.

PIERRE CHOLE, or TRICOLE (Montauban) a French historian, was born at St. Léon d'Agout in 1612, and was descended from a noble family. He studied at Leyden, and at Padua. He became the confidant of the fiefs de Rodes, that is to say, of Vendôme, who sent him to him as his negotiator. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Longueville, from whom finally securing a pension, he determined to settle at Paris. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but meeting with cardinal Barberini, he was by him converted to the Catholic faith. In the ensuing troubles of France, taking part with the prince of Condé, his property was confiscated, and his family exiled. On his return to Paris, he began his history which much displeased the ministers, who threatened to suppress its publication; but Priori remonstrating with the king, was suffered to print his work in 1665. It is entitled *Bouygues Pejell ab Ercouen Ludovic XIII de Rabus Gallicis Historiarum*, lib. xi., the best edition is that of Lepeau, 1686. It presents a clear and impartial relation of the war of the Fronde and the administration of cardinal Mazarin, its style imitates that of Tacitus, and it is replete with characters and portraits. In 1667 he was charged with a secret commission to the embassy of Venice, but he died on the way, at Lyons, of apoplexy.—*Niceron, Biogr. Morat.*

PRIOR (MATTHEW) a distinguished Eng. lish poet, was born in 1664, according to one account at London where his father was a citizen and joined his to another at Wimborne in Dorsetshire. His father dying when he was young, he was brought up by an uncle who kept the Rammer tavern at Charing-cross who acted with great paternal kindness, and at a proper age sent him to Westminster school. He early exhibited a strong taste for classical literature, and when taken from school, with a view of being brought up in the business of his uncle, he attracted the notice of the earl of Dorset, who enabled him to enter himself in 1682 at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he prepared B.A. in 1686, and was shortly after chosen fellow. At college he congegrated an intimacy with Charles Montagu, afterwards earl of Halifax in consequence of which, in 1688, he composed the "Gipsy Queen and City Mouse" a parody on Dryden's "Mind and Practice." He had previously written an "Ode to the Duty" as a college exercise. In 1690 he repaired to London, and was introduced at court by the earl of Dorset, at whose recommendation he was appointed secretary to the English plenipotentiary at the Hague. With this post he now held the title of gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and being distinguished in the service of the court, he presented an address to William in 1693, on the behalf of queen

Mary; and soon after employed, by his master, in a diplomatic party, at Brussels, sent on the taking of Namur, where he was accompanied by William. In 1697 he was made principal secretary to the commissioners for the treaty of Ryswick; and on his return from that employment, was made secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the earl of Portchell and Tatton, successively ambassadors to France. At length he was made under-secretary of state, and while holding that office, was sent to France to assist in the signature of the partition treaty. In 1703 he succeeded Locke as a commissioner at the board of trade, but soon after deserted the Whigs, who had introduced him into office, and joined the Tories, for which no very satisfactory reasons have been assigned. At the beginning of the reign of Anne, besides commemorating the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, he published a volume of poems, and took some share in the Examen. When the Tories again obtained the ascendancy his diplomatic talents were once more called into action and he was employed in secretly negotiating at Paris the terms of the celebrated treaty of Utrecht. He remained in France with the authority and appointment of ambassador and after the departure of the duke of Shrewsbury in 1713, publicly assumed that character. On the accession of George I he was recalled home, and encountered on his return a warrant from the house of Commons, which placed him in the custody of a messenger. He was examined before the privy council as respect to his share in negotiating the treaty of Utrecht, and treated with great rigour for some time although ultimately discharged without trial. Being reduced to a private station without any provision for his declining years, except his fellowship, he again applied himself assiduously to poetry, and having finished his "Solomon" he published the whole of his poems by subscription in a quarto volume at two guineas. This publication being liberally encouraged by party and produced a considerable sum, which was handsomely doubled by the earl of Oxford, at whose seat the author died, after a lingering illness, in 1721 in the fifty eighth year of his age. He was interred in Westminster abbey under a monument, for which "last paces of human vanity" (as he styles it in his will) he left the sum of 500*l.* Prior seems to have made his way by wit, aptitude, and compassable qualities, rather than by moral or political accomplishments of a superior order. Notwithstanding his admissions into the best company, he is said to have always retained a taste for coarse entertainments and gross employments. As a poet, his reputation has declined of late years, owing probably to the talent in which he principally excels being overladen with contempts of a more serious class, which although, as in the instances of his "Solomon," and "Henry and Nixon," splendid and correct in diction, harmonious in versification, and copious in practical imagery, fail in moving either

the faults or the folly. The great art of their comedy is telling a story with a degree of general sense, and wit, which perhaps, setting aside *La Fontaine*, has never been equalled. His "Alice," a piece of philosophical pantomime of a kindred nature, exhibits also a very judicious use of humour; and for these lighter pieces he now chiefly is, and most likely always will be, read. A "History of his Own Times" was compiled from his MSS., but it contains little from his pen, and is of small value. His poems were published in 1738, in 3 vols. 8vo, and are also in all the collections.—*Big Brd. Johnson's Lays.*

PRISCILLIAN a heretic of the fourth century, who was a native of Spain. He is said to have unit'd in his system the errors of the Gnostics the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians, to which he added dogmas of his own, viz. that the children of promise were born of their mothers by the operation of the Holy Ghost, whence he inferred that marriage was an abomination that souls were of the substance of God, that they were sent to inhabit bodies on earth as a punishment for sins committed in heaven, and that men could not resist the influence of their stars. The Priscilianists are charged with infamous practices resulting from these opinions and it is stated that no tortures availed to procure a confession of their errors. Hence it appears that the accusations against them must rest principally on the testimony of their enemies, and for the honour of human nature we may conclude that they are exaggerated. At the council of Saragossa in Spain in 380 Priscilian was condemned as a heretic, his party, however was sufficiently powerful to make him bishop of Avila, but he was, with some of his followers, put to death in 387.—*Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.*

PRISCIAN a celebrated grammarian of Caesarea, who flourished at the commencement of the fourth century. He was a disciple of Theodosius a famous rhetorician, and as appears from many passages of his writings, he had embraced Christianity. Little more is known of him than that he presided over a school at Constantinople in 565. He was the author of "De Octo Partibus Orationis," libri xvi, deque Constructione carundem libri ii., and several other works on grammar published by Putsch in the "Grammatica Latina Auctores Antiqui" Hanau 1605 4to; and of a treatise on ancient money and weights. All his writings are comprised in Kreid's edition of the works of Priscian Leipsic, 1819-23, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Big Brd. Juv.*

PRITCHARD (HANNAH) a celebrated English actress born in 1711 whose family name was Vaughan. She was, when very young, recommended to the notice of Booth, as a candidate for the stage, and he encouraged her in that pursuit, but she made her first appearance before the public at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, in one of Fielding's dramas. She afterwards acted at Goodman's Fields, and even at Berthoumieu fair, where she obtained great applause for her na-

tural and unaffected manner and lively gestures. At length she obtained an engagement in Drury-lane, where she appeared as Harriet in "As You like it," and at once rendered the favourable opinion of her abilities. Her chief excellence was in the personification of tragic characters; and in lady Macbeth, and other heroines of a similar cast, she was almost without a rival among her contemporaries. After remaining on the stage thirty-six years she retired to Bath in 1768 where she died in August of that year, in consequence of a stroke in the foot.—*Thesp. Dict.*

PRITZ (Jens Gissens) a German-Lutheran divine was born at Leipzig in 1662, in which university he was educated. In 1686 he was created doctor of divinity, and became professor of divinity and metaphysics, as well as minister at Zerbst, in Saxony; he held the same situations at Grieswalds, in Pomerania, and in 1711 he finally removed to Frankfurt on the Main where he was principal minister until his death which took place in 1732. He published "Introdacio in Lectiorum Novi Testamenti" much esteemed an edition of the Greek Testament, "De Immortaliate Animarum" an edition of the Works of St. Macarius an edition of Milton's Latin Letters.—*Mauri Novi Diet. Hist.*

PROCACCINI (CAMILLO) an eminent painter was born at Bologna in 1546. He received his first instructions from his father Ermoleo and frequented the school of the Carracci. He went to Milan where he contributed to the founding of an academy of painting. He also went to Rome where the works of Parmegiano and of Michael Angelo formed his chief study. He obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his colouring the fire of his invention and lightness of his touch. He was appointed by the duke of Parma to paint in the cathedral of Piacenza, in conjunction with Lodovico Carracci. He died at Milan in 1626.—His brother GIULIO CESARE also a distinguished painter was born at Bologna, in 1548 and was brought up as a sculptor which profession he quitted for that of a painter. He attached himself to the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. He ranks among the greatest artists of his time for vigour of conception and variety and grandeur of colouring. He became head of the academy of Milan, and died there in 1606.—Another brother CARLO ANTONIO, was a good landscape fruit and flower painter; and his son NICOLA was eminent in the same branches.—*B' Argenville Pitturatore*

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician of the fifth century. He is said to have been descended from Lyca, from his birth-place Lyca, but some state him to have been born at Constantinople AD. 410. He studied at Alexandria and afterwards at Athens, under Syrianus, a Platonist, to the superintendence of whose school he succeeded. He wrote against Christianity, and was answered by Johannes Grammaticus, he was also the author of a treatise on the Mechanics of the Sphere, another on the Geometries

successor of the Archdeacon, Chasseneuil, an ex-pupil of Flot, Bignon, and Hervet, and author of the *Sixième et dixième Mois*, published in 1611. The character of Procope, like that of all the other Diocletians, was eccentric, and disposed to scepticism; nor did he shrink from indulging in heresies and Julianism in the opinions and principles of his master, so that, in the opinion of Charron, he was a confirmed follower of the Platonic dogmatism, the accuracy of which he maintained.—*Diction. Bel.* *Grec.*

PROCOPE COUTEAU, or MICHEL COLTELLI, a physician, born at Paris, in 1624, who was the son of Francis Procope, a Palermite of a noble family, the first who established a coffee-house in France, which became famous at the court of men of letters. Young Procope was destined for the church, but he preferred the medical profession, and having finished his studies, he received the degree of doctor, in 1706. He was deformed, notwithstanding which, his wit and gravity rendered him a great favorite with the women a circumstance which contributed much to his reputation at Paris. His professional writings consist of saucy and humorous tracts including "Analyse du Système de la Trigonométrie designed to explode Hecquet's opinions relative to digestion," and "L'Art de faire des Garçons," a lively piece of badinage, which another writer J. A. Millot, in a work on the same subject, was dull enough to treat as a serious production. But Procope was easily distinguished as a dramatist, and he was the author of "Arlequin Belour," a comedy in five acts, performed in London in 1719; "Pygmalion," a comedy 1741 and other comic dramas. His death took place at Chaillet December 21, 1751. Guérard published in the following year a burlesque poem, entitled, "La Procopiade, ou l'Antithèse du Docteur Procope" 1754. 12mo.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS of Cesarea, a Greek historian, who was a native of Cesarea, in Palestine. He went to Constantinople where he practised as an advocate in the reign of the emperor Anastasius, to whom he became one of the imperial counsellors, as he was afterwards under Justin and Justinian. He at length held the office of secretary to the famous general Belisarius, whom he attended in his various expeditions, of which he wrote the history. Procopius was subsequently admitted into the senate, and appointed prefect of Constantinople where he is supposed to have died, about 560. His works consist of a "History of his Own Times," in eight books, the first two relating to the Persian war the two following to the war with the Vandals and the remaining four to the Gothic war, and a "History of the Buildings built or repaired by Justinian." But notwithstanding there is extant a kind of general chronicle of the court of Justinian, including a most interesting account of the present history of the empire, the emperors Theodore, and many other individuals. This work, which is entitled "Anecdota" has

received various dispositions among the MSS., some of which show that it was written by Procopius; while others, who should be satisfied, account for its disagreement with the historian's other works, in which Isidore and Theodore are highly panegyrized, by supposing that the Anecdota were composed subsequently to the history at a period when the writer was offended by the disappointment of his expectations of court favour, and being afterwards gratified, he endeavoured to make amends by composing his *Treatise on Eritace*. The works of Procopius were published at Paris, 1662, folio.—*Fabrius. Bibl. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS of Gaza, a Greek rhetorician of the 6th century, who was a native of Palestine. He was the author of a number of orations or declaimations, founded on passages from the works of Homer two of which only are extant, viz a "Eulogy on the emperor Anastasius" and a "Monody on the Ruins of the Church of St Sophia, at Constantinople overthrown by an Earthquake." He also wrote Commentaries on some of the books of the Old Testament.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS (DAMSTRATI) a native of Moscopoli, in Macedonia, who flourished at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was a zealous cultivator of literature and in 1720 he published an excellent work entitled "Brerwepyping Irapifexq; &c. An Abridged Account of the Greek Literati of the past Century and of some of those of the present Century." This treatise is inserted by Fabricius, with a Latin translation in his *Bibliotheca Graeca* and a Greek merchant of Pesta named Zavria, a well-informed individual who died a few years since composed a supplement to the work of Procopius, which has never been printed though copies are common in Greece.—*Bibl. Univ.*

PROCOPOWITZ (THEOPHANES) a learned Russian prelate born at Kirov in 1681. He studied in the academy of that city of which his uncle was rector, and he afterwards visited Rome to apply himself to theology philosophy and the languages. Returning home he was appointed to the chair of poetry at Kirov and in 1705 he took the monastic vows, adopting at the same time the name of Theophanes. He subsequently became professor of rhetoric, philosophy and other sciences, and at length he taught theology introducing much more liberal views of the subject than had previously existed among the Russian clergy. Becoming a favourite with Peter the Great, he was made abbot of the monastery of Bratakow, and rector of the academy of Kirov. In 1718 he was raised to the episcopal see of Plaskov and Nacva, and two years after to the archbishopric of Novogorod. He died September 8, 1736. Many of his theological productions were printed in Germany after his death. Among these are, "Christian orthodoxy Doctrina, or Christiana Pisticatio per Christianam Justificationem," Dresden 1738-59, "Christian orthodoxy Theologia" tom. I.—, Königsberg 1773, &c. He

also apologetical treatises, Latin version, and English. He has contributed prints the *Hansard*, and assisted in the foundation of one of the largest libraries in the empire, now belonging to the university of Novogrood.—*Bibl. Ital.*

PRONOMUS an ancient munus of Thebes, celebrated as the inventor of a peculiar kind of flute, on which the performer could play in three different keys, every instrument of that sort previous to his time being adapted only for one. He was held in great esteem by his countrymen who erected a tomb to his memory near that of Epanomides. Pausanias speaks of a hymn composed by him for the citizens of Chalcis, as extant both words and music, in his time.—*Boy. Dict. of Mus.*

PROPERTIUS (*Sextus Auarinus*) an ancient Roman poet was born at Mevania in Umbria, about the year of Rome 700. It is said that his father was a Roman knight, who joined the party of Anthony and being made prisoner at the capture of Perseus, was put to death by Augustus his estate of course being forfeited. This catastrophe which happened when the poet was young did not prevent his acquiring the patronage of Maecenas and Galba and among the poets of his day he was very intimate with Ovid and Tibullus. The time of his death is not recorded but it is usually placed BC 10. Of this poet there are a few books of elegies remaining in which respect of composition he was an imitator of the Grecian Callimachus and he has always been ranked among the most eminent of the Latin elegists. Inferior to Tibullus in tenderness, and to Ovid in variety he is more learned various and ornamented than the former and certainly gave the first specimen of the poetical epistle, which Ovid afterwards claimed as his own invention. The works of this poet have been printed with almost all the editions of Tibullus and Catullus, and also separately by Brouckhausen, 4to Amsterdam, 1709; by Valpinius 1735, by Barthius, 1777, by Burmann and Santafius 1780, and by Knochius Leipsic 1860 8vo.—*Crusius, Litterae of the Roman Poets. Fabriani Bibl. Lat.*

PROTAGORAS a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Democritus. He was a native of Abdera, and is said to have been a porter before he studied philosophy in which he however became so eminent that he opened a school at Athens. He is principally noted on account of his having incurred the charge of atheism, from the extreme licentiousness of his public discourses, and being banished from Athens, he went to Ephesus, and afterwards took a voyage to Sicily in the course of which he died but in what year is not known. He belonged to the Eleatic sect of philosophers, and he flourished BC 422.—*Stanley's Hist. of Philos.*—*Eng. Hist.*

PROTOGENES a famous ancient painter, was a native of Canea in Crete, a city subject to Rhodes, and had flourished about three centuries before Christ. —The early part of his life was passed in obscurity, but his merit coming

to the knowledge of Apelles, that artist resorted to jealousy, encouraged him in every way. This violent jealous story of the two artifices, which these two artists became suspected. Apelles having invaded at Rhodes, went to the house of Protagenes, who was from Crete. Being asked by the servant what colour he would leave, he took a pencil, and drew a coloured line of extreme thinness upon a board, and bid her show that to her master. Protagenes, on his return drew within it another coloured line and again went out. Apelles renewed his visit, and with a third colour divided this line by so fine a stroke that it was impossible to subdivide it. Protagenes was then convinced that it was Apelles, and hastened to meet him. On the siege of Rhodes by Demetrios Poliorcetes, Protagenes is said to have continued tranquilly working at his house in the suburbs and being asked by Demetrios why he ventured to remain without the walls of the city he answered, that he well knew that the king was at war with the Rhodians but not with the arts, with which answer Demetrios was so pleased that he gave him a guard for his protection. Protagenes was also a sculptor and his bronze figures were much esteemed. He wrote two books on design and painting.—*Plut. Hist. Nat. Dat. Pittor. Attic.*

PROYART (*Larivain Bonaventurier*) a French historical writer born in 1743 in the province of Artois. After having finished his studies in the seminary of St Louis at Paris, he adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and devoted his time to public instruction. For a long while he discharged the functions of sub-principal of the college of Louis le Grand and he was afterwards employed to organize the college of Fay which under his direction, became one of the most flourishing schools in the kingdom. At the commencement of the Revolution, the abbé Proyart, who had obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Arras was deprived of his preferment, and obliged to emigrate to the Netherlands. He returned to France on the conclusion of the concordat and on the publication of his work entitled

Louis XVI et ses Vertus aux Prises avec la Perverrité de son Siècle. Paris 1803 5 vols. 8vo he was arrested and confined in the Bastille. Being attacked with dropsy on the chest, his friends procured leave for him to be transferred to the seminary of Arras, where he died March 22 1808. His works are numerous, amounting to 17 vols. 8vo, and including "Histoire de Lorraine, Kakougo, et autres Royaumes d'Afrique," 1776, "La Vie du Dauphin Père de Louis XV" 1783, "Histoire de Stanislas, Roi de Pologne, Duc de Lorraine et de Bar" 1784 and "La Vie de Marie Léocadie, Reine de France."—*Bibl. Nost. des Contemp.*—*Eng. Hist.*

PRUDENTIUS, or **CLEMENTS PRIMI**, **DENTIUS AURELIUS** a Spanish poet, soldier, and judge of the foreign country. He was born at Saragossa about the year 340, and being a Christian, began in his fifty-seventh year to write devotional poems, which, how-

Gren admissus, and their Summary. "A short account of the progress of the writings, from 1660 to 1680," 1680; that of "Dover, and Kent," 1687; that of "Sheffield, and the Peak," 1688; that of "Derby, and the Peak," 1689; and that of "Nottinghamshire, and the Peak," 1690, etc. The author's "History of the English Revolution" was published in 1690, and "The History of the English Revolution" in 1691, and "The History of the English Revolution" in 1692, but the date of 1690 is given in the "Preface." *Congr.*

PRTYGE (WILLIAM), a Cheshire antiquary, who travelled and collected materials in Cheshire, and elsewhere, in the first century. He was the author of a work entitled, "Minesotogia Cheshirensis," 1710, folio, relating to the subterraneous riches of the country which he inhabited, and of "An Antiquity Coram-Britannica, or an Essay to preserve the Ancient Cymric Language," 1730, &c. Among the materials which he had collected for the improvement of the latter treatise was a curious relic of British antiquity consisting of five plays or interludes in the old Cornish dialect, founded on the scripture history of Jesus Christ. An account of these productions was published in the *Archæologia*, by Davies Harrington, and they are now preserved in the British Museum.—*Medieval Register for 1779 Beg Univ.*

PRYNNE (WILLIAM) a learned lawyer and antiquary was born of a good family at Swanswick in Somersetshire in 1600. After an elementary education at the grammar-school at Bath, he was placed at Oriel college, Oxford where he remained, until he graduated B.A. in 1620. He then removed to Lincoln-s-man to study the law, and became barrister beucher and reader of that society. His attendance upon the lectures of Dr Preston, a distinguished man, strongly attracted him to that sect, and he began to write books in the spirit of his party so early as 1637 successively attacking the drinking of healths, love locks, popery and Arminianism, all which he deemed the enormities of the age. About the close of 1638 he published, in a hundred spirit, his elaborate work against theatrical exhibitions, entitled "Histrio-Mastix," which book although it caused by archbishop Abbot's chaplain, in consequence of some reflections upon female actors that were construed to be levelled at the queen (who had acted in a pastoral after the publication of the work) brought a persecution upon the author in the star-chamber. The sentence pronounced upon him affords a memorable instance of the oppressive spirit of that arbitrary tribunal which condemned him to a fine of 5 000*l.*, to be expelled the university of Oxford, and Lincoln-s-man, to be de graded and disbarred from his profession of the law, to stand twice in the pillory, loosing an ear each time, and to remain a prisoner for life. All this was inflicted with rigour, chiefly at the instigation of Laud, who revenged in the affairs of Arminianism and episcopacy. Prynne bore his sufferings with extraordinary fortitude, and continued writing against prelacy in prison, until, for a silent piece, entitled "Newes from Ipswich," he was again sentenced by the star-chamber to a fine of 5 000*l.*, to lose the remainder of his ears in the

pillory which he suffered to such effect that the author of *The Histrio-Mastix* died before he was removed for transportation to Guernsey, thence, and afterwards to the island of Jersey. His spirit was not, however, to be subdued, and he continued to write until the middle of December 1650, when, being chosen representative for Newport in Cornwall, the house of commons issued an order for his release. He returned home, with other sufferers, in "unlawful" processions, and petitioned the Commons for damages against his persecutors. On the impeachment of Laud, he was employed as chief manager of the prosecution and when the parliament became victorious was appointed one of the visitors to the university of Oxford where he laboured strenuously to advance the cause of presbyterianism. He warmly opposed the independents when they acquired ascendancy and used all his influence to produce an accommodation with the king being one of the members who were excluded and imprisoned on that account. He afterwards became a bitter enemy to Cromwell, who confined him more than once. With the other excluded members he resumed his seat in 1659 and displayed so much zeal for the Restoration that general Monk was obliged to check his impetuosity. He sat in the healing parliament as member for Bath and on the Restoration was appointed to the office of chief keeper of the records in the Tower. He was likewise made one of the commissioners for appeals, and for regulating the exchequer. He laudably occupied his later years in writings connected with his office in the Tower and finished his laborious life at his chambers in Lincoln-s-man in 1669. He was a man of extensive learning and indefatigable industry, but wanted genius and judgment. His works of which Wood has given a catalogue amount to 40 vols. folio and 8vo, the most valuable of which is his "Collection of Records," 3 vols. folio. As a man he possessed the ungovernable zeal, party spirit and personal chafefesteness which were not uncommon during that eventful period, and although of an unassumable temper he must be respected as an undaunted assertor of liberty, and a conspicuous sufferer in its cause.—*Bug Brit. Huds. Granger.*

PRZIPOCOVIUS (SAMUEL) a Polish knight and distinguished writer among the Unitarians of the seventeenth century, was descended from a noble family, and born about the year 1592. He studied at Altdorf until his adherence to unitarian doctrines obliged him to remove to Leyden. On his return to Poland, he was advanced to several posts of honour and made use of his influence to encourage the propagation of his own opinions, and the establishment of unitarian churches throughout Poland. Their flourishing state induced him to compose a "History of the Unitarian Churches in Poland"; but his work was lost during the persecutions which they afterwards suffered. On these reverses he himself procured an asylum with the elector of

Hanoverian, who gave him the appointment of professorship, in 1763 a syndic of universities. In 1765 he employed him to conduct the correspondence with their brethren in other nations, the object of which was to advance their mutual purposes. He died in 1770 at the age of seventy-eight, just as the elector of Hanoverian, at the instance of the sovereign of Prussia, had against his own inclination, was about to banish him from his dominions. The works of Francesco, which are very numerous, were collected in one volume folio, in 1692, and may be considered as the seventh volume of the collection, entitled "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonicae." —*Life prefixed to Works.* Francesco's *Life of Rousseau.*

PSALMANAZAR (Groves) assumed the name of a man of letters, who is chiefly known as a literary impostor. He was born of Catholic parents, in the south of France, in 1679. His mother being abandoned by her husband, sent her son to a school kept by some Franciscan friars in the neighbourhood of the place where she lived, and he was afterwards placed in a college of the jesuits. He then studied among the Dominicans and having finished his education, he acted as a private tutor. Leaving his situation, he engaged in several adventures, and at length, having stolen from a church where it had been dedicated, the habit of a pilgrim, he roved about in that character subsisting on charity. Afterwards he descended to the condition of a common vagrant, and then became servant to the keeper of a tavern, whose house he left clandestinely and renewing his wandering mode of life he conceived the project of professing himself to be a Japanese convert to Christianity who had found his way to Europe. As he did not find this scheme very profitable, he adopted the more romantic character of a heathen native of the island of Formosa, and in order to support his pretensions he contrived a new language which he called the Formosan. At this time he became acquainted with a clergyman named Imes who was chaplain to a Scotch officer in Flanders. Psalmanazar for that was the name he now adopted, was not able to impose on this person, but Mr. Imes, conceiving he could turn the imposture to good account, persuaded the pretended Formosan to suffer himself to be converted to the church of England, which being agreed to the clergyman and his new disciple went to London, where the latter was presented to Dr. Bishop Compton, Dr. Gibson and others and the former was rewarded for his zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar had the daring audacity to translate the Church Catechism into his newly-invented Formosan language, and he published a history of Formosa, which, favored by the guillibity of the public, passed through two editions. In the meantime he was sent to study at Oxford, and a controversy was carried on between his patron and Dr. Halley, Dr. Mead, and some other less credulous persons, who had from the beginning refused to admit his pretensions. The imposture at length became clearly ac-

knowledged, and the culprit deserted by those whom he had deceived, then returned to France, the fair outcome of his course being no support. He settled in London, where he resided many years, and was much employed by the booksellers, particularly in the history part of the "Universal History" published in 1747. Towards the close of his life, he drew up an autobiographical memoir in which he exposes much contortion for the deception which he had allowed himself to practice till death took place in 1763. (London's *Govt. Biog. Eng. Usq.*)

PSELLUS (Michael) a Greek writer of the eleventh century was tutor to Michael, the son of the emperor Constantine IX. He wrote in a variety of branches, theological, legal, mathematical, medical, and political and his works are highly eulogized. On the de-thronement of his pupil in 1078 by Nicephorus Botaneiates he was sent to a monastery where he died the same year. He wrote "De Virtutis Ratione," "Dialogus de Energia et Operatione Deitatis," "De Sanctissima Trinitate, cum Cyrillo contra Nestorianos," "Paraphrase in Cantica Caeciliae," "Ex opere Legionis Versibus Grecis," "Compendium quatuor Artium a. de quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis." —*Voss. Hist. Grec. Bibliog. Diet.*

PTOLEMY (Claudius) a celebrated astronomer, mathematician and philosopher of antiquity born at Pella in Egypt about the year 70 of the Christian era. Although subsequent discoveries have overthrown his solar system, the basis of which was the revolution of the sun round the earth as its centre yet it is impossible to deny him the praise of being a bold and original thinker far superior both in intellect and acute reasoning to most of his predecessors. As a geographer his merits are undisputed and many of his observations appear to have been the result of a personal knowledge of the countries he describes. With music as a science his acquaintance was familiar and extensive although his writings on the subject are in parts unintelligible to modern comprehension. For this science indeed he betrays a degree of passionate fondness amounting to absolute enthusiasm, and disposes with very little ceremony of the opinions of all former writers who treat of it. Of eight different forms of the diatonic scale, however which he gives us (three of which he himself lays claim to) but one is at all compatible with modern ideas. His *Treatise on Harmonics* was printed at Oxford, in 1652 by Dr. Wallis who executed his task with great learning and industry. An edition of his geographical works appeared at Basel in 4to in 1553 and at Amsterdam, in folio 1618 while his "Magna Constructio" a compilation from anterior writers on astronomical subjects was long held in especial esteem by the medieval astrologers and adepts of the middle ages under its name of "Almagestum," so called from its Arabic version. There is a Latin translation of this work. In Ms. * Bodl.

monies." He accepted and exhibited the action
of the government of the republic, and his
whole opposition of the nobility, though
numerous, is, in "the History of Europe,"
described as having been of small
size, while he had an opportunity in the
service of Maximilian Philibert, Duke of
Mantua, Marquis of Monferrat.

PUFFENDORF (ISAAC), so named from the
complexity of which he wrote a native German
university law at Helmstedt in the last days of
the republic, but having exhibited a taste for
literature, joined to considerable poetic talent,
was recommended by his master and sent to
Italy, where he became a dramatist. Of his writings
for the stage, which were of that de-
scription of comic pieces then known by the
name of "Minnes," none have survived the
losses of time. A collection of his "Moral
Sentences" has been more fortunate, and was printed
towards the close of the sixteenth century
under the superintendence of the learned
John Grotius. He is said to have been an
especial favourite with the first Caesar and to
have reached the zenith of his reputation
something less than half a century before the
birth of Christ.—*Vestit. Post. Laz.*

PUFFENDORFF (SAMUEL) a celebrated
German professor and writer on history and
jurisprudence. He was born in 1631 at a
village near Chemnitz, in Misnia, where his
father was minister. He received his education
at the universities of Leipzig and Jena, after which he engaged in the office of private
tutor in the family of the Swedish resident
at the court of Copenhagen. War took place
between Sweden and Denmark and on the
siege of Copenhagen, in 1657, the Swedish envoy
with all his suite were committed to close custody
while in prison Puffendorff employed him
self in writing his "Elementa Jurisprudentiae
Universae" which he published at the Hague
in 1660, with a dedication to Charles Louis,
the elector palatine. That prince soon after
appointed him professor of the law of nature
and of nations, in the university of Heidelberg
where he remained till 1668 when he re-
moved to a similar station in the then newly
founded university of Lund in Sweden.
There in 1678 he published his capital
work, "De Jure Naturae et Gentium" etc. in
which he improved on the speculations of
Grotius; and as he opposed the prevailing
ethical doctrine of the schoolmen he met
with many antagonists, but the value of this
treatise has been long since acknowledged,
and it has even been eulogized by pope Innocent
XI. The king of Sweden, Charles XI,
nominated Puffendorff a royal counsellor,
and made him his historiographer when
he produced his commentaries, "De Rebus
Reformatis sive Gustavo Adolfo usque
ad Revolutionem Suecicam, et ad Regem a
Carolo Gustavo gestis," &c. etc. Owing
to the credit he obtained by this work, he
was invited to Berlin, whence he went in
1690, to write the life of the great elector of
Brandenburg, Frederick William, in prose

terms of which he was honoured with the
title of an "honoured privy counsellor." In
1694 he was called to the dignity of a count
of Branden; and he was solicited by the emperor
Leopold I to visit Vienna, and become
the imperial historiographer, but he declined
accepting the proposal; and his death took
place October 30, in the year above men-
tioned. Puffendorff was the author of several
works besides those already noticed, among
which the most important are, "Compendium
Historiae et Civitatis;" and his "Introduction
to the History of Europe." The latter
has been translated into English and published
in one volume, and afterwards with additions,
in two volumes, octavo, and it has also been
extended in French into a body of universal history
of which the most complete edition is that of Paris, 1753, 8 vols. etc entitled "Introduction
à l' Histoire de l' Univers, par Puffendorff
augmentée et continuée par De Gruy." The
Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations,
was translated into English by Basil Kennett,
1703, 8vo, and several times reprinted, and
it subsequently appeared, with the notes and
prefatory discourse of Barbeyras translated
by Carew 1749 folio.—Morel. *Soll. Introd.*
in Hist. Lat. Biog. Uni.

PUJOULX (JOHN BAPTIST) an ingenious
French writer born in 1762 at Saint Macaire
in Gauinne. He went to Paris when young
and acquired the reputation of taste and intel-
ligence by the articles which he furnished to
periodical works. He became a contributor to
the *Journal de Littérature Française et Etrangère*, published at Deux Ponts, and he composed
for different theatres a great number of dramatic pieces, which were well re-
ceived. Taking no part in politics, he escaped
molestation during the reign of terror and
in the latter part of his life he was much oc-
cupied with the study of natural history and
philosophy. He was engaged in several literary
undertakings among which were the

Journal de l' Empire, and the *Biographies Universelle*. He died at Paris, April 17
1821. A list of his numerous dramatic and other works may be found in the annexed au-
thorities.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog.
Uni.*

PULCI (LUDOVICO) an Italian poet, born at
Florence in 1431 of whose life little is known
except that he was upon intimate terms with
Lorenzo de Medici and Angelo Poliziano.
His principal work is a poem entitled "Morgante
Maggone" written at the instigation of
Lorenzo the mother of Lorenzo painted
at Venice in 1468. It has been doubted
whether this or the Orlando Innamorato of
Boiardo was first written but it is certain
that the latter was not published until 1496,
and it may therefore be justly considered as the
prototype of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. The
admirations of the "Morgante" have been ex-
travagant in their praise, as its opponents have
been violent in their censure. It displays
much poetical fire and invention, and purity of
style; but at the same time is so unadorned
and rough, as to be tedious to a modern

written. He wrote also a book with explanatory notes upon the *Liber de laudibus Medicorum*. A singular translation of it, by Maffeo Franco, was printed in "The Library," from which its contents may be well understood. The best edition is that of Paris, with the date London, 1568. An enlarged issue with three printed poems of Luigi Piochi and three burlesque sonnets, written in conjunction with Maffeo Franco. These poems were published together, under the title of "Sonetti di Maffeo Maffeo Franco a Luigi Piochi pesci a facci, che de ridere." He had two brothers, also poets. FRANCESCO was the author of a translation of the *Elegiacs* of Virgil, of a poem on Christ's passion, and of two elegies upon Counte de' Medici and the beautiful Giannetta. LUCA wrote a pastoral romance, entitled "Dridesse d'Amore," an epic romance, the first of the kind that appeared in Italy, entitled "Il Cittifico Calvano," stanzae on the tournament of Lorenzo de' Medici parties, &c.—*Roses a Lovato de' Medici Threshold.*

PULLEN or PULLUS (Roxas) an English cardinal of the twelfth century is supposed to have been a native of Oxfordshire. He studied at Paris, and in 1130 he returned to England, where he contributed to the restoration of the university of Oxford neglected since, ravaged by the Danes. He spared no pains for the diffusion of learning among the British youth and for five years he publicly read the Scriptures which had been neglected in England and in reward he was presented to the archdeaconry of Rochester. After this he returned to Paris and became professor of divinity, but he was recalled by his metropolitan and the revenues of his benefice sequestered until he obeyed the summons, but on appealing to the see of Rome, he gained a decision in his favour. He was invited to Rome and was created cardinal by Celestine II and afterwards chancellor of the Roman church by pope Lucius II. He died about 1150. His only work now extant is his "Septuaginta Liber Parus" 1155 which though somewhat obscure, possesses much judgment, and contrary to the custom of the time, he prefers the authority of reason and the Scriptures to the testimony of the fathers, or the subtlety of metaphysics.—*Dugda. Cast. Leland. Fuller's Worthies.*

PULTENEY (RICHARD) an ingenious physician and botanist born at Longborough in Leicestershire in 1730. He was educated for the medical profession and settled as a surgeon at Leicester, devoting his leisure to scientific inquiries. In 1759 he published in the Philosophical Transactions "An Account of some rare Plants found in Leicestershire;" and the following year "Observations upon the Sleep of Plants, with an Account of that Faculty, Linnaeus calls Vigilia Flora, and an Examination of several Plants, which are subject to that Law." In 1768 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and he there recommended "A Case of a Man whose Hand was anointed to a very unctuous Ointment." He took the degree of MD at the university of Edinburgh in 1764 when he de-

livered a "Discourse on the Improvement of the English Physician, and particularly of the Physician in Diseases, which are practised as permanent during the continuance of his life." In 1774 he published "A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus," this is said in 1790 appeared his posthumous work, "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from the Origin of the Introduction of the Linnaean System," 2 vol. 8vo. He also was the editor of seven papers in the London Medical Journal, and the *Memoirs of the Medical Society*. His death took place October 13, 1801.—*Hill's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

PULTENEY (WILLIAM) and of Bath, an English statesman who distinguished himself as the political antagonist of sir Robert Walpole. He was descended from an ancient family and was born in 1688. After receiving part of his education at Westminster school, he became a student of Christchurch, Oxford; and when queen Anne made a visit to the university he addressed to her majesty a complimentary speech on the occasion. After having travelled abroad he returned to his native country to devote himself to politics, and being chosen a member of the house of Commons he joined the party of the whigs, in the later years of the reign of Anne. Under George I he obtained a seat at the council board and was made secretary at war. A dispute with sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition when he joined lord Houghton in conducting an anti-ministerial journal, called "The Craftsman." In 1731 he fought a bloodless duel with lord Hervey which gave offence to the king, who removed Mr Pulteney from the office of privy counsellor, which he had hitherto held, and also from the commission of the peace. These and other marks of displeasure of his majesty at his advisers, only served to increase the popularity of this leader of the opposition, who at length succeeded in procuring the resignation of his rival, Walpole in 1741. The party with which he had acted then came into power and he was himself raised to the peerage by the title of earl of Bath. From that period his favour with the people entirely ceased, and he became more completely the object of public contempt than perhaps any other political leader of his time. His death took place June 8, 1764.—*Biog. Peerage.*

PURBACH or PURBACHIUS (Grazia) a learned German of the fifteenth century so named from the place of his nativity. He was born in 1463, and received his education at Vienna where he distinguished himself both as a good mathematician and a sound classical scholar. He rose to be mathematics professor in the university belonging to that capital; and the science of his day received several improvements theoretical as well as practical, especially as far as respects cases of instruments, and the construction of useful tables in trigonometry, &c. He was one of the best astronomers of his day, and had six

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about a translation of Ptolemy's "Almagestum," from the Arabic version, but was prevented by death from completing it. He was also the author of a treatise, entitled "A Theory of the Planets." His death took place in 1661.—*Hawes's Mus. Dir.*

PURCELL (NICHOLAS) an English musical composer of first-rate skill and eminence. He was the son of an able musician and gentleman of the chapel royal, of the same name who dying in 1664, left him an orphan in his ninth year. He was admitted at an early age a chorister in the king's chapel, where he studied music under captain Cook and his successor Pelham Humphrey, and afterwards completed his education under doctor Blow who was so proud of his scholar that at his death his friends thought it worthy of being inscribed on the monument of the deceased, that he was 'Master to the famous Mr Henry Purcell.' In 1676 when only eighteen years old, he obtained the situation of organist to Westminster abbey, and six years afterwards succeeded Dr Edward Law in a similar capacity at the chapel royal St James's. From this period his fame seems to have increased with a rapidity proportioned to his merit, his anthems and church music in general being especially popular in all the cathedrals of the kingdom. Nor were his compositions for the stage and music room less successful no other vocal music being listened to with pleasure in this country comparatively speaking, till the rise of Handel nearly thirty years after his decease. The valuable powers of his genius embraced every species of composition with equal facility, and with respect to chamber music all prior productions seem to have been at once and totally superseded. Of his numerous compositions his celebrated

"Te Deum" and "Jubilate" have been erroneously supposed, by Tudway and others to have been written for the opening of new St Paul's, although the author did not live to see the building finished, the fact however appears, from a copy preserved in the library of Christchurch, Oxford, to have been that they were composed for the celebration of St Cecilia a day 1694. Among his other works of a sacred nature are three full and six verse anthems, to be found in Dr Boyce's collection, a which serves in the key of B flat, with eight anthems preserved in the British museum, and Hyams, Psalms, Motets &c of a singularly sublime cast, in a manuscript bequeathed by deas Aldrich to Christchurch library. Of these the "Te Deum" was constantly performed at St Paul's on the feast of the sons of the clergy, till it was superseded by that of Handel written on the occasion of the peace of Utrecht, which in its turn yielded to that for the victory at Dettingen by the same composer, which still maintains its ground and consequently forms a part of the solemnity on the occasion. Of his instrumental music a collection was published two years after his decease, by Francis Purcell, his executors containing sets in four parts for two violins, tenor and base. Few of his songs appear to have been printed

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during his life, but many of them were published afterwards by his widow, under the title of "Orpheus Britannicus." "Ye twixten hundred Dances," contained in this collection, is considered the finest piece of recitative in the language, while his music in "King Arthur" has maintained its popularity unshaken above a century. In 1695, the year of his death, he set to music "Bonduca," and "The Prophetess," an opera altered by Dryden from Beaumont and Fletcher, and, besides the works already enumerated he was the author of a vast variety of Catches Rounds, Glees &c. not less remarkable for their melody than for their spirit, humour and originality. The works of no musical composer were perhaps ever more congenial with the national taste of this country which displayed its gratitude by a monument erected to his honour in Westminster abbey. His death took place November 21 1695.—**DANIEL PURCELL** his younger brother was also a musician but of far inferior reputation. He was organist of Magdalene college Oxford, and composed an opera entitled "Brutus of Alba" as well as another called "The Grove or Love's Paradise." His fame however rests principally on his character as the most facetious punster of his day, and many specimens of this kind of wit are attributed to him in the jest books of the period.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PURCHAS (SAMUEL) an English divine was born in 1577 at Thaxted in Essex. He was educated at Cambridge where he took the degree of BD. His principal work was entitled "Purchas his Pilgrimage or Relation of the World," 5 vols folio, which was well received, and with Hakluyt's Voyages led the way to all other collections of the same kind, and have been much valued and esteemed. He also wrote "Macrocosmos, or the History of Man" 8vo, "The King's Tower and Triumphal Arch of London." Mr Purchas was rector of St Martin's in Ludgate and chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury. He died in London in 1628.—His son **SAMUEL**, wrote "A Theatre of Political Flying Insects" 1657 A copy of the Pilgrim of Purchas is now deemed very valuable.—*Eng. Brit.*

PURVER (ANTHONY) a native of Hampshire who distinguished himself by a translation of the Bible. He was born in low life, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker being afterwards employed as a shepherd being found leisure for study to which he was excited by the perusal of a tract in which some inaccuracies in the authorised version of the Bible were pointed out. He then endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, which he did with very little assistance, and having settled at Andover as a schoolmaster, he completed a translation of the Old and New Testaments into English, which work was published at the expence of Dr Fothergill in 1765 8 vols. folio. As the production of a self-educated scholar, it deserves considerable approbation the author having ge

nearly succeeded in giving a more literal translation of the Scriptures than those who preceded him. He belonged to the sect of the Quakers, among whom he was an occasional preacher. His death took place in August 1777.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

PUTERANUS (Enricus) or Vander Putten, a learned writer was born at Vanloo in 1574. He went to Italy and became professor of rhetoric at Milan, and historiographer to the king of Spain and was made a citizen of Rome. He returned to Louvain and succeeded Lapius as professor of belles lettres. He was also counsellor to the archduke Albert, and governor of the citadel of Louvain where he died in 1646. His works are "Statuta Belli et Pacis," "Historia Insularum," "Orchestra Burgundica," "Theatrum Historiarum Imperatorum," "Cosmographia de Luxe Sonnum," "De Usu Bibliothecae Ambrosianae &c."—*Bayle. Moreri. & Sans. Onomast.*

PUTTENHAM (Grono) an English poet was born about 1530 and educated at Oxford. He distinguished himself in the court of Edward VI by an eclogue entitled "Elpine." He then made one or two tours on the continent and on his return he became one of the gentlemen pensioners of queen Elizabeth. The only pieces of his extant are "The Art of Poeme" and "The Parthenades," the latter of which was presented to queen Elizabeth as a new year's gift in 1579. "The Art of Poeme" proves the soundness of his judgment, and his candour as a critic and is a curious and entertaining work. It was reprinted by Haslewood in 1811.—*Cæsara Lit. Warton's Hist. of Poetry Gent. Mag.*

PUTNAM (Israæl), a major general in the service of the United States of America born at Salem in the province of Massachusetts about 1713. He was principally noted for his daring courage which he displayed in a singular combat with a wolf in 1739. He was at that time a farmer residing at Pomfret in Connecticut, and his flocks as well as those of his neighbours, being terribly thinned by the ravages of a monstrous she wolf Putnam with a few associates traced the ferocious animal to her den which was a deep cavern in a rock into that place he crept alone with a torch in one hand and a musket in the other and at the utmost personal risk destroyed the creature according to some accounts by strangling her in his arms, after he had wounded her. In the war with France in 1755 he obtained the command of a company, and he served in the expedition against Ticonderoga in the following year. He was afterwards taken prisoner and conveyed to Montreal, but was released on peace taking place when he retired to his farm. On the commencement of hostilities between this country and the colonies he joined a regiment, and soon was appointed a major-general in which capacity he commanded at the battle of Bunker's-hill. He was afterwards employed at New York Philadelphie and various other places, where he maintained a reputation as a bold and skilful officer. His conduct urged him to retire from the

service, and he died in 1790, much regretted by his fellow-citizens.—*Biog. Nouv. des Cons.*

PUTTER (John Swarck) an eminent German writer on history and national policy, who was a native of Isenrode in Westphalia. His father was a merchant, and he studied at Marburg, Halle and Jena, whence he removed again to Marburg in 1742. In 1744 he commenced his academical career, by a course of lectures on the history of the empire &c and in 1746 he became professor at Göttingen. In 1763 he went to Gotha, to deliver lectures to the hereditary prince, in consequence of which he was introduced to the great Frederick of Prussia, and in 1764 on the election of Joseph II as king of the Romans, this learned professor was appointed counsellor to the Hanoverian legation at Frankfort. He was offered the title of sole counsellor at Vienna in 1766 but nothing could induce him to leave Göttingen where he obtained the office of dean of the faculty of jurisprudence in 1797 on the death of Boehmer. He died August 12 1807 at the age of eighty two. His principal works are "Institutiones Juris Publici Germanici," "A Sketch of the History of Germany," "An Historical Developement of the Constitution of the Germanic Empire" which was translated into English by Dr Dornford and published in 3 vols 8vo 1790, "An Essay toward an Academical History of the learned Men belonging to the University of Göttingen," "The Literature of German Public Law," and his "Autobiography"—*Biog. Upss.*

PUY (du) There were several learned and ingenious French writers of this name whose family was connected by the ties of consanguinity with that of the celebrated Thuanus. Of these CLAUDE DU PUY an advocate of some eminence had three sons PIERRE born in 1512 at Agen followed the profession of his father became keeper of the royal library and a counsellor to the king in which capacity he contended for the civil privileges of the sovereign in the bishoprics of Mœts Verdun &c. and published a treatise on the French laws respecting succession to the crown. He was also a sound antiquarian and besides an edition of Thuanus, which he superintended was the author of a variety of valuable works on subjects connected with politics and history. The principal of these are "A Treatise on the Rights and Liberties of the Gallican Church" folio 3 vols. "Historical Remarks on certain Events in French History the Condemnation of the Knights Templars, the Schism of Avignon, &c 4to," "A History of the principal Favourites &c," "On the Majority of the Kings of France Regencies, &c." He died in 1551 and is highly complimented for his talents by Voltaire.—*Chauzier* the second brother took holy orders, and is known as the publisher of Perronneau. He survived his brother Pierre about three years.—JACQUES the third brother was also an ecclesiastic and obtained the priory of St Saviour's. He was the author of a Glossary to the names in the history of his kinsman De

There, and died in 1652.—LUCAS DE PUY, descended of the same family, was born in 1702 at Bayeux, and becoming lieutenants to the prince de Condé, published under the name of Lucas de Segur, a translation of the tragedy of Sophocles. He was also for many years editor of the *Journal des Savans*, and the author of a treatise on criticism, besides many philosophical papers in the *Transactions of the Academy of Sciences*, of which he was a member.—*Bibl. Grec.*

PUY-SEGUR (JANVIER DE CHASTREIN lord of) the name of two celebrated French commanders, father and son. The elder descended of a noble family of Aragon, was born in the commencement of the seventeenth century and entering the army at an early age, served forty-three campaigns, in the course of which he was present in thirty battles, and assisted at a hundred and twenty sieges, yet such was his good fortune, that though he always exposed his person with becoming bravery he never once received a wound. On retiring from the service he amused his leisure hours by compiling his own memoirs, which appeared at Paris about eight years after his decease and are remarkable for their accuracy as well as interest. They embrace a period of more than forty years extending from 1617 to 1658. He enjoyed the rank of lieutenant-general and died in 1682 at his estate in the neighbourhood of Guste.—His son, born in 1655 was also an excellent officer and rose to the dignity of a marshall of France. He was the author of a treatise on tactics, which went through two editions, the first of which was in folio, the latter printed in two quarto volumes appeared five years after his death, which took place in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PUZOS (NICHOLAS) a celebrated accoucheur born at Paris in 1686. He was the son of an army surgeon and after having gone through a course of philosophy at the university of Paris, he served in the military hospitals, made several campaigns, and arrived at the rank of assistant surgeon-major. He afterwards settled at Paris, and devoted himself to the obstetrical branch of his profession. Becoming one of the first members of the Academy of Surgery he was, in 1741 made a vice-director and soon after director. The office of censor royal for books on surgery was conferred on him on the death of Petit and in 1751 the king gave him letters of nobility. He died June 7 1758. Puzos was chiefly eminent as a practitioner; but he was also the author of a valuable memoir on Hemorrhages, in the *Transactions of the Academy of Surgery* and of "Traité des Accouchemens, contenant des Observations importantes pour la Pratique de cet Art," published posthumously Puzos 1759 &c.—*Bibl. Grec.*

PYE (HARRY JAMES) an ingenious English writer born in London 1745, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated LL.D. in 1773. On quitting the university he obtained a commission in the Royal militia, his family being connected with

that country which at a subsequent period he became a candidate to represent in parliament; but on his election after an expensive contest, Mr Pye was the author of a great variety of poetical pieces, the principal of which are an heroic poem, entitled 'Alfred; Facing-don Hill'; 'The Progress of Reformers', 'The Aristocrat,' 'The Democrat' and four volumes of miscellaneous poetry besides translations from Homer, Pindar, Anacreon, Burger &c. together with several Birth-day Odes written in his capacity of poet-laureat. To this situation he was appointed in 1796, and two years afterwards obtained that of stipendiary magistrate of police, both which he filled till his death in 1813.—*Ann. Eng.*

PYLE (THOMAS) a learned and able polymath of the last century a native of Sondes in the county of Norfolk born 1674. From Caues college, Cambridge, he removed on the completion of his university education, to King & Lynn, and having taken holy orders became minister of a chapel there distinguishing himself both by his eloquence in the pulpit and the exemplary tenor of his life. Bishop Headly presented him at length with a stall in Salisbury cathedral, as consequence of the talents and zeal which he displayed in the celebrated Bangorian controversy and in 1732 his revenues were further increased by the addition of the vicarage of St Margaret's at Lynn. He was the author of valuable Paraphrases of the Old Testament, and of the Epistles contained in the New as well as of the Acts and Revelations, which have gone through several editions. Two years after his decease which took place in 1755, his son Philip Pyle prebendary of Winchester published a collection of upwards of sixty of his father's sermons, in three 8vo volumes.—*Bog. Brit.*

PYM (JOHN) a noted parliamentarian in the reign of Charles I. was descended of a good family in Somersetshire where he was born in 1584. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the mns of court, and was called to the bar and placed as a clerk in the exchequer. He was early elected member of parliament for Tavstock in the reign of James I. and in 1626 was one of the managers of the articles of impeachment against the duke of Buckingham. He was also a great opposer of Arminianism, being himself strongly attached to Calvinistic principles. In 1659 he with several other commoners and lords held a close correspondence with the commissioners sent to London by the Scottish covenanters, and in the parliament of 1640 he was one of the most active and leading members. On the meeting of the next or long parliament, he made an able and elaborate speech on grievances, and impeached the earl of Strafford, at whose trial he was one of the managers of the house of Commons. It was the zeal and earnestness of Pym which caused Charles to the imprudent measure of coming to the parliament in person, to seize him and four other members. Nothing intimidated, he remained firm in the interests of parliament, but

thought it necessary some time before his death, to draw up a defense of his conduct, which leaves it doubtful what part he would have taken had he lived until hostilities commenced. In November, 1643, he was appointed lieutenant of the ordnance, and would probably have risen to greater distinction, had he not died of an imposthume in his bowels December 8, 1643. The abilities of this parliamentary leader are acknowledged on all sides; nor does there appear any solid reason to impeach his integrity in what he deemed a conscientious discharge of his duty beyond the imputations and surmises of the opposing party which as may be seen in Clarendon amount to little beyond rumour, and the inference drawn from the fact of his dying rich.—*Clarendon's Hist. of Rebellion.* —*Marshall's Fox-Sermon.* —*Burke's Lives.*

PYNAKER (ANAM) an eminent Dutch painter was born at Pynaker in Holland in 1611. He went to Rome for improvement and became a distinguished landscape painter. His management of light and shade, liveliness of colouring and architectural embellishments are much admired. He died in 1673. His small pictures are most valued.—*Fetherstonha's Dict.*

PYNSON (Bartholomew) a printer, was born in Normandy, but was naturalized in England by the patent of Henry VII whose printer he became. He was the first who introduced the Roman letters into this country and he was eminently successful in his publications, which consist chiefly of law books. He is supposed to have died about 1549.—*Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities.*

PYRRHO an eminent Greek philosopher and founder of the sect of Pyrrhonists, or sceptics, was the son of Phistarchus, of the city of Elea, in the Peloponnesus. He flourished about the 110th Olympiad or BC 340 and applied himself first to painting but aspiring to philosophy, became the disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India in the train of Alexander the Great. Here he made himself acquainted with the opinions of the Brahmins Gymnosophists, and Magi from whom he imbibed whatever seemed favourable to his own natural disposition for doubting. As he advanced in this career he gradually arrived at the conclusion that all is to be doubted and nothing affirmed and formed a new school to establish the principle that every thing is involved in uncertainty. According to Diogenes Laertius he carried his principles to a ridiculous extreme even in common life but the respect paid to him by ancient writers makes it probable that these stories were mere calumnies of the Stoicks his opponents, especially as he was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and after his death the Athenians honoured his memory with a statue. He died about BC 288 in the nineteenth year of his age. The scepticism of Pyrrho is in a great measure ascribed to his early acquaintance with the system of Democritus, and strong distaste for the endless strife of the dogmatists. He left no writings

behind him, but the tenets of his school may be collected from the "Pyrrhone Hypothecae" of Sextus Empiricus.—*Sig. Antioch.* —*Broder's Hist. Philos.* —*Augst.*

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, one of the most celebrated warlords of antiquity, supposed to be descended from Achilleus, was the son of Xanthes, driven from his kingdom by a revolt. By the assistance of Glaphis, king of Illyria, he recovered his father's kingdom at the age of twelve, but was expelled by his great-uncle Neoptolemus after he had occupied it five years. He returned to his brother-in-law, Demetrios Poliorcetes, and greatly distinguished himself as a warrior at the battle of Ipsus, BC 301. At length, by the assistance of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, he recovered his throne and immediately commenced the career of restless ambition, in which his whole future life was occupied. Of his various expeditions, that with the Roman republie occupies the most distinguished place in history. On this occasion he acted at the head of a general Greek confederacy which determined to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. Leaving his son regent of Epirus, he landed in Italy BC 280 with an army of 25 000 men including 7 000 of the veteran troops of Alexander with a number of war elephants. The course of this eventful war belongs to history, of which is illustrative of the great military abilities of the contending parties, and the rising loftiness of the Romans; it forms a splendid portion. When obliged to return from Italy Pyrrhus gladly seized a pretext to retire to Sicily where he entered into a similar contest with the Carthaginians, and with a like final result. A second expedition to Italy and Sicily, after much arduous and spirited warfare ended very much like the former. Attacks upon Sparta and Argos followed in the latter of which this restless, but accomplished warrior was struck from his horse by a tile thrown at him from the top of a house by an Argive woman and killed while he lay stunned senseless from the blow. Pyrrhus, who was regarded as the greatest captain of his day was unhappily one of those leaders who love war for its own sake. The Romans entertained the highest opinion of his military skill, and Hannibal is said to have placed him next to Alexander. He has been accounted the first who perfectly understood the art of encamping and of drawing up an army, and several volumes which he wrote upon the subject are mentioned by the ancients. He was fond of glory and personally brave even to rashness but his faults, both of ambition and love of war, were counterbalanced by a generous nature which disposed him to acts of kindness, and the performance of many courteous and benevolent actions. —*Plutarch.* —*Uss. Hist.*

PYTHAGORAS the first of the ancient sages who assumed the original ancient title of philosopher, and the founder of the Italian school. The date of his birth is contested, but the most probable era assigned is BC 569. His father Mnesarchus, was an engineer of

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Samos, who travelled with his wife into Phoenicia, where, in the town of Sidon, Pythagoras was born. He was subsequently brought to Samos, where his first master was Crophidas, and he afterwards received instructions from Pherecydes, in the island of Sceyns, whence, it is asserted, that he went to Milesia, and conversed with Thales, who recommended him to visit Egypt. He was received in the latter country with great kindness by Amasis, its king; and he remained there twenty-five years, during which time he became deeply versed in the science and mysteies of the Egyptian priesthood. From Egypt he is said by many writers both Pagan and Christian, to have visited the East; but this is contradicted by the express authority of Antiphon, quoted by Porphyry, which states that he returned directly from Egypt to Ionia, and opened a school at Samos, which, after a while, he quitted, disgusted, as it is said, with the tyranny of Polycrates. Be the motive what it may he passed over into that part of Italy denominated Magna Graecia, and settled at Crotona, a city in the bay of Tarentum, where he opened a school with great success. He also taught his doctrine in many other cities of Magna Graecia, as well as in other parts of Italy and obtained numerous disciples, who held him in a degree of respect little short of adoration. At the same time, as he was a strenuous political reformer and urged the inhabitants, not only of Crotona, but of several other places, to assert their rights and resist the encroachments of their rulers, he raised a powerful opposition against himself, which ultimately led to his destruction. Among the most vicious and powerful of his enemies was Cylon, a wealthy leader of Crotona, whom he refused to enrol among his disciples in revenge for which repulse, the latter surrounded the house in which the Pythagoreans were assembled with a body of adherents, and brutally set it on fire. By this wicked outrage about forty persons lost their lives, but Pythagoras, not being present escaped. After the commissioning of an act of this kind with impunity he deemed it expedient to withdraw, and endeavoured to obtain an asylum among the Locrans, who would not allow him to reside in their country and he returned to Metapontum. Here also finding himself surrounded with enemies, he took refuge in the temple of the Muses, where not being able to procure the necessary supply of food, he is said to have perished with hunger at the age of eighty. The particulars concerning Pythagoras are mixed with incredible fictions and extravagant tales of the wildest description, the propagation of which, there is strong reason to suspect, that he himself promoted. His supernatural pretensions were numerous and extraordinary, and could only originate in the arts of imposture. Such were his pretended adventures in the cave of Crete, his assumption of the character of Apollo and assertion that his soul had lived in the bodies of several persons of preceding ages, whom he specified by name. We must refer to our authorities for an adequate account

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of the doctrines of Pythagoras, who, as we find from the tradition of the Egyptian priests, subjected his pupils to a strict course of discipline. They were in the first instance enjoined a silence of five years, in which they were only to listen, and even afterwards they were to talk with great moderation. They were also obliged to give up their fortunes to the common stock, and to abstain from certain articles of food, and especially beans, with the greatest scrupulosity. In the way of communication he adopted the symbolic plan of the Egyptians, in which veiled manner he treated of God and the human soul, and delivered a vast number of precepts relating to the conduct of life, political as well as civil. He also made considerable advances in the arts and sciences. In arithmetic, the common multiplication-table is to this day called Pythagorean and in geometry he discovered many theorems, and particularly the famous one that in every right-angled triangle the square of the largest side is equal to the sum of the squares of the two shorter ones for which discovery he made a solemn sacrifice. In astronomy, also, he made considerable progress, and even maintained some thing respecting the true system of the world, which places the sun in the centre a science established by Copernicus and Newton. The musical chords are also said to have been discovered by Pythagoras, to whom is attributed the invention of the musical canon, or monochord. To show his veneration for the marriage state, this philosopher took a wife at Crotona, by whom he had two sons who assumed the direction of his school on his death. Whether Pythagoras left any writings behind him has been doubted by the ancients, but the soundest opinions are against the authenticity of several which have been attributed to him. The 'Golden Verses,' which pass under his name, are supposed to have been written either by Pythagoras or Empedocles. Notwithstanding the high encomiums bestowed upon this philosopher, Brucker is of opinion that he owed much of his celebrity to imposture but merited as this stricture probably is, the genus was undisputably of the highest order. The sect of Pythagoras subsisted until the end of the reign of Alexander the Great, when it yielded to the influence of the Academy and Lyceum or at least ceased as a society. The 'Golden Verses,' which may be considered as a brief summary of his popular doctrines, were translated by the dramatist Rowe, in 1707, 8vo.—*Dug Laertius Stanley*

PYTHEAS, a celebrated ancient traveller, was a native of Massilia (now Marseilles) a colony of the Phœceans, and flourished in the time of Aristotle and of Alexander the Great. He was sent by his fellow citizens to make discoveries in the North, and explored all the sea-coasts from Cadiz to Thule, *i.e.* a strait. His principal work, 'The Towns of the North,' is not extant, and has been lost by Polybius and Strabo; but fabulous, while other geographers have confirmed his observations, *s. v. Fenni; Hist. Grec.; Gætæniæ; Geogr. Nat.* &c. *See Del Hes.*

